

Apr 7. '20

# THE GLEANER

*Women's Spring Number*

*Jan 1920*

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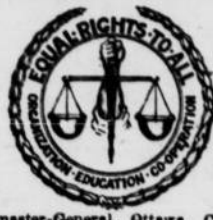
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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,  
Editor and Manager.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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## ADVERTISING RATES

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## Parliamentary News

The Railway Deficit—General Griesbach says League of Nations a Pious Hope—By Our Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, April 1.—Aliens, railways, steamships, fish, and compulsory military service—not a bad bill of fare for a short half-week before the Easter recess. Those were the subjects through which the Commons wended their weary way in the three days previous to the holiday, which began at 5.40 on Wednesday evening, and now they have gone home, or elsewhere, with many weighty problems on their minds for digestion. They return next Tuesday, when the house resumes at three o'clock and all indications point to many busy weeks before prorogation.

The railway budget has been left with the legislators for their consideration. On Tuesday, the minister of railways and canals, Dr. Reid, got a great load off his chest in explaining, and doing his best to explain away, the Canadian government railways' deficit of \$47,000,000. When the members return they can be prepared to debate a vote of \$29,246,695 chargeable to capital, and \$49,882,574 chargeable to income, on the railways and canals section of the estimates. The minister moved the house into supply and then left the members to think things over while he went to Toronto.

## Shipbuilding Contracts

Shipbuilding estimates occupied a couple of hours on Tuesday evening, and finally, the vote of \$20,000,000 was passed, but not until after it had seemed that a deadlock was imminent. The leader of the opposition got up and announced that the Liberals would do all they could to hold up the vote until the government had explained where it was expected to get the money from. Mackenzie King fought the vote on the ground of contracts for \$70,000,000 having been let without tenders being called, and said the Liberals intended to protect the people's interests in this matter.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, who throughout Mr. King's speech had been showing every sign of gradually rising anger, got up to inform the leader of the opposition that he could not intimidate the government. Furthermore, his stand was unwarranted and unprecedented. Mr. Rowell was supported by Sir Henry Drayton in the declaration that the government would not be driven to forecasting the budget speech in the matter of indicating how it proposed to raise money. However, Sir Henry went the length of stating that it was not proposed to issue another loan, and the opposition leader accepted this as a statement. Hon. C. C. Ballantyne promised that any further contracts for more than \$5,000 would be let by tender only, and the vote was allowed to pass.

## Government Ownership Attacked

The item in railway estimates, which brought out a crop of anti-public ownership speeches from the Liberal opposition, was for five millions for construction and betterments on Canadian National lines. D. D. McKenzie, former Liberal house leader, and J. H. Sinclair (Antigonish and Guysboro), declared that the railways would be more efficiently operated, and more profitable besides were they under private ownership. The minister, in defence of the management, pointed out that the increased costs had been hard to meet.

Instead of remaining stationary, operating costs had risen enormously, and of every dollar earned 78 cents was going to the employees.

During the debate it was brought out that several thousand Canadian railroad cars are held by United States lines, despite every effort having been made by the government and the railways here to have them returned. As a consequence, the government railways' management has adopted a course of refusing, wherever possible, to load Canadian cars for shipment to American points because they fear they will not get the cars back. One result of this, it is claimed, is seen in the fact that thousands of cords of pulp wood and thousands of feet of lumber are lying along the National Transcontinental tracks in Northern Ontario awaiting cars. The American railways are short 15,000 cars and prefer to pay the small holding charge rather than return Canadian rolling stock.

## Educating Aliens

Monday was spent in a discussion of aliens and fish, chiefly the former. Dr. Michael Steele (Southperth), had on the order paper a resolution calling upon the government to take a hand in educating the aliens now in Canada, who were not a benefit to the country because they were not imbibing Canadian ideas and ideals. These people, he declared, were the easy prey of extremists and political exploiters. They were scattered all through the Dominion and in Ontario alone, there were in 1911, 147,000 people who could neither read nor write.

J. A. Maharg (Maple Creek), thought the fault was as often with the Canadians surrounding the aliens as with the foreigners themselves. It was the exception, rather than the rule, to find foreigners who did not wish to become good citizens of Canada. The trouble was that they were given wrong ideas. The resolution was subsequently adopted, after Hon. Arthur Meighen had informed the mover that education was a matter for the provinces and the federal government could not well "butt in."

## Fish Stories

The evening was spent on fish. William Duff (Lunenburg, N.S.), has astounding faith in the fisheries off the Atlantic coast. Col. Cy. Peck, V.C., D.S.O. (Skeena), has an equally strong and fervent belief in the value of the British Columbia salmon fisheries. Add to this duo the name of William Loggie (Northumberland, N.B.), and we have the "fishers three" of the green chamber. Between them they can give the house sufficient of a piscatorial diet to last a lifetime. On Monday, with full sail up, Mr. Duff set out on a sea of fishy statistics, and in a couple of hours had the house almost seasick at the thought of what had been done, and shouldn't; and what should have been done, but hadn't. The government, he declared, was wrong to spend a lot of money on expensive hatcheries, when, if it asked the fishermen, they would tell a much better means of helping the industry. Filling rivers and lakes with fry was like pouring a bucket of water in the Atlantic. Data as to tons, barrels and cases of this or that sort of fish caught here or elsewhere during a given year flowed from Mr. Duff's lips as the

Continued on Page 86

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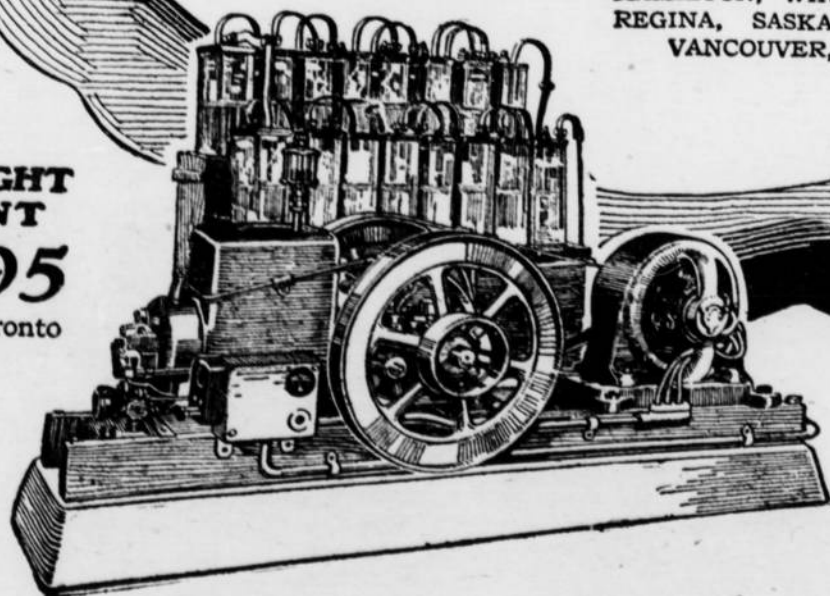
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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 7, 1920

## Our Woman's Spring Number

In this issue The Guide presents to its readers its second annual Woman's Spring Number. Twice each year, in the spring and fall, an enlarged edition of The Guide is printed in which the leading feature articles deal with subjects in which women are specially interested. Much thought and time have been devoted to the preparation of this number, and it is hoped that the womenfolk of the 76,000 prairie homes to which The Guide is a weekly visitor, will find much of interest and value in it. It must not be supposed that in publishing a special woman's number, The Guide loses sight of the fact that woman's sphere of interest and influence extends far beyond her own home and family. The Guide has always recognized that the progress of the world along right lines requires that women should exercise and enjoy the full rights of citizenship, and should work shoulder to shoulder with the men in all public affairs, and in promoting the general welfare. The farm women of Western Canada have accepted this responsibility, and, as a consequence, have developed an interest in many public questions which heretofore were generally considered as "men's affairs." Women's participation in public questions, however, has not lessened their love of home and children; nor robbed them of their appreciation of beauty and taste in furniture, flowers, and dress. The womanly woman, we feel sure, will find this special issue of The Guide as full of wholesome things as her own pantry.

## What Is "a Class Policy"?

There are hostile critics of the New National Policy who, unable to point out anything in it which they can condemn, fall back on decrying it because it was first launched as the Farmers' Platform. They are like those of old, who asked scornfully if any good thing could come out of Nazareth. The Vancouver Province, for example, professes to be unable to understand how anybody can gravely argue that it is not a "class policy." Says that newspaper:

They say that everybody is invited to support the program, to send representatives to parliament to give effect to it, and all are welcome to submit to the policy when it becomes law. Therefore, it is not class legislation. The same thing could be said by fishermen, lumbermen, miners, or labor unions, if they met as a class, as a class prepared a platform, and as a class rallied to its support. All these would be class platforms, and if carried out would be class legislation, whatever the authors might claim for them. The Liberal platform is the product of a convention representing all vocations. It is not a class platform but a party program. The Unionist policy is the product of many classes of people. The farmer program may be good or bad, but it is unquestionably a class platform.

The foregoing editorial utterance of the Vancouver Province is nothing but a piece of word-juggling. It is without any real meaning to anybody who brings sincerity to the consideration of questions of public policy. It is merely hollow arguing to anybody whose thinking is based on principles and convictions, and not on unthinking partyism. Such word-juggling belongs to the old era of party catch-cries.

A class policy, in the only sense in which that term can denote a policy which merits condemnation, means a policy which advocates something for the special advantage of a class, which something would be to the disadvantage of some other class, or classes. It is a policy advocating privilege for some

class. That is to say, it is a policy advocating injustice.

Is the New National Policy open to this charge? There is only one way to find the answer to this question. The only way is to examine the New National Policy itself; to subject it to searching scrutiny, as a careful housewife scrutinizes a fabric before buying it, in order to satisfy herself whether it is all wool, or only part wool, or shoddy.

In the New National Policy there is not to be found a single thread which can be condemned as being in the interest of any one class alone. Not even the most unscrupulous of the hostile critics of the New National Policy has been able to lay his finger on anything in it which he can by any ingenuity twist into a declaration in the special interest of any class, which would work injustice to any other class. That is why clear-sighted, patriotic Canadians, without distinction of class or occupation, are in constantly increasing numbers giving their support to the New National Policy.

## A Political Trick

A bold attempt to cripple independent political action is being made by the Union government in the new Franchise and Elections Bill which is before the Dominion parliament. Section 10 of this bill reads:

No unincorporated company or association, and no incorporated company or association other than one incorporated for political purposes alone, shall, directly or indirectly, contribute, loan, advance, pay, or promise or offer to pay any money, or its equivalent, to, or for, or in aid of, any candidate at an election, or to, or for, or in aid of, any political party, committee or association, or to, or for, or in aid of any company incorporated for political purposes, or to, or for, or in furtherance of, any political purpose whatever, or for the indemnification or reimbursement of any person for monies so used.

Every director, shareholder, officer, attorney, or agent of any company, or association, violating the provisions of this section, or who aids, abets, advises, or takes part in any such violation, and every person who asks, or knowingly receives, any money, or its equivalent, in violation of the provisions of this section, is guilty of an indictable offence against this act, punishable as in this act provided.

A few moments' reflection will reveal what a wide and paralyzing effect the enforcement of this section would have upon independent political action. It would mean that no temperance society, no labor union, no veterans' organization, no farmers' association, and no organized body of any kind would be able to spend one cent of money in support of a candidate for parliament, or for any political purpose whatsoever, unless the organization were incorporated for political purposes alone. It would mean that the G.W.V.A., the United Farmers, the Dominion Alliance, and all other organizations, whose objects can only be fully accomplished by legislative action would be compelled to discontinue all their political activities.

It is true that contributions to political campaign funds by large corporations would also be forbidden by the proposed law, but that is prohibited at present, although the law has never been enforced. By including the section in the new law, and extending its provisions so as to include unincorporated associations, it looks very much as if the government intended to use the section to frustrate the determination of the organized farmers to secure representation in parliament and to take a hand in shaping the policies of Canada in the interests of the common people. There is no reason why farmers' organizations, veterans' associations,

manufacturers' associations, or any other organized body should not take part in politics and contribute to campaign funds, provided it is done openly and the people, when they vote, know who is putting up the money which is necessary to hold meetings, distribute literature, and carry on a campaign. The Assiniboia by-election campaign, as carried out by the supporters of the New National Policy, was a model of straightforward, honest, electioneering. Where the money used in Mr. Gould's campaign came from and how it was spent, has been published to the world. The government evidently fear that the same straightforward, open methods will result in their defeat at the general elections, and they are attempting in this section to make the farmers' organizations, and other independent bodies, politically powerless. It is inconceivable that parliament will permit the passage of such legislation. The supporters of the New National Policy in the House of Commons are alive to the danger, and they may be trusted to fight it in the most vigorous fashion.

## A Burden on Soldier Settlers

It is difficult to read a speech or public pronouncement of any kind by any man of prominence in Canada today without finding in it a declaration that the economic and financial salvation of the country depends upon increased production. "Produce and save," is the text upon which bank presidents, statesmen and captains of industry are continually exhorting the people. And their advice is good. Greater production of wealth combined with just distribution is what is needed. But it is of no use to give people even good advice unless at the same time they are given opportunity and encouragement to act upon it. A statement published recently in this paper shows that up to January 7, 1920, 34,273 returned soldiers have been granted qualification certificates for settlement upon the land, and loans to the amount of \$55,948,495, approved by the Soldiers' Settlement Board. This is good work, and even though a percentage of those who have received loans fail to make good, a great majority will no doubt do so, and the products of their farms will add considerably to the volume of agricultural production in Canada. But while the Dominion government has with one hand assisted returned soldiers by advancing loans to the amount of \$55,000,000, with the other hand it has placed upon the backs of those same men a burden which all will find it hard to bear and which some will undoubtedly find too heavy for them to carry. The protective tariff is a burden upon every producer, but it falls with a special weight upon the man who seeks to establish himself upon a farm. The returned soldier who makes his home in a town or city must pay the tariff toll upon his food, clothing, and everything else that he buys with his war service gratuity and his wages, but the returned soldier who goes upon the land, in addition to tariff taxes upon what he consumes, must also pay toll upon all his tools and machinery of production. J. F. Johnston, member for Last Mountain, Sask., in a speech in the House of Commons on June 13 last, showed that on a list of only 11 implements needed upon every farm of which the factory price was \$581.06 the increased price, owing to the duty, was \$180.05. It is safe to say that the returned soldier who builds and furnishes a home, and equips his farm with the buildings and implements



necessary to earn his living and pay interest on his loan, pays a toll of at least \$500 through the protective tariff at the outset of his career as a farmer. The fact that most of the machinery, furniture, and material which the settler buys are manufactured in Canada does not enable him to escape this toll. When he buys imported goods the government gets the greater part of the toll through the customs, but when he buys Canadian-made goods he pays the toll, not to the government but to the protected interests. The removal of duties from the necessities of life, and the instruments of production, might reduce the national revenue, but the gain to the farmer and the consumer generally would be four or five times greater than the loss to the treasury and would enable the people to much more than make up this loss through direct taxes, the whole of which would go into the treasury. The policy of assisting properly qualified returned soldiers to go upon the land by means of loans is a good one, but parliament could do vastly more to benefit returned soldiers and to encourage increased agricultural production by removing the duties from agricultural implements and the common necessities of life.

### Smoke-screen Oratory

There has been no lack of demonstrations since the beginning of the present session of the Dominion parliament of the old practice of some members on both sides of the House of Commons of using their oratory for the promotion of certain racial, religious and sectional antipathies for smoke-screen purposes, in order, if possible, to draw public attention away from economic issues. Practice has given them great facility and skill in pouring out their smoke-screens of oratory charged with racial animosity to stir up trouble between certain sections of the people of Canada, who should be allied against their common enemies, special privilege and economic injustice.

There is no more ancient method of diverting the attention of the people from consideration of the needs and methods of improv-

ing their economic condition. An outstanding and characteristic fact in regard to the supporters in parliament of the New National Policy is that their speeches are absolutely free from the slightest taint of any of this smoke-screen oratory. They deal with principles, and address themselves to the intelligence and the patriotism of their hearers within the four walls of the chamber at Ottawa, and of the vastly larger audience from end to end of the Dominion, which is following their utterances with ever-increasing attention.

The Divine Right protectionists are still continuing their efforts to organize a boycott among the advertisers of The Grain Growers' Guide. A large number of manufacturers, however, have already refused to have anything to do with the famous Murray scheme to mould the moulders of public opinion. The fight for the freedom of the press is being waged silently throughout Canada at the present moment. The readers of The Grain Growers' Guide are giving splendid support by patronizing Guide advertisers. We have a complete and up-to-date list of all Guide advertisers in the office which is revised every week. It will be mailed to any person upon request. If Guide readers will, as far as possible, do their purchasing from Guide advertisers, the boycotters can do no permanent injury to The Grain Growers' Guide.

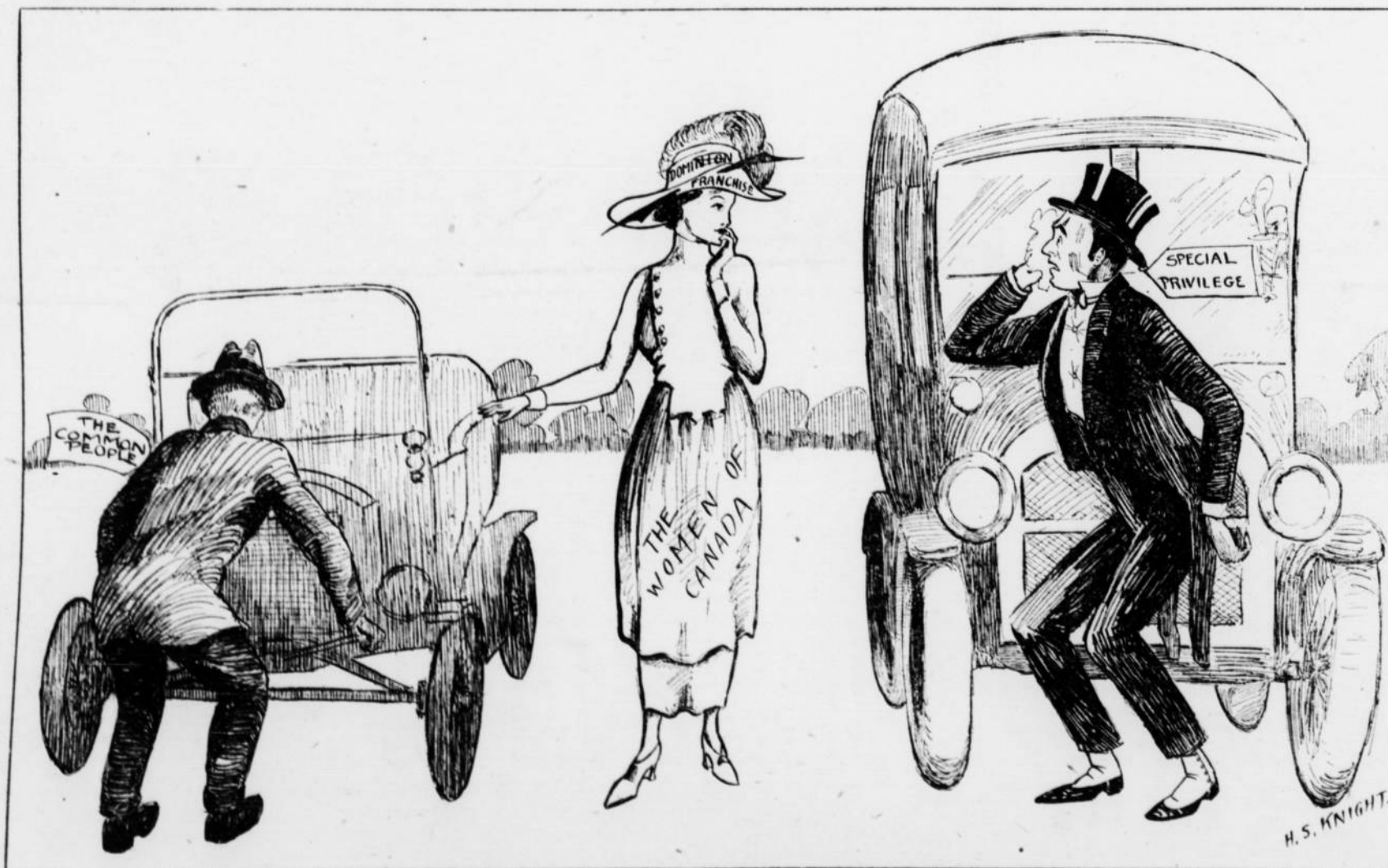
Some customs officials are certainly zealous in the discharge of their duties. A Saskatchewan farmer, who had been visiting his former home in Minnesota, and had worn out his boots during the winter, bought a new pair a few days before returning to Canada. At the border the eagle eye of the customs officer fell upon the natty footwear and the owner had to pay \$1.80 duty, this being 30 per cent. on a valuation of \$6.00. With a tax on the clothes a man wears when he enters the country, one wonders why the meals he has eaten before crossing the line are not also appraised and duty imposed upon them.

Levi Thomson, member for Qu'Appelle, Sask., has done something for which he deserves the gratitude of the people of Canada by placing on the order paper of the House at Ottawa a resolution in favor of action to put an end to needlessly long-winded speeches. Mr. Thomson's idea is that a committee should be appointed to enquire into and report upon the possibility of so amending the rules of the House as to place a limit upon the time that may be taken by members in speaking. If some method can be devised by which, without any limiting of the essential freedom of debate, a curb can be put upon mere long-windedness which contributes nothing to the discussion of a question, a most desirable end will have been attained, and an immense saving of the time of parliament, which means a heavy cost to the people every hour while parliament is in session, will have been effected.

The Government at Ottawa would be doing a good deed to have a consolidated tariff schedule published. At the present time it requires the genius of the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to wade through the various books, leaflets, and amendments to find out what the tariff means. There are all kinds of articles now imported into Canada which are not mentioned in the tariff schedule but are left to the interpretation of experts. The Government could have this done so that every person capable of reading could understand the tariff.

The new legislature in Ontario, with farmers and labor men occupying the government benches, is in session at Toronto. The deliberations of the assembly and the legislation which it enacts will be followed with interest throughout Canada.

The Manitoba government is proposing to spend \$1,000,000 on a new deaf and dumb institute. It is right that the afflicted should be properly trained and cared for, but a million-dollar institution looks like unnecessarily large expenditure.



With Whom Will She Ride in Her New Hat?



# Wives and Families

## OF ONTARIO'S

# Cabinet Ministers

*Intimate Stories of the First Ladies of Old Ontario---By*  
*Laura Nixon Chisholm*

"If the farmers who are now ruling Ontario, rule with the good taste which governed them when they chose their helpmeets we shall be well ruled indeed," agreed a group of city-dwellers who attended the

ance were the wives of the new cabinet of Ontario—the first government in the Dominion to be run by organized farmers—as they sat in the seats of honor at the formal opening of the house. Some beauty may be only skin deep, but there is beauty of character shining in the faces of these farmers' wives. All of them are mothers, all of them know what it is to toil from dawn till dark, all of them feel deeply the great responsibility which has come so suddenly upon their husbands and through them upon themselves.

### The Premier's Wife

When the news came to the Drury farm at Crown Hill, near Barrie, that Mr. Ernest C. Drury had been chosen leader for the new party and would be Prime Minister of Ontario, it caused a great upheaval in the quiet family life. The children, five in all, bewailed the likelihood of leaving their pet rabbits, kittens, ducks, chickens and calves. One of the little girls cried for hours, and the boys stoutly declared they would never want to live in the city. Mrs. Drury kept her quiet dignity and self-composure in the midst of the party of reporters who journeyed to Crown Hill to "write up" the Drury farm and family for the various newspapers, and said that

Premier's wife must attend, and Mr. Drury makes frequent journeys to Crown Hill to enjoy his home and his family. The premier gets very lonely in Toronto when Mrs. Drury is in Crown Hill, so lonely that he goes to the closet where her dinner gown and evening dress hang, which she does not take home to the farm, and imagines that he sees her there in these clothes.

Mrs. Drury looks very young to be the mother of five children of whom the eldest, Charles, a lad of thirteen, is taller than his mother. Next to Charles comes Varley, an eleven-year old boy, who ran and hid when a reporter wanted to take a group picture of the family; then nine year old Beth, six-year old Mabel, and Baby Harold, a toddler of three years. A capable housekeeper looks after this bunch when Mrs. Drury goes to Toronto.

Before her marriage Mrs. Drury was Miss Partridge. She grew up within sight of the Drury farm and went to school with Ernest Drury. Later she taught in that same school, and their children are now being educated there.

**Secretary's Wife a Macdonald Graduate**  
 The wife of the Provincial Secretary, Mrs. Harry C. Nixon, is the mother of three small children, Margaret, aged four; Jack, aged two, born on April Fool's day, which is also his daddy's birthday, and Katherine a baby of eight months. Mrs. Nixon is a graduate of MacDonald Institute, Guelph, and it was while Mr. Nixon was a student at the O.A.C. that their fate brought them together. Later, Miss Jackson, as she



Wife and Family of Hon. H. C. Nixon.  
 This picture of the provincial secretary's family is taken in their farm home.



Sons and Daughters of Hon. Peter Smith.  
 The provincial treasurer's family are, from left to right: Vera, Mary, Robert, and Margaret, and below is Peter Junior.

recent opening of the Ontario legislature. They had gone prepared to ridicule but had come away filled with admiration and respect. Very modest in their exalted position but very charming both in manner and appear-

though she hardly knew what to think, or feel or do, she was sure that the farm would always be their home.

So it has resulted that Mrs. Drury makes frequent pilgrimages to Toronto to attend the social functions which the

was then, took a position as assistant chemist in the Western Canada Flour Mills at Winnipeg. As a girl she had always lived on a farm, so was well prepared for the duties of a farmer's wife. She is always ready for anything, and at a moment's notice will pack Margaret and Jack in the front of the Ford, and put Katherine in a clothes-basket in the back, crank the engine and be off to town for repairs for the plough or anything else that is needed. When Mr. Nixon was holding meetings all over the country of Brant last September, after his nomination as U.F.O. candidate, she always had his shirt and collar, suit and shoes laid out ready for him to get into in a rush after supper, and even shined his boots occasionally to save his time if he had a long drive ahead of him that night. When the election was over, no one was more elated than she, for her husband had the majority in the closely contested running. Like the premier's wife, she is

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Wives of Some of Ontario's Ministers Taken After Dinner at Government House.

From left to right: Mrs. Manning Doherty, wife of the Minister of Agriculture; Mrs. Harry Mills, wife of the Minister of Mines; Mrs. Beniah Bowman, wife of the Minister of Lands and Forests; Mrs. E. C. Drury, wife of the Premier; Mrs. W. E. Raney, wife of the Attorney-General; Mrs. Peter Smith, wife of Provincial Treasurer; Mrs. F. C. Riggs, wife of the Minister of Public Works.





Illustrated by John Rae

# The Original Six

By Emily Calvin Blake



(From The Delineator)



In our town there were six of us girls who had always been neighbors and playmates. When little children we went to kindergarten, then later to primary and high school together. And we one and all looked upon Ruth Mason as our leader. Even Lois Purcell, a peculiar girl, with big, dark eyes and a mutinous mouth, adored Ruth.

She it was who suggested that we form a club to discuss all sorts of subjects, and we fell right in with the suggestion.

We called ourselves the "Original Six," and we met every Friday at one another's homes. The session always started by the hostess reading a chapter from some interesting book. Then we just talked intimately, asked questions, or told of hopes and dreams we had for the future.

I often wondered why Lois stayed in the club, though she was eligible, being one of the Original Six; she never asked any question or told anything of her inner self, only listened attentively and occasionally ventured some rather crisp remark.

Lois lived in a large, square, brick house, near the centre of town. It had lovely gardens all round it, but inside it always seemed bleak and cold. I dreaded the week the club met at Lois'. Her aunt, a spinster lady, was always present. Of course, I will admit she was usually occupied, sewing or knitting, but every once in a while she would glance over at us with a "hawk-like gaze," as Rachael Story put it, and you may be sure we never discussed our dreams at those times.

We used to look at Lois' mother's picture, and we all thought Lois might have had more liberty, more real understanding, had that lovely young mother lived. She had big, brown eyes like Lois', and a smiling mouth. And she looked, though the portrait was painted after her child was born, as though she liked fun and youngness. She would have thought Lois' craving for pleasure was quite natural, I'm sure.

Of course, the aunt imbued Lois' father with her own idea that a girl must be watched every moment, that she must be repressed, guarded, forbidden, lest some danger befall her. I suppose he simply accepted those views,

for a father doesn't just know as a mother does, and so, in truth, Lois had two stern guardians.

Really, the only times I remember seeing her happy, that is, after she grew up, and on the Friday our club met, especially when it met at Ruth's house. Lois was very different then from the sullen young creature we saw on other days.

One afternoon in August, the "Original Six" were gathered at Ruth's house in the room Ruth calls the "come together" room. Ruth was brimming over with a question she was anxious to put to us. So we skipped the reading that day and told her to begin at once.

She said: "Girls, this is the thought that has been haunting me all week: Why do fathers do so much for their daughters? The other night father came home from the paper all worn out. But tired as he was he insisted upon taking me to the musicale at Mrs. Harmon's. And I didn't demur, oh! not at all. Just naturally accepted his sacrifice, as sacrifice it surely was, though I didn't realize that till we were coming home. Then as we neared the station where the lights are, I noticed that father was walking very slowly, and I looked up into his face. Girls, my father seemed old, old, and my heart beat fast and I thought: 'Why, some day he'll just go away . . .'" Her voice broke then and a big silence filled the room.

After a time Rachael Story said: "But mothers do a great deal for us, too, Ruth."

Ruth answered quickly: "But you can do so much for your mother. You're with her all day and you can save her steps and put your arms about her and make her a cup of tea in the afternoon. Oh, lots of thinking little services. But your father goes away early in the morning and he works hard all day and at night he comes home too tired to enjoy anything. So you don't have a chance to do little loving things for him."

Well, it turned out that not one of us could answer the question satisfactorily. We could all, in the light of Ruth's recital, remember tender liberalities of our fathers, but it was useless to try to puzzle out why they went without luxuries and sometimes comforts so we might have them, or why they loved us when we were cross and moody. Finally, Ruth said: "Let's go out into the kitchen and make the fudge. Sometimes when you're active the answer comes easier."

Now we all knew Ruth well enough to know that she wouldn't abandon a question without some conclusion, and we were all filled with curiosity as to the outcome—that is, all except Lois who maintained a cold silence.

When we had all the ingredients for

the fudge on the kitchen table, Ruth said: "After all, I don't think we can even answer the question why our fathers do so much for us, but we can in some way show our deep love for them. Why, girls, think how dreadful it would be if we woke up too late to an appreciation of them, and had to spend the rest of our days wishing we'd been a little more loving and demonstrative!"

Maizie Dwyson was grating chocolate at that moment. She adores her father. They play golf together and go into the city often on Saturdays to matinees. She said: "I wish you wouldn't speak of such possibilities, Ruth," and a tear fell into the grated chocolate.

"Well, I don't want to make you sad, Maizie, dear," said Ruth. And then she paused, and a sudden radiance filled her eyes. "I have it, I have it!" she cried, and dropping a big, blue spoon in her flight, she ran from the kitchen.

She returned just when the fudge was finished and she began at once in her dramatic way: "I hold in my hand an advertisement to be inserted in The Morning Star. I shall read it to you."

She stopped then to look at our interested faces, and then she went on to read this paragraph:

Any girl who thinks she has the finest father in the world is invited to bring him to a dance and supper to be given by the Original Six Club in the Assembly Hall of the High School Building, on the night of September 14, at nine o'clock. Tickets 50 cents for a father and one daughter, or 75 cents for a father and two daughters, and they can be bought at Regnan's Book Store.

We all thought that a masterpiece! "Any girl who thinks she has the finest father in the world." Why, we could just see our fathers smiling over that line. We crowded about Ruth and voiced our enthusiasm, all except Lois, who said: "I'll watch that the cat doesn't knock over the dish," and walked out to the back porch where the fudge was cooling. The rest of us went on talking out details.

Our town has a very good law, if you can call it a law. Any group of young people who want to give a musicale or a play or a dance may have the Assembly Hall in the High School Building, free on any evening except Friday. So Ruth, who goes right ahead with everything, immediately after our club adjourned went to the mayor and secured the hall for the night of September 14.

On the following Monday morning our advertisement appeared in The Morning Star.

Ruth came rushing over to my house with the paper. The sentence, "Any

girl who thinks she has the finest father in the world," was printed in capitals, and we read it over and over again. I felt, and Ruth said she felt somewhat the same way when I told her my emotions, as though we had started every girl to look in on herself to see just what place her father occupied in her heart. And also we could imagine fathers wondering if they deserved from their daughters that tribute.

We did feel a little awed. But after a time we shook ourselves free from the strange sensation and started out to make preparations, for the dance was scheduled for only about two weeks away.

We went first to see Jane Brooks who cooks for the lodges, and she said she could get up a simple supper for "a hundred people, if need be," quite within our price, and she smiled at us almost lovingly, and she has the reputation of being exceedingly cross.

From Jane's we went to old Major Foster to ask if his band would play for us. We found him alone in his office and he looked at us over his spectacles. "I've just been reading your advertisement," he said, "and I hoped you'd call on me. I know all the old-fashioned tunes your fathers once danced to and I want to play 'em that night."

"Oh, thank you, Major!" said Ruth, her eyes sparkling, "and what will your charges be?"

He spoke grandly then, his words booming out: "On an occasion of this sort"—he waved The Morning Star at us—"I'd like to have the honor of contributing my services. You'll allow me to do that, won't you?"

"Oh! yes, indeed, thank you," said Ruth again. We were really thrilled at everyone's interest and kindness.

Everybody talked about that advertisement, and all the fathers joked one another. The stock question got to be: "Well, are you qualified?" And yet beneath the fun there lay a spirit of earnestness. You could almost tell by the pose of a father's head whether or not he had received an invitation. David Reynolds, president of our Merchants' Bank, said to my father: "Why, sir, when my young daughter asked me to accompany her to the dance, I felt, sir, as though I had been decorated. The truth, sir!"

I heard of one father who didn't hold his head high and who at the last actually bribed his daughter for an invitation by giving her a string of real coral beads. And in contrast there was a man with three daughters all in rivalry for the privilege of taking him to the dance. And when the rivalry was at its warmest he was the proudest man in our town.

We sold 50 tickets in all, 20 at the last minute, you might say. They went far beyond our expectations and we had plenty of money to meet all expenses.

The night of the dance came, a lovely moonlit September evening. Daddy and I started gaily away, my right hand tucked in his arm, while in my left hand I carried the fragrant violets he had given me. We could see from our front gate the High School Hall lit up, and when we reached the building, strains of soft music floated out to us.

When we went up-stairs we stood a moment to look in at the ballroom, for it was worth that title. The club girls had decorated the walls with garlands of smilax. Here and there stood effectively groups of palms. Behind the musicians' stand was draped a big, silk flag and one large flag hung at the entrance door. Little pink lights and Japanese lanterns twinkled everywhere.

I left father while I went to the dressing-room, and here I found a festal scene. Girls, iridescent butterflies in their many colored gowns, fluttered about, laughing and talking excitedly.

I was looking at daddy's flower in my dress. "Daddy's lose a flower," I begged, and a body we swept into the ballroom.

Father came to me. He gave me a program, and fastened his own to

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# My Car "Finnigan" and I



Mrs. Ellis.

"I'll turn it around and then you can try your driving." This in the tone of "You have brought this on yourself. Now take the consequences."

I had been half owner in a second-hand motor car for about two years but had never driven it. After persistent, if veiled, suggestions that I ought to know

how to drive the car, I was one day allowed to try, but by hap or chance, the opportunity came as we were going through some very heavy sand roads, and in my nervousness I killed the engine before I had gone out of low gear. In confusion and chagrin I was put out of the driver's seat, never to return till this memorable morning, when, the other partner having to leave town, it became necessary for me to learn to drive.

That day my partner and I drove down to the barracks and, as he turned the car around, its nose back towards town, I heard him make that remark and he was gone without a backward glance. It seemed to me that there was at least a million men standing around; so I threw my head up, slid over to the driver's seat and intended to make that car go or know the reason why. But as not a million men altogether reported overseas in the Canadian army I judged afterwards I must have been mistaken in the number of men watching.

## Duplicity Again

Well, of course, I killed the engine, and then getting out to crank, I found there was "nothing doing." Finally, a young captain came and offered his

## A Car is a Woman's Best Friend and "Finnigan" has Proved it Many Times---By Miriam Green Ellis

services, and after he had tried for several minutes I noticed that the little switch that should have been turned on the batteries was still on the magneto. I sneaked it over and never told him what was the matter.

I got away then, and I never stopped that whole morning, partly from fear I would not get started again, and partly because I was determined to overcome my fear about driving that car before I let it out of my hands.

My partner was not at all surprised that I had got along alright, but calmly stated that he knew I would be less nervous if I went at it by myself—and he was perfectly right.

I drove that old car for several years after that, and because it was an old car, had the usual number of troubles, but never a serious accident. The new cars are so much better made, that, excepting for tire mishaps, few difficulties are encountered in driving over ordinarily good roads. Even tire trouble has lost much of its terror, with the removable rims and wheels. That old car had no less than three very tightly fitted rims to take off before one could get the tire, then the T.F.R.'s had all to be put on again, and the new tire blown up with pants and puffs.

## Changing Tires in the Rain

One day as I stood in the drizzling rain, 15 miles from anywhere, I thought hard thoughts, and said un-nice words. It was in June, and the grass was rank and long; mosquitoes—ye gods! I built a smudge both sides of me before I could do a thing, then found that with the deep ruts in the road I could not get the jack under the axle, so had to start the car and run the front wheels up on a high place in order to get the jack under. Of course, I had to move the smudges and after several preliminaries

undertook to pry loose those three rims. They had not been off since the year before, and were rusted together like glue. How I bless this day of our Lord and the easily removable rims, when I think of the time I had trying to get that tire off. But when you know there is no help within 15 miles you don't give up readily, so I finally got the tire off and another inner tube in, and started the remantling of that naked rim. Ultimately I persuaded all the rims back in place and then proceeded to put in the air (by hand, foot and back). After much perspiration, etc., I got the tire blown up and triumphantly took out the jack, only to see the car gradually settle down on its rim again. (Register nausea.)

The jack was pulled out again from under the back seat and all that performance over again—yes, all of it—for again the tire would not bear the weight of the car. I bethought me to try the valve, so I took off the little cap, spit on my finger and smeared it over the top of the valve in scientific manner—and discovered—the valve was leaking. I turned the little valve cap the other side up, screwed in the valve tighter, but air was still escaping, not nearly so badly, however. I went through all my tool chest, looking in vain for a new valve, so finally blew up the tire as hard as I could and started on. About every three or four miles I had to get out and pump, but—I got to town. After that I always carried spare valves in my pocket.

## Spare Tire a Gay Deceiver

But, as I say there is very little of that now. You have your spare tire on the back, all blown up, and a change can be made in four or five minutes,

with no auxiliary vocabulary at all required.

But that same spare tire can be a gay deceiver too. Maybe your tires are new, and for weeks and months you go along with no punctures or blow-outs. When the little nickle tire tester tells you your tires are getting a little soft you go to the service stations and get them full of free air, knowing there is going to be far less likelihood of tire trouble if they are kept well filled with air. But sometimes you forget to test that spare on the back. It is very disconcerting to go to change tires some very hot day, or worse still, some very cold day, and find that spare soft and flabby.

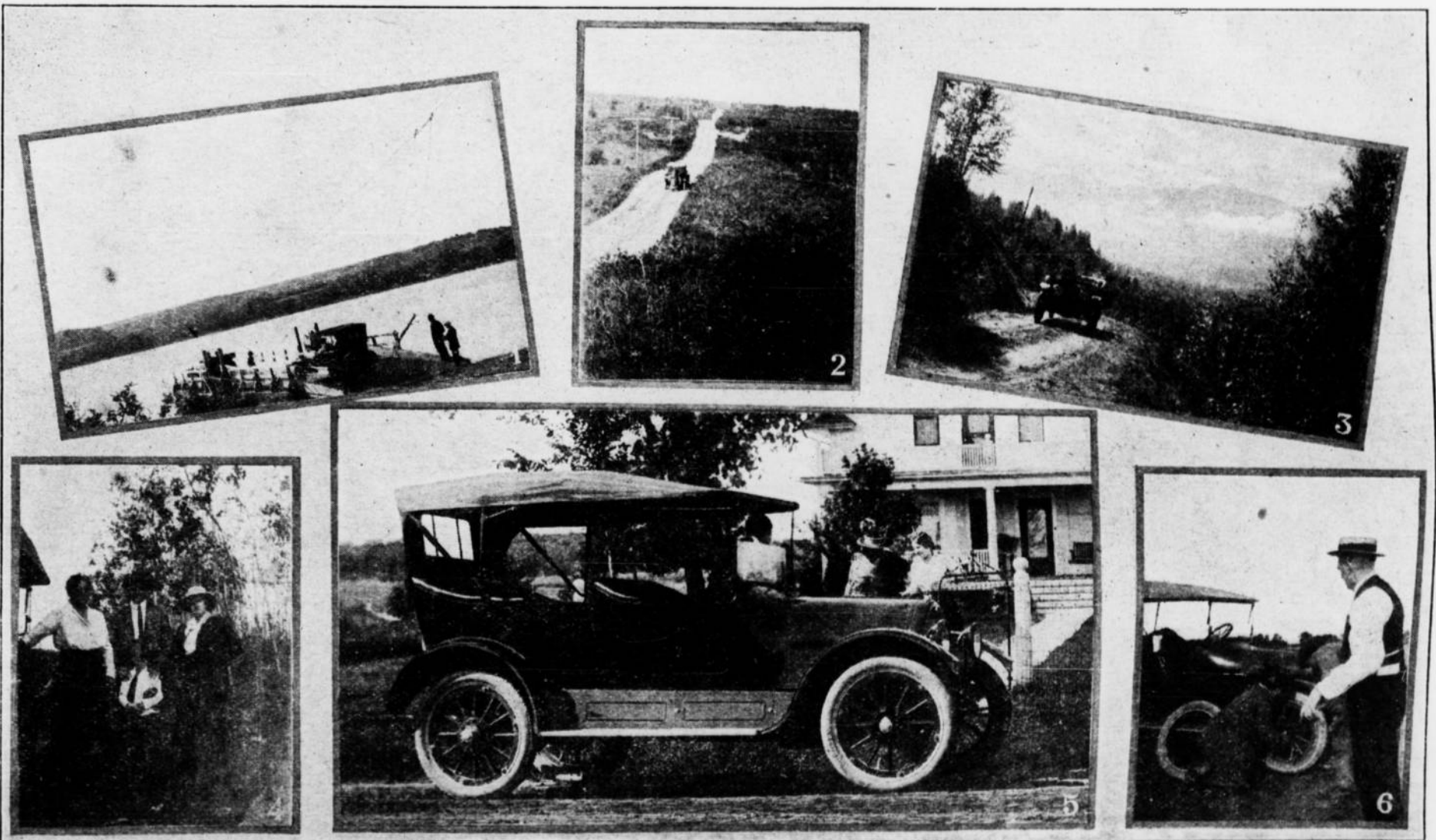
That old car didn't have its magneto properly covered, so when I drove through a water hole some drops were sure to splash up on the magneto and short circuit the connection, and stop the engine. One night I got out and wading around in the water to my ankles cranked that car till my arm and back ached; but it stayed as one dead thing. Finally, as it grew darker and colder, I left the car there (confident no one else could start it), and walked into camp—five miles beyond.

Next morning I walked back in the gay sunshine, and thought I would just give a little twirl before I started to dissect the insides of that car. Behold, she had repented of her evil ways and without further urging started, hitting on every cylinder. After I had this experience a couple of times I held consultation with the garage mechanic, and he suggested making a jacket, or pair of trousers, or some such garment for that magneto.

## Hitting on all Four

Another thing that worried me much in that old car was dirty spark plugs. My principal driving was back and forth to camp over very bad sand practically all the way. Very often, and always when in a hurry, the engine

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The Possibilities for Enjoyment with a Car are Simply Illimitable.

1. Our car on the ferry we cross the Saskatchewan with ease. 2. The joy of any motorist's heart—a long ribbon of white road. 3. "Finnigan" doesn't mind this pretty hill in the least. 4. Well-fed contentment (you see we've just had a picnic supper in the woods). 5. What are distances between neighbors when one has a car? 6. The helplessness of mere man in the face of "Finnigan's" disabilities.





Some of the Women who have Recently Immigrated to Canada.

This shows better than any amount of description the splendid type of women to be obtained by careful propaganda and selection

# Women Immigration Problem

IT is a fact of history that men do not colonize a country. They may subdue it, occupy it, rule it, but they do not make it a land of homes, and without homes there is no permanent civilization. The imperial dream of Spain remained a dream because she sent only her men to occupy her new-found empires of the West, and, as I have said, men occupy, but they do not colonize. Around the well-swept hearthstone of the homestead cut from the forests of Western Canada; about the tiny patch of perfume and color which marks some woman's garden plot on the great prairies; in the domestic touches given by the prospector's wife to the cabin in the mountains; there, and there only, will you find the seed of an abiding nationhood. The part played by women in the development of Canada during its early pioneer stage, however, is a subject not included within the scope of this article. Rather, I aim to discuss some of the steps which have been taken and some of the lessons learned in the very difficult field of women immigration, distinguishing is the term, women unmarried or widowed, and for the most part, unfriended, who seek their fortunes in Canada, from those who come as members of families.

The subject of immigration is a particularly fascinating and difficult one, because in it we are dealing, not with commodities of commerce, but with human beings. Men and women charged with carrying on the immigration work of a country like Canada deal with the very vitals of the nation. They must be sane, just, broad, far-sighted; with sympathies which never dry up in the gruelling routine of business, and a humanity as big as the world of which they form a part. One has only to visualize the immigrant, strange, nervous, frightened, unaccustomed to even the ordinary vexations of travel, confronting new customs, new laws, new coinage, perhaps even an unknown language, usually limited as to means, frequently charged with responsibility not only for himself but for a little tribe of dependents; one has only to visualize all this to catch some glimpse of what proper organization may do to set these future Canadians on the way to prosperity and self-development, or what its absence may be responsible for in the opposite direction.

## Beginning of Organization

As far back as 1881, concerted effort was made to supply this necessary organization with respect to women immigrating to Canada. In that year a society was established in Montreal, under the distinguished patronage of the Princess Louise, called Women's Protective Immigration Society, for the purpose of assisting women immigrating from other lands, and it entered into co-operation at once with the work of various existing emigration societies and

## Some of the Safeguards Established to Secure Proper Type and take Proper Care of Them, and a Brief History of the Work---By Mrs. R. H. Kneil

guilds in the Old Country. During that winter and spring, many women were met and assisted. In May, 1882, a house was secured at 131 Mansfield Street, for hostel purposes, and the ladies interested in the work adopted the plan of sending a woman to Quebec to meet the immigrants. During the first year the immigrants settled mostly around Montreal or vicinity. During the second year a further step was taken, after correspondence between interested parties on both sides, when it was decided to send all immigrant women out in charge of a matron. This was important, allowing for the opportunity of the matron becoming acquainted with the girls, and being able to form some estimate of their character and ability, which was a valuable aid in placing them. It also encouraged parents to allow their daughters to emigrate, knowing they were looked after on the way. In 1892, a larger hostel was secured at 84 Osborne Street, which was occupied for seven years, when new quarters were obtained at 87 Osborne Street.

The work continued to flourish although numbers fell off slightly in 1899, because of government withdrawal of assisted passages, and more prosperous times in Great Britain.

Few Scandinavian women had found their way to Canada in the past, and in 1899 the question of encouraging their further emigration came up for discussion, not only with the societies but with the government as well, the latter promising a bonus on all women coming from Scandinavia. The

In 1903, Scottish emigration was given an impetus by the formation of the Scottish Women's Emigration Society. The year 1907, was the heaviest in the records of the hostel. Many nationalities registered: English, Scotch, Irish, Swedes, Swiss, French, Germans, Danes, Welsh, Norwegians, Finns, Roumanians, Dutch, Italians and Austrians, about 864 in all. Many others came out, but went direct to points in Ontario. It was estimated that 5,000 received accommodation between the years 1882, and December, 1903. In 1908, 400 used the hostel, all but 12 from Great Britain. In the main, these immigrants—up to 1909—were reported as satisfactory, not always well trained, a few of unsound mind, and others in state of health inadequate to requirements, sent by friends who hoped a change of life and climate might prove beneficial. These, with some others of unsatisfactory character, were deported. The society reported in 1909 that they maintained a matron at Quebec, who met vessels, arranged for accommodation of immigrants by the Quebec association during their stay there, and wired information to the Montreal hostel, so the immigrants could be met on arrival.

## Selective Principle

On February 16, 1898, Mrs. E. Livingston, of Winnipeg, widow of a Presbyterian clergyman, was appointed by the Dominion government to go to Scotland to select women immigrants for domestic service. In connection with Mrs. Livingston's visit to Scotland advertisements appeared in Scottish papers announcing a demand for "strong, healthy girls" in Manitoba and the North-west. The following notice sent to the management of the Servants' Registry Office, at Glasgow, indicates that the selective principle, now so clearly defined in Canadian immigration propaganda, was recognized even in those days:

"I beg to advise you that the Cana-

to fill positions in Manitoba and the North-west provinces. The girls required must be under 30 years of age, strong and of good physique. The passage of the girls will be advanced in the first place and deducted from their wages by easy instalments. The wages ruling in Canada for domestics is about £25. The girls will be selected by a Canadian lady, widow of a clergyman, who will accompany them out and see them settled in good situations. All applicants must be of exceptional character, and produce good testimonials."

Mrs. Livingston secured 60 girls, from 16 to 28 years of age, and arrived in Montreal, June 16, having obtained "intermediate" passage for her party. She said they had been accustomed to good homes and refused to travel steerage. A number of others were to have joined the party, but withdrew at the last moment on account of war conditions. The Spanish-American war was occupying the world's attention at that time—1898—and not knowing the geography of America, these Scottish girls thought they would be plunging into the thick of it. With the exception of three or four, this party proceeded to Winnipeg, and other western points. In August of that year, Mrs. Livingston reported the majority of the girls were contented and giving satisfaction. An agent in Scotland wrote that the scheme of sending "a woman agent from the immigration department overseas to personally select and travel with the girls, pleased the girls and their families. It demonstrated that they were not going among strangers, but under the auspices of a government that would see them properly cared for, not only en route, but afterwards."

## Assisted Passages

January 1899, Mrs. Sanford went to England and Belfast, selected a small party of girls for whom situations in Winnipeg, and thereabouts, were secured before sailing. She experienced difficulty in gathering a large number for want of an assisted passage fund. In all cases it was shown by agents abroad, as well as in Canada, that in order to induce the best class of domestic help to emigrate, it would be necessary to give assistance towards passages.

In July, 1889, the government decided against sending women government agents to the Old Country, and the work of bringing out domestics passed over to agents—a few men—and various women acting by permission and under the control of the immigration department, and receiving a bonus from the government for bona fide immigrants.

Immigration agents in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, also selected and sent over many domestics to assured positions in the city and country; and many difficult commissions they were called upon to fulfill. An agent in Scotland commis-

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Girls' Welcome Home, Winnipeg



The Toronto Hostel



Women's Welcome Hostel, Waller Street, Toronto

prominent societies in Scandinavian countries did not encourage their women to emigrate

dian government is on the point of selecting 100 female domestics



# National Council of Women



Mrs. W. E. Sanford,  
Present President, National Council of Women.

It seems a far cry, in many ways, from the first annual meeting of the National Council of Women, when, at Ottawa, in April, 1894, there were represented eight local councils, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg, Quebec and Kingston, and three nationally-organized societies, the Women's Art Association, the Girls' Friendly Society and the Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association, to the twenty-sixth annual meeting, held in Regina, in June, 1919, when there was representation from over 50 local councils, some representing, in turn, as many as 70 affiliated organizations, from 17 nationally-organized societies in federation, and from nine provincially-organized societies in federation, the aggregate totalling about 400,000 women, who have such an opportunity as this to co-ordinate their efforts for reform, and bring concentrated pressure to bear for the carrying out of those measures they have at heart for the welfare of the country and the home.

With the reports of these two meetings in hand, one cannot but pause for a little retrospection, going back even farther than the first annual meeting, to the organizing meeting, held in the Pavilion, in the Allen Gardens, Toronto, on October 26, 1893, with great crowds present. This meeting was a direct outcome of one held in Chicago, in May of the same year, when 16 Canadian women were present, among representative women from 20 countries at a congress of women, at the conclusion of which Mrs. May Wright Sewall explained The Council Movement and the Council Idea, as it had been formulated in 1888, when there met at Washington an International Congress of Women, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the beginning of women's organized work. The decision then had been, in brief, as Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, who was elected at Chicago, provisional secretary for Canada, writes in her history of the council, "to form an International Council of Women, to consist of a federation of national councils made up of a federation of local councils and nationally-organized societies, the local councils in turn to be federations of local societies."

## *A Brief Review of Its Work in the Past and an Outline of the Problems Ahead with some Suggestions for Improving its Machinery*

By Mona Cleaver of Toronto Globe

### First Canadian Council

The Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the governor-general of Canada, had been elected president of the International Council, and, at the meeting in Toronto, she was made president of the National Council of Women of Canada, with Mrs. English, as recording secretary, and Lady Thompson and Madame Laurier, vice-presidents. The first annual meeting of the Canadian organization was held in Ottawa in the following April, and it is the comparison of the report of that meeting, with its modest 30 pages, including the constitution, compared with the 350 closely-printed pages of the latest annual report, that induces all this retrospection.

Co-operation seems to have been the keynote of that first annual meeting, co-operation in work, co-operation in associated charities, and even "co-operation of working women for protective purposes." Time was given to the fine arts but perhaps the greatest consideration of all to the rights of children, dealt with in papers under lengthy titles, all of whose objects we would sum up tersely, today, as "Child Welfare." Manual training and domestic science were among these rights as discussed. It was also decided to ask the local councils to co-operate with the Children's Aid Society in trying to secure separate imprisonment and trial for juvenile offenders. The need of female inspectors in factories and workshops where women are employed, the need for the appointment of police matrons for gaols and prisons; the need of nursing care for the poor in their own homes; the need of temperance legislation and many other matters which have since reached fruition in some or all of the provinces were discussed at that meeting, where the realization was also evidenced, that one of the greatest works in all reforms is the creation of public sentiment.

And, even in that day, one reads in the Toronto Globe's report of the meeting—also from the pen of Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, whose work for the council has been indefatigable throughout its whole history, the problem of domestic service was with us:

"This section provoked more discussion and a wider diversity of opinion than any other that had been before the meeting, as might be ex-

pected . . . it was treated 'from the mistress' point of view' by Mrs. Boomer, of London; 'from the servants' point of view' by Mrs. Helliwell; and Dr. Emily Stowe cleverly suggested 'how the problem may be solved' by means of technical training, mutual sympathy and forbearance."

### Work Branches Out

The second annual meeting saw more concentrated effort to secure manual training and domestic science introduced



The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair.  
Wife of a former Governor-General, and  
Founder of the National Council.

into the schools, and the enthusiastic work of Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, at that time and for long after, with the support of the local councils, doubtless, had much to do with the eventual adoption of the measure. From the meeting in Montreal, in 1896, came the first petition to the government to raise the age of consent, unqualifiedly, to 18 years, this following the work of Mrs. O. C. Edwards, of Macleod, which continues to this day, on laws affecting women and children. Work towards securing the election of women on school

boards also grew out of that meeting, and it was due to the following annual meeting in Halifax, that the Victorian Order of Nurses made its first appearance in Canada under the aegis of the National Council of Women. At the fifth annual meeting, held again in Ottawa, work for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis was begun. In Hamilton, the following year, Lady Aberdeen resigned the presidency, to which Lady Taylor succeeded her. In this year one of the largest of the council's deputations on behalf of the feeble-minded, went to the Ontario government, but with no practical result. During the South African war the council formed 50 branches of the Red Cross Society. At the following annual meeting at London, the subject of supervised playgrounds was publicly discussed in Canada for the first time, and Miss Mabel Peters, who introduced it, had the satisfaction of knowing, before her death, that playgrounds had been opened in many cities.

Lady Taylor was followed in the presidency by Mrs. Robert Thomson, who resigned at the annual meeting in Hamilton, in 1906, when Lady Edgar was elected in her place. At this meeting matters of pure food were paramount and at the following one, in Vancouver, child labor was the main subject of discussion.

In 1909, the fourth quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women, was held in Toronto, with 162 delegates from overseas and 25 from the United States. A feature of this meeting was the trip which followed, when 97 of the members, representing 11 nationalities, had a trip through Canada to the Pacific Coast, returning by way of the United States, under the guidance of Mrs. Willoughby Cummings.

At the following annual meeting, held in Halifax, the council voted in favor of woman suffrage. On the death of Lady Edgar, Mrs. F. H. Torrington was elected president, a post she held until two years ago, when, on her resignation at the annual meeting in Brantford, Mrs. W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, was elected to the office. During these years such matters occupied the council as the white slave traffic, changes in laws affecting women, women on the immigration commission, mothers' guardianship of their children and mothers' pensions.

### War Alters Plans

The outbreak of war altered the council's plans for celebrating its 21st anniversary, and an executive meeting was held instead. A commission was requested to enquire into the matter of the feeble-minded, and the prime minister agreed to take the necessary steps.

Continued on Page 77



The National Council of Women in Annual Convention Assembled in Winnipeg.



# Our Place in the Band-wagon

**P**OLITICAL acumen has been defined as the ability to tell a Band Wagon from a Hearse. This, to the casual or unthinking, may seem too simple a test of intelligence to be dignified by any such high-sounding phrase, but when looked at more closely, and in the light of contemporaneous history, it is really more of a test than it seems.

A few years ago—to be exact, two years ago last December—there came forth a gorgeous vehicle of state (I was going to say ship of state, but that would mix the metaphor). It was in all points the most superb band-wagon that ever went down the pike. It was simply swathed in flags and draped in bunting, loyalty oozed from every pore and, instead of the usual admonition to "Oil here," it bore in every joint, or cog, or screw, the loyal words: God Save the King. Strains of patriotic songs, sung by swelling throats and issuing from bursting hearts, came blithely on the breeze wherever the glorious car of state appeared, and the populace, in their simple way, hailed it as the only hope of the nation. For it many prayers were offered in the churches and deepest curses pronounced upon those who dared to impede its progress. It certainly got away to a good start, and, more than that, it looked the part. It was going to win the war, eliminate forever party strife, and give peace and prosperity to the nation.

But now behold the scene has changed—the night is dark and chill, Hushed are the notes, the sound of swelling praise; the cheering throats are still;

The flags are drooping in the rain; the bunting dragged lies, All hope is dead, on earth below, all hope beyond the skies; Deserted now the cushioned seats, the driver bold has fled;

The lights are out, the fires are dulled—the Car of State is dead, And o'er the stricken heap of woe is hung a simple verse:

At morning tide—a Band Wagon—  
At evenfall—a Hearse.

That is a short and simple annal of Canadian politics, and really has nothing to do with what follows—which is a serious article. I merely mention it to show that many wise people have been confused, and to prove the definition of political acumen to be a true one.

## The Old Will Not Do

There is a place for women in the new order of things if they will go up and possess it, but, like any good thing in life, it will not come without striving. The present place of women in the world is not sufficiently strong to bring about radical benefits. Nineteen hundred years has not eliminated war, child labor, prostitution, greed, or poverty; and it would seem that one might advocate a change of policy without fear of being called a red-eyed anarchist. Are we all agreed that the making of home-made bread, the proper clothing of a family, the elimination of self, and the devotion of a life-time to family cares—such as women have practiced for

## "The Hand that Rocks the Cradle will Surely Never Rock the Boat!"—By Nellie L. McClung

many years—is not sufficient to save the world? Does everyone agree? (By way of illustration, we might refer the doubting ones to Germany—and give time here for meditation).

Well, then, if it has been established that peaceful methods, peaceful, self-sacrificing, hard-working and yet indefinite methods are not enough, what have we to recommend for the women of these days?

There has never been a dearth of advisors for women, as to their thoughts, deeds and words, and it is far from my intention at this time to discourage any of these, or speak of them in any spirit of flippancy. Advice is a pleasant, harmless relaxation, for those who give it, and to those to whom it is given it is entirely optional as to the taking, so what form of social intercourse could be more innocent or simple.

It might be remarked in passing, that most of the advice to women has come from men, who modestly claim that they can read the heart of woman like an open book, and are thus able to shed much light on problems which baffle the ablest, feminine minds. Up to the present, women have not had much to say about themselves. They have thought a plenty, but they did not write it down.

They have been too busy! But women's work has been taken away from them in the last 25 years, and now they have to find other work, or die in idleness. The mother of a family, in the days that are past, had not much time to analyze her feelings, after she had cooked the meals, made the clothes, preserved the fruit, washed the curtains, and made quilts, hooked mats and made hair-wreaths and antimacassars. Naturally, her feelings had to go unanalyzed, so far as she was concerned.

## The Day of Ready-Mades

But now the scene has changed. She buys the clothes ready-made, the pickles in bulk, the preserves in jars, the curtains go to the dry-cleaners—and most of the meals come in cartons and are prepared by adding boiling water and stirring constantly for two minutes.

All this is very fine. No one wants to go back—nobody can go back—the hands of the clock can-

not be moved back—they'll break but they will not reverse.

There must be other avenues opened for women's activities, if we are to go forward as a race. Many women have already found the way, and are happily pursuing it. They use their leisure to supervise the children's play and study; they read and study, play games and help in various societies, church circles and others, making themselves better companions for their husbands and children. They take time to be happy, healthy and useful. To them, the meaning of life is clear. With that fine type of womanhood, which, happily, we see very often, we have no concern. They need no word of advice. They are big spokes in the wheels of progress, and mighty factors in shaping the thought of the world. They are the legitimate and logical successors of the splendid grandmothers of the past, who raised their large families in decency and comfort, and yet had time to help a neighbor, in time of trouble.

Times of transition are always times of great danger. It is not always easy to change, and at this time of grave disturbance, when the whole world is in the throes of social, and industrial unrest, it is quite easy to fall into the error of thinking that everything is wrong; pessimism, recklessness and bitterness find an easy place in the hearts of people who have come through the events of the past five years, and there are great underlying causes for these, which call for treatment, but not the sort of treatment that has been given.

The deporting of agitators, the banning of books, the suppression of papers, cannot effect a remedy. There is one agitator, whose voice cannot be stilled, and it speaks louder than any other.

It is injustice. It cannot be hushed, it has to be removed.

The war has shown how defective and unjust and inadequate our present system is. None but the dullest and most selfish conservative will dare to say that our system is the true one, meaning that because he is all right, and well provided for, the system must be the proper one, even though honest men and women are not able to get

enough to maintain them in the humblest form of life.

No, the present economic system, which has allowed the privileged ones to make 100 per cent. profit on the essential things of life, while little children grew pale and blue for lack of food, is wrong, and it is doomed! Nothing can save it, for the people are thinking.

But no matter how perfect a system is, it will not work successfully unless the spirit of the people is right, and this is the thought which, unhappily, is being overlooked by many of the most radical thinkers of the times, who seem to feel that to destroy the old system is sure proof a better one will come.

They have grown impatient of delays, and seeing, as they do, the faults in the present day conditions, they want to take the short road to their destination, the golden age of their dreams.

## Force of Public Opinion

But the great majority of people want to do what is right, and at this moment they are perplexed and troubled about conditions. They cannot see a step before them. The new women voters are, in large numbers, in this class. To them I want to suggest ways in which they can help.

Public opinion is the strongest force in the world. It can change conditions, not only by enacting laws, but in a far more effective way by making people want to do certain things. In the making of public opinion we all have a share, for it begins to talk. Every great reform or great movement has begun in talk, which is fluid, runs easily, and fits into every angle of life. The great international congress of talkers sits every day, and turns out its grist of conclusions.

Let us think it over, at the close of the day, when the sun has gone down, and the day's accounts are closed. What constructive idea have we put forth? What evil have we attacked? What right got our assistance; what wrong our resistance? Or did we spend the day (conversationally) by discussing local happenings—what Rosie said to Dick, and how she looked when she said it, and what we think she meant! How much time is spent in chatter, inane, dull, and full of sawdust—over the phone, and face to face. There will be a long docket, by and by, if every idle word has to be accounted for. It will take an eternity, I fear.

Supposing we begin to talk of an increased minimum wage for working girls, investigating living conditions, and finding, as we surely would find, that there are girls in some of the Canadian cities living on \$7.00 and \$8.00 a week. Supposing, at Mrs. Edgerton's tea, just when Mrs. Charlton Powers began to cut the ice, she paused with her jewelled hand in mid air, and began to talk of these things, and told of girls, who live in one room, doing on two meals a day, with the prospect of increased rent, and no increase in wages—girls who had not been able to afford a square

Continued on Page 79



Above, Mrs. Nellie L. McClung; lower, Mrs. McClung, and her husband's mother, knitting in a cozy corner of the former's living-room; Master Mark McClung, the youngest of her five children; the author of this story at her home in Edmonton.



# Portage Community Hall

**M**EMORIALS for the soldiers who paid the great sacrifice in the recent war, and in honor of the large number of soldiers who fought in the war have taken various shapes and forms. But it is generally conceded that a monument of stone or marble does not express the real idea of commemoration. It is thought that some thing that is more integrally a part of the daily lives of those who would remember is superior. Scholarships, libraries, lecture halls, hospitals and a score of other institutions have found favor in various parts of Canada. But it is doubtful if anything so completely fits the expression of commemoration as does the community hall in the town of Portage la Prairie in Manitoba. Portage was one of the first districts in Manitoba to determine how much it could spend on a memorial, and establish what it wanted.

There was the usual discussion as to what form the memorial should take, but the community hall prevailed, and a community hall it is. The town of Portage la Prairie is situated in the rural municipality of Portage but of course is incorporated as a town and apart altogether from any project of the rural municipality. The municipality did have a building but it was too small and too antiquated in every way.

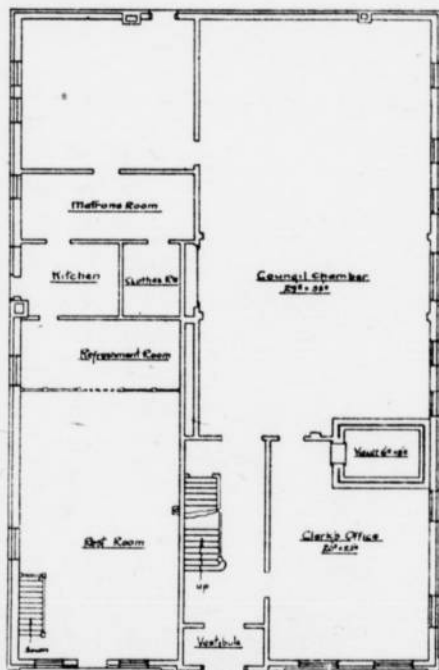
The new hall must be the centre of the community and must be planned and built to take that place. It must contain everything that would be needed for the comfort and convenience and enjoyment of the rural family when it came to town. The next thing of course was to finance the building.

Just at this time it was rumored that a hotel, the Rossin House, which had been unoccupied for some years was for sale at a reasonable price. An investigation was made. The hotel was built less than 20 years ago, was built of brick and in fairly good repair. The building, in those days of the comparatively low cost of building, cost some \$37,200. The property on which the hotel is situated is about four times as large as the space covered by the building. The

*To Commemorate the Sacrifice of the Men of the Rural Municipality of Portage this Hall was Established*



The Portage Community Hall, Formerly the Rossin House.



Plan of the First Floor.

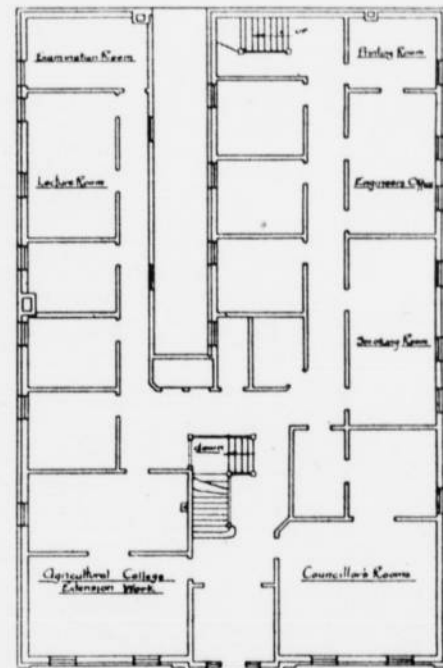
rural municipality of Portage purchased the site and building for \$9,500.

#### The Remodelling

But it had to be completely remodelled. Frank Evans, an architect in Winnipeg was engaged to plan the remodeling, and work was begun at once. The entire cost of the building including the site and the remodeling was slightly less than \$20,000. And for that Portage has a community hall that is a credit to any rural municipality, even Portage.

The ground floor, as the floor plan will indicate, is used for the municipal clerk's office, the council chamber which as well is a fairly large lecture room, capable of seating several hundred people, and the women's rest room with the matron's apartment immediately behind. The women's rest room is a large room, comfortably furnished with couches, arm chairs, tables, mirrors, a telephone, etc. Immediately behind and separated from the rest room by an archway is a small lunch room. Some of the school children who drive in from the country eat their lunch there and the matron serves hot tea. Many persons who

are in town over meal time may get refreshment at the rest room. The matron's apartment is her permanent residence, and she is ready at all times to make the visitors at home. Stairs lead from the rest room to the basement where there are baths, shower baths, toilets, cloak rooms, etc.



Plan of the Second Floor.

#### Second Floor Plan

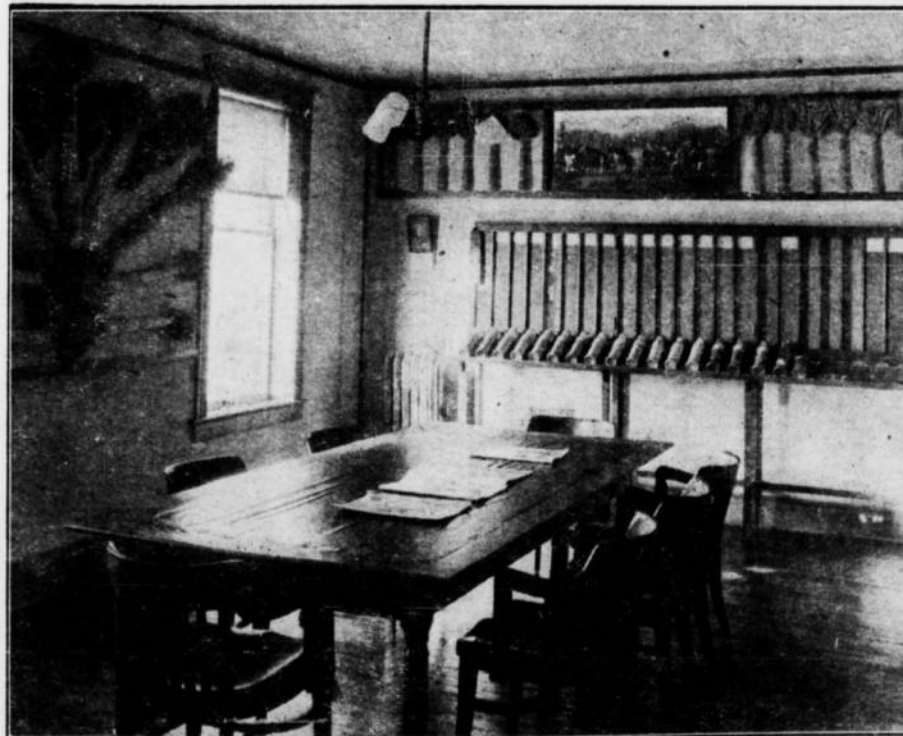
The second floor contains various offices, that of the agricultural agent (a corner of which is shown below), municipal good roads engineer's office, library, rural Y.M.C.A., municipal school inspector, etc. As well there are lounging rooms for the councillors, general smoking and lounging rooms, a printing room, a small lecture room and several cloak rooms. Portage municipality has two agricultural extension agents and they have two offices on the north-west corner.

The upper floor is so far rented as private rooms, bachelors' apartments etc. On this floor the caretaker has his apartments, which is also his permanent residence.

The basement is as yet uncompleted. The council chamber is also used as a ball-room. Immediately below the council kitchen in the basement is the general kitchen where lunches, dinners, banquets, etc., may be prepared. Stores of dishes of all kinds, pots and pans and kettles, groceries, long tables, a kitchen range, sinks, etc., make things very handy. The wife of the caretaker

is always glad to assist in the preparing of such lunches.

This community hall is a permanent memorial to those who fought in the recent war. It is a memorial that touches daily the lives of scores of those who most wish to remember the valor and sacrifice of the great number of Portage men who went overseas. It is a memorial that is as useful to the soldier who has returned as to those who have lost their sons and brothers. Portage municipality is to be congratulated on its enterprise.



View of the Agricultural Agent's Office



A Cozy Corner of the Women's Rest Room



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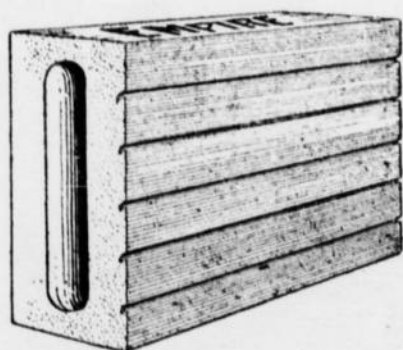
## Gypsum Plasters



Gypsum Plasters (better known by the trade names, "Hardwall," "Wood Fibre," "Gold Dust Finish," etc.) have almost entirely supplanted the old-fashioned lime mortar.

"EMPIRE" Hardwall or Wood Fibre Plasters are used for covering the interior walls and ceilings of habitable buildings of all kinds—adhering equally well to wood or metal lath, "EMPIRE" Wall Board, "EMPIRE" Building Tile and Blocks—setting in two or three hours, thus permitting the carpenters to follow the plasterers without loss of time. These plasters form a closely knit, crystalized wall covering that successfully resists fire, vermin, and rats, and is many times greater in hardness and tensile strength than a lime wall. For all home building "EMPIRE" Gypsum Plasters should be used to increase the rigidity of the structure and to withstand the wear and tear of occupancy.

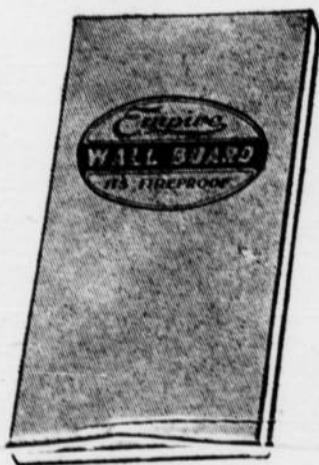
## "EMPIRE" Building Blocks



While Gypsum Blocks, or Tile, of different sizes and shapes have been used extensively during past years in many sections of the United States and to a lesser degree in Canada, the present high and constantly increasing cost of lumber and lath has forced builders to utilize more extensively other less expensive materials. To meet this demand we have designed an improved Gypsum Block for outside walls (see marginal illustration). In this type of construction the exterior is finished in roughcast, or stucco, which is not only pleasing and artistic in appearance but is most economical in that it does not require periodical redecorating; a wood strapping is securely fastened to the inside as the wall is being erected; "EMPIRE" Wall Board is then nailed to the strapping, making two air spaces in the completed wall. A covering of Hardwall or Wood Fibre Plaster and Gold Dust Finish with Lime Putty is then put on in the usual way.

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## "EMPIRE" Wall Board



being composed mainly of Gypsum Rock, will not burn, will not warp, and will not shrink or buckle. No other Wall Board compares with the "EMPIRE" in rigidity, or in non-conductive and durable qualities. "EMPIRE" Wall Board can be successfully used either as a panel board, wall papered, painted, kalsomined, or left in natural color; or it can be used as a base on which to plaster, instead of wood or metal lath, uniting perfectly into a wall solid as rock.

**CHANGE IN PUBLISHED PRICES:** Being no longer able to purchase in Canada the outside binding material used in this Board, it is necessary for us to import it from the United States at a very much increased price, and to pay the high rates of duty and exchange as well. This has forced us to cancel the prices published in the Christmas issues of certain Farm Journals. "EMPIRE" Board, however, can still be bought from regular dealers at prices generally below inferior wall boards.

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For all kinds of concrete work "EMPIRE" Hydrated Lime should be used, say ten pounds to each bag of cement. It gives greater strength—lubricates the mass—increases the density and uniformity—waterproofs by filling up all the voids and makes a smooth finish job. "EMPIRE" Hydrated Lime is the best and most economical to use for all other lime purposes, such as Mortar for Brick and Stone Laying, White Coat (plaster finish), Waterproofing Cisterns, Water Troughs, etc., White Washing, and other sanitary purposes.

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# Steps in Wallpapering

*It Looks Easy, But Have You Tried It? This Story Tells How to Make It as Easy as It Looks---* By Michael Forest



would have brought in new boards and placed them on top of papers on her table, for the table was much too short.

## The Proper Way

After she had struggled through a whole day, and had succeeded only in getting far more paper pasted to her floor than to her wall, a friend who was a paper-hanger and decorator dropped in to call in the evening. After hearing the tale of woe he proceeded to give some instructions.

"If you can, get the paper that has the ends ready-cut.

Pasting a Piece of Window Blind Over a Defective Spot

one upon the other right side down on the table." Of course, the housekeeper had not seen the advisability of the move at all. "For the ceiling you will need eight strips 11 feet long. Since you paper the ceiling first to avoid mussing up your walls we shall put the ceiling strips on top of the wall strips." And the young housekeeper hoped that he would not see the two strips already on the wall before any attempt had been made to put on the ceiling paper.

Then he remarked that the housekeeper was very fortunate not to have old paper on the wall to scrape off. Occasionally all the old paper, cannot be taken off without a great deal of difficulty, but in every case it should be taken off and the new paper pasted on to the original wall. This may be done by scraping, and if too bad, and a hard plaster finish underneath, it may be done by moistening the paper, and scraping it off when damp.

The paste, he said, varied in consistency for the various papers, a heavy paper requiring a thicker paste and so on.

When he was ready to begin the papering he chose carefully the way the paper

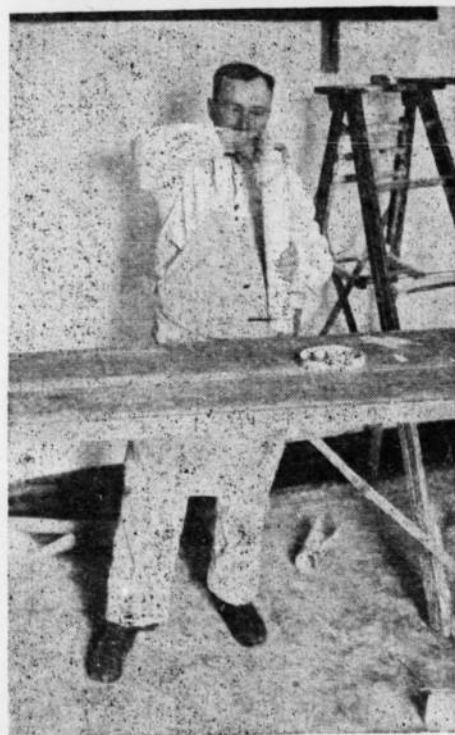
brush in making the paper adhere to the wall.

## The "How" of It

The wallpaper should fit carefully into the corner at the ceiling, for the border or picture moulding will not cover all defects in papering. If there are windows or doors or shelves as are illustrated on this page, fit the damp paper in where it should be cut, running a ruler along the line where the paper must be cut. This makes a crease at the exact place and the matter of cutting the paper to fit all places is then a simple one.

Paper is readily wasted unless special care is taken to be economical. Paste persists, with the amateur, in getting on the wrong side of the paper until one has learned the simple little trick of folding the pasted paper tightly over. There is no fear of leaving a mark of the fold because when putting the paper to the wall when it is damp it stretches a little and all folds are thus smoothed out.

The young housekeeper faced the next room to be papered with far less assurance of the easiness of papering, but, nevertheless, with a very much increased knowledge of the "how" of the job.

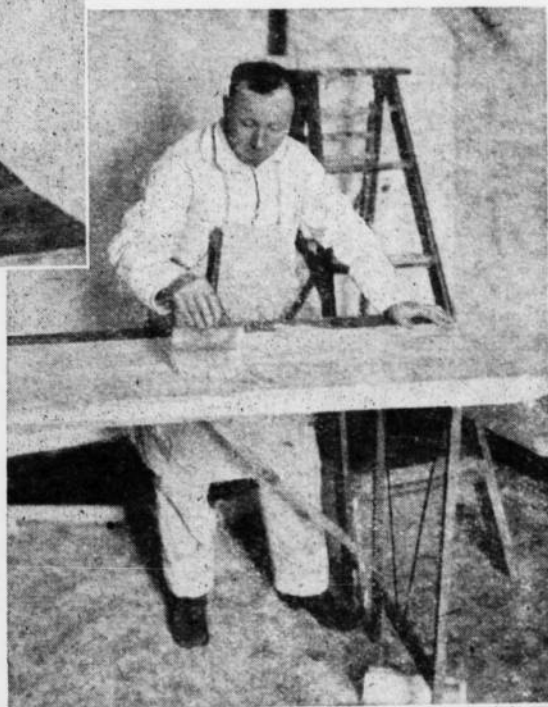


A Twist Takes Off the Ready-cut End of the Roll.

"A PERFECTLY straight wall! And all one has to do is paste it on the wall! Of course, I can do it!"

But before the new housekeeper had got very much of her wallpaper "pasted on the wall" she discovered that papering the room was not nearly so easy as it looked. In the first place she had never heard of the new ready-cut paper, and had laboriously cut the selvage of every roll of paper she used. The new paper has the edges perforated, and all one must do is to screw the ends off, using much the same motion as one uses in screwing the top of a jar of fruit. In half-a-second it is all done, and a very neat job made of it, too.

This housekeeper used her dining-table on which to cut the paper and put the paste on. Before she discovered how mussy an amateur can be at the job she had paper and paste stuck all over her table. Afterwards she put great thicknesses of newspapers on top and tacked them down firmly by folding the edges under the table. Had she planned the thing properly she



The Consistency of Paste Depends on the Thickness of the Paper.

It saves hours of work, for the hardest work I can imagine is cutting that stiff paper when one is unaccustomed to using scissors." Glancing around the room he noticed that there were two large places where the plaster had fallen off, yet no attempt had been made to repair the broken places.

"Don't tell this to the plasterer's union, but I'll show you how to fix this little difficulty," he said. Then he called for an old window-blind, a rule and a pair of scissors. He cut a piece that would generously cover one of the holes, mixed a good, stiff paste of flour and water, and put the piece of window-blind on much as one would a piece of paper. This was stretched so that the unevenness of the surface was not seen, and to complete the job hammered in three or four flat-headed tacks. The other hole he treated in the same way.

"What a relief!" said the young housekeeper. "I had not yet figured out how I was to treat the unsightly holes. Thanks so much!"

## A Wizzard at Work

Then this man, who seemed a very wizzard, took a measure of the room from one corner around again, calculated hurriedly in his head for the places where there were doors and windows, and announced: "You'll need 24 strips of paper eight feet long. It will save you time and energy if you cut them all at once and place them

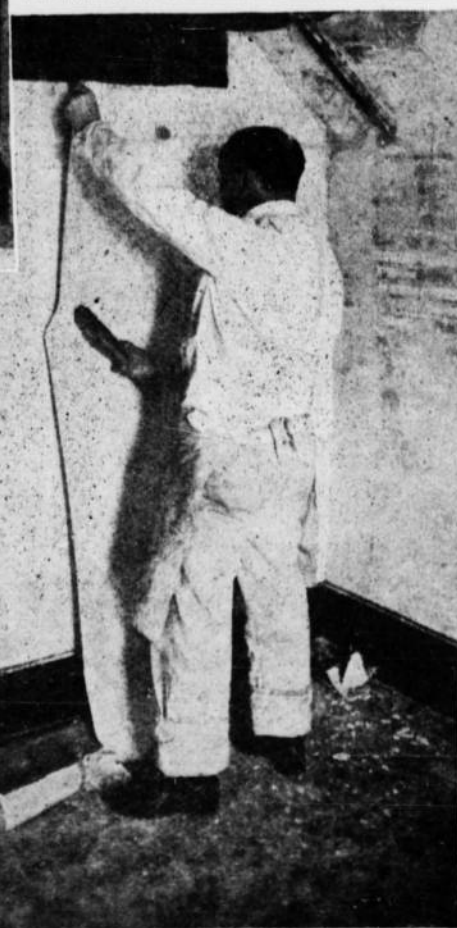
Putting on the First Strip of Ceiling Paper.



Folding the Pasted Paper Together to Avoid Drying and Muddiness.

should go, and set to work. The paper, of course, was too long for the table. He pulled it up to one end, covered the part lying on the table with paste and then folded one-half the pasted part over the other so that the paste would not dry, and so that the wet end of the paper would not be flopping around, mussing up the rest of the wall and the ceiling. The first strip was carefully laid along one side of the ceiling. The rest was smooth sailing for the paperhanger, except that he was careful about the matching of the pattern and in getting one edge thoroughly over the edge of the one before. He used a soft

Careful Matching is Necessary and Care in Placing One Strip Over the Other.





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# The Woman's Garden

*"God Almighty first planted a garden. And indeed it is the Purest of Humane Pleasures. It is the greatest Refreshment to the Spirits of Man; Without which Buildings and Pallaces are but Grosse Handy-works."*—From Bacon's Essay "Of Gardens."

By Mrs. Walter Parlbly

**E**VERYONE who loves flowers and gardens should read this old English essay, with its plans for a garden for every month of the year, and for filling the air with perfume.

"And because the breath of flowers is far sweeter in the air (where it comes and goes like the warbling of music) than in the hand, therefore, nothing is more fit for that delight than to know, what be the flowers and plants that do best perfume the air."

One of our great English scholars, speaking to a large audience of women during the war, said that the most valuable contribution women could make to civilization at that time was "to keep the world sweet for humanity." By which, of course, he did not mean white-washing or sugar-coating evil things, but conserving the milk of human kindness, holding on to graciousness, serenity, large-heartedness, magnanimity—anything that would form a bulwark against the great tidal wave of hate, fury and barbarism that was engulfing the world.

That does not seem to have much bearing on gardens, does it? But it has. Everyone is more or less a product of their environment; as an old-timer once said: "Pleasant places make pleasant people," a profounder truth than he realized. If you want to accomplish sweetness, serenity, graciousness, these things must find their source and inspiration in your home life and surroundings, and no home is really sweet or gracious or pleasant which has not some kind of a flower garden around it.

Of course, there are some unfortunate individuals who could not be made pleasant even by a garden, because they were spited by some evil fairy at their birth who made their souls bitterness and tipped tongues with venom. But for the ordinary mortal, however, try

the refreshment of a little flower garden, however small, it will bring you more real joy, more real friendship than anything else, for flowers never "go back on you," never clothe themselves in insincerity or deceit.

"But," says the farm woman, "I have no time for anything like that. The cleaning, and cooking, and mending take all my day." Well, it is difficult to reply to that is it not? When one knows of a truth, how the average woman on the farm has to toil. Yet, I would say, simplify your work, and your meals, as much as possible, especially in spring and summertime, and seize some moments for the great out-of-doors healer of mind and body. You will find it is wonderful what you can do in the way of a few flower beds, with only a few minutes care every day, and if every woman realized just what these flowers meant to the whole family, I do not believe this spring would go by without an attempt at making a little garden on every farm.

### England's Gardens

England is a land of gardens. Every laborer's cottage has its gaily-blooming flower beds, where old-fashioned gilliflowers, roses and other sweet-smelling favorites flourish; coming from there to these gardenless western prairies, gave one the feeling of something precious missing from life.

I cannot remember the time when I did not have a garden. As small children we each had our own little plot in which we sowed a wonderful medley of things and tried many experiments of pulling them up at various stages to see how they were getting along. My very first recollection of my gardening operations is that it was more a process of mining than gardening. Not being a very saintly child, a stern nurse had tried to impress me with the horrors of that lower region to which all naughty people were supposed to go, and being of an enquiring turn of mind I wanted to find out a little more about this place where it seemed I was doomed to spend my latter days. From old Nanny, too, I had got a notion that the centre of the earth was a great fire-ball, and my childish geographical instinct had immediately connected the two together. I started in to dig and find out the truth for myself. It was not very good for my garden, and like older searchers after truth I found the deeper I dug the harder got the digging, and, finally, with much disappointment, the quest was abandoned, and the little garden returned to its normal use.

In this western country when I first came to it, everything in the way of flower growing was an experiment, and as far as a great many shrubs and perennials are concerned, an experiment still; an experiment also which our benign government holds off as much as possible with its high tariff and regulations. We know now, of course, that practically every kind of annual will grow and flourish exceedingly with the most ordinary care, but farm flower gardens should really be made of perennial plants which need so little attention, with annuals merely used to fill in.

### Garden Mistakes

One mistake so many people make in laying out a garden is to put it all in front of the house in a series of stiff little beds, which have no artistic beauty about them. Try instead taking the already beaten lines of travel, which have been made by the tramping

Continued on Page 80



**A Back-door Garden.**  
This garden is along the path from Mrs. Parlbly's kitchen to her poultry yard.



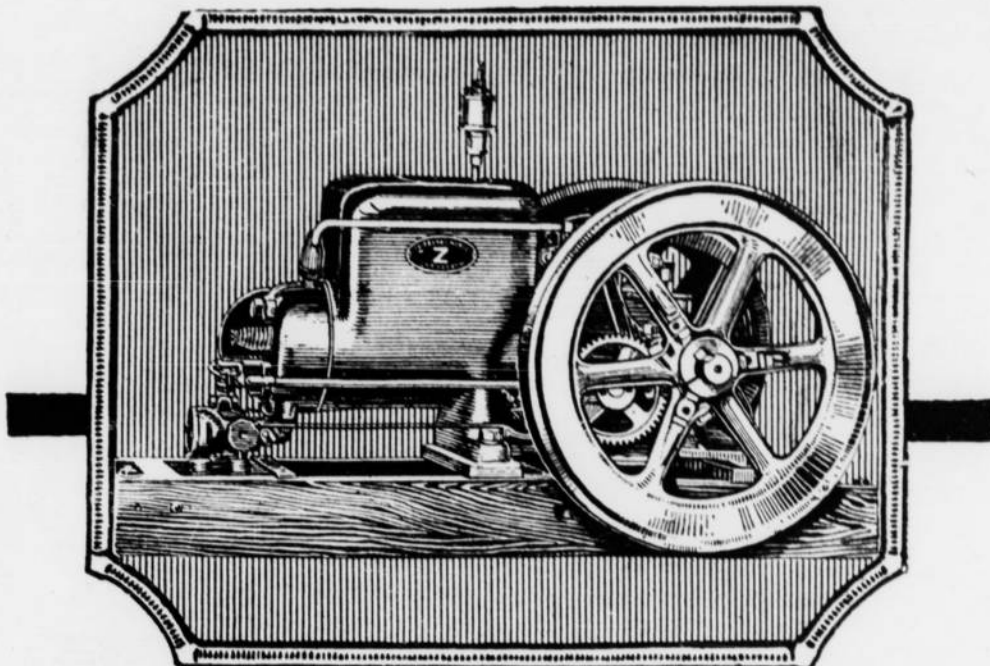
**Border Flower Beds.**  
How delightful these flowers have made her path to the "Old Granary."



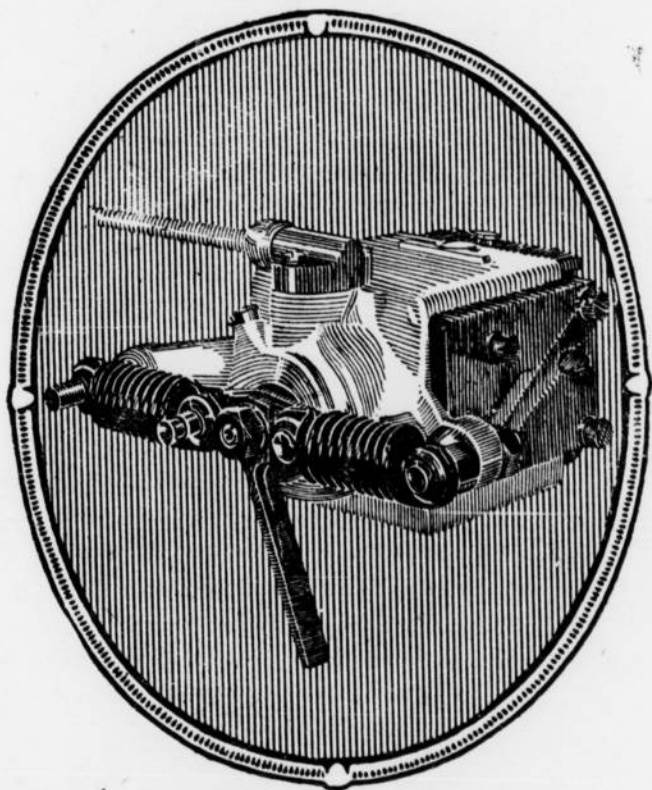
**A Riot of Color.**  
Mrs. Parlbly's garden is planned to produce a brilliance of color from early spring to late fall.



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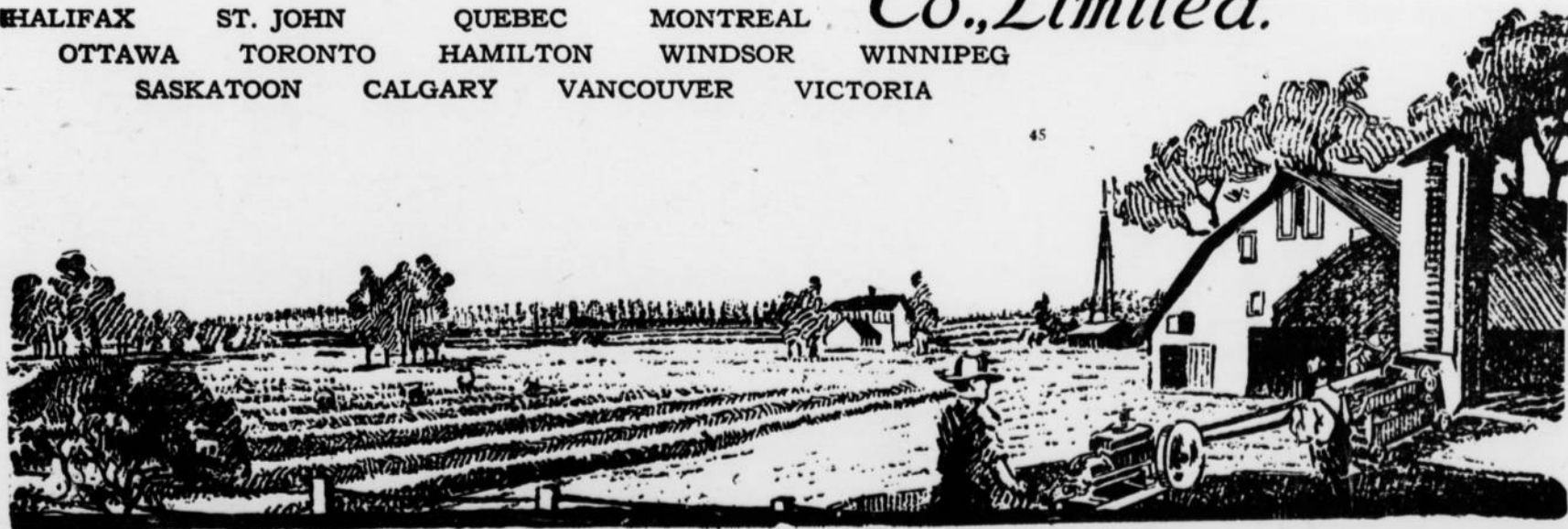
*The Canadian*

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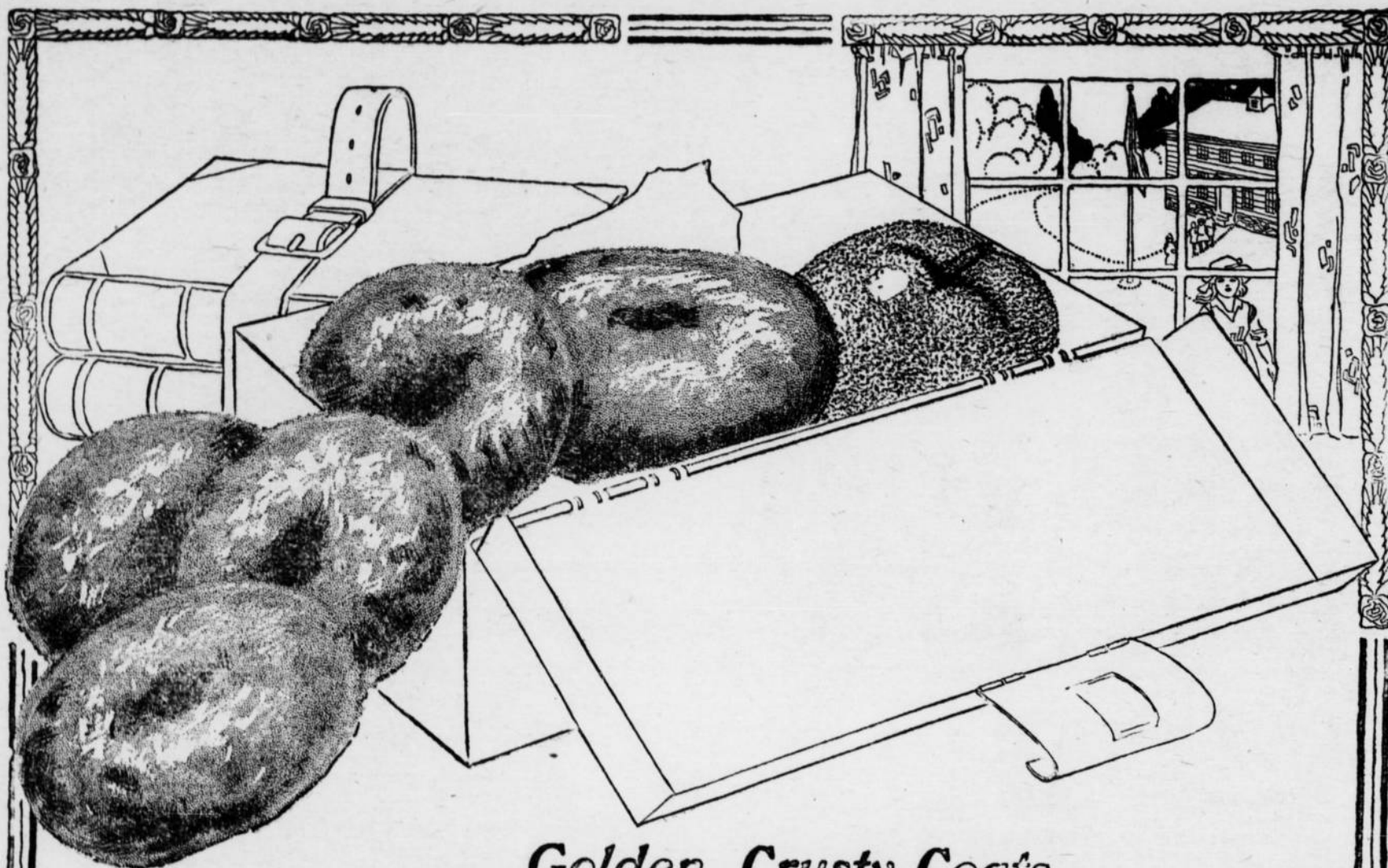
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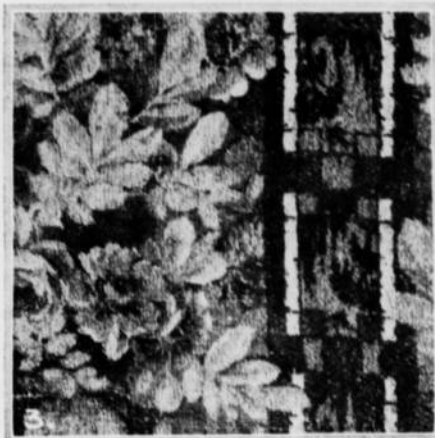


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## Making Over With Chintz

THE possible transformations are unbelievable unless you have seen them. Have you ever moved into a house when the cost of moving and making a payment on the new farm was so great that the horrid house that was thrown in when the farm was purchased had to go without any redecorating or improvements? I have, and while I would run away rather than face another similarly discouraging prospect, that was an experience that tested my ingenuity, and from which I came out the victor.

Never can I forget it—but perhaps in this recital of it there may be suggestions for the woman who is facing similar circumstances this spring, or who is trying to find a way to redress her dull and worn house.

### Living-room First

Perhaps if I begin at the living-room and tell what I did with each room, my readers will see the thing as I saw it. The living-room was a long narrow room with only one window, and it a large one in one of the narrow ends which happened to be the front of the house. The paper was a dark brown and the ceiling a dull tan. Both were soiled much beyond their natural darkness by smoke. The wall paper went right to the ceiling without any border and close to the ceiling was a picture moulding. It was a hopeless prospect. Fortunately I had heard of Smoky City a putty-like substance which when rubbed over wall paper removes all soil except grease spots. Three cans of this made my walls like new. They were still a hideous dark color however. After cleaning and shellacing the wood-work and washing the windows I was ready to begin what reformation I could. I bought enough pretty paper border to go around the wall and put this with the upper edge just below the picture moulding. A narrow strip containing the same bright colors and pattern as the border was put just above the base-board and around the doors and the window. The corners were carefully matched and squared.

*Old Rooms, Old Furniture, Old Windows take on New Life when Made Over with some of the New Chintzes.*

—By Adelia Griffin.

I took a two-yard length of chintz of much the same pattern as that in illustration No. 5 below. It had a tan background with birds of many brilliant colors and flowers in pinks and rose shades. It was a 40-inch material and I cut it down the middle. After hemming the torn edge I had the two side curtains. My white curtains which I had at my former home were scrim. I dyed these a yellow color that matched the background of the side-curtains.

My couch was one of those with straight slat back and sides and upholstering only on the seat. While this upholstering was perfectly good it was a blue-green which did not go with the new room at all. I covered this with the chintz to match the curtains. Then I took three ordinary oblong pillows which are used on beds and covered these with the same chintz and put them lengthwise at the back of the couch. An all-over upholstered chair, and another with only an upholstered seat were treated the same way. Cushions for two plain oak rocking-chairs completed the whole. At the end of the room opposite the window I hung a rather large mirror. This gave the room an enlarged appearance, and with the other furniture, a book-case, a tea-table and my piano, made a room which I believed impossible at the outset. I believe its most engrossing feature is an inviting liveableness.

### Bedrooms Completely Changed

The bedrooms when I moved in were beyond description. The room I had chosen for the children was a south one

with a low sloping ceiling. It was done in a pale blue kalsomine without any different ceiling and no attempt at defining where the ceiling left off and the wall began. I bought a border about 15 inches wide (this was my one extravagance for the border was expensive) with the figures from Mother Goose rymes on it. This I put a little lower than would be proper on a grown-person's room. Chintz as illustrated in picture No. 4 with a rose pink background and animals and birds in every color was secured for the windows which were low and wide. A box five feet long and fifteen inches high was covered with chintz, and a chintz covered pad or mattress put on it. This did for a place to play and in which their playthings were stored. Then there were numbers of cushions of various sizes covered with the same materials and these did for the many uses which children have for them in play and work. An old-fashioned hit-or-miss rag rug which I had had for years completed their room, and I assure you it is pretty. At any rate the children love it and never become tired of looking at the queer animals on the curtains and cushions, and in the paper border around their room. My children are small, and haven't reached the age yet where they ask for chintz with "airplanes on it, oh, please mother," a dilatoriness on the part of manufacturers of chintz which one of my friends is having to find excuses for to her ten-year old boy this spring.

The other bedrooms were done in much the same way, one in tans with chintz in rose colors and another in greens. I think when I can afford to redecorate my house that I shall cling to the chintz trimmings still, for there is a cheer and a brightness about them that nothing else I have so far found has been able to impart. Try my plan if you are up against my problem. The chintz doesn't have to be expensive, but have it pretty with bright colors. The duller and drabber your room the more chintz it can stand.



4. A 34-inch chintz with a pink ground and animals in many colors; worth \$1.25 a yard. 5. Heavy quality 34-inch chintz, grey ground, many-colored birds and flowers; worth \$1.50 a yard. 6. Black scrim with white flowers and parrot-colored birds. This is 34 inches wide and sells for 85 cents.



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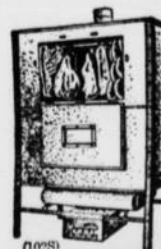
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# Spring Puddings and Custards

**A**FTER the satisfying puddings so popular in the long cold months, everyone welcomes the lighter desserts of spring. Although fresh fruits are not plentiful at this time of the year, canned and dried fruits can be used to make numbers of tempting puddings. Tapioca, rice and sago, together with eggs, can be served in various ways which appeal to every normal individual.

Custards can be served either cold or hot, according to the tastes of the family. If they are to be eaten cold they should be thoroughly chilled, as lukewarm puddings are seldom appreciated. In the same way if desserts are to be served hot, they should be taken straight from the oven to the table. Various flavors can be used in making custards that will provide plenty of variety.

Custards are made of eggs and milk, which contain certain valuable materials for building muscle and tissue. These substances, called proteins, become toughened or hardened if they are boiled, or baked in a very hot oven. If they are tough and hard they will be difficult to digest. Therefore in cooking, the aim must be to cook custards without boiling and to bake them in a very moderate oven. The double boiler is used if the dessert is being made on the top of the stove, while in baking an egg mixture the pudding dish is set in a pan of hot water. In both cases the hot water prevents the contents of the dish from being hardened by high temperature.

A perfectly baked custard is firm and smooth in texture with no holes in it. The secret of success lies in observing two rules: First, the eggs should only be slightly beaten with a fork, as air is entangled if they are beaten until light. When the custard is cooking the bubbles of air swell, making a "holey" texture. Secondly, if the heat of the oven is too great the custard will curdle. This is caused by the separation of the muscle-building materials from the other parts of the milk and eggs.

If a soft custard (commonly called "boiled custard") has commenced to separate or curdle it has been cooked too long. It should then be placed in a pan of cold water to prevent any further cooking of the egg. Then a brisk beating with a Dover egg-beater will help to combine the curdled mixture so that it will once more be smooth. That is possible, however, only when the curdling has not gone too far. Too much sugar is thought by some people to be the cause of curdled custards, but that is not the case.

Custards are made with the whole egg, or with the yolks only. A delicious dessert is also made from the whites of eggs only.

## Cream Tapioca Pudding

1/4 cup pearl tapioca. 1-3 cup sugar.  
2 cups scalded milk. 1/4 teaspoon salt.  
2 eggs. 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Soak the tapioca overnight in enough cold water to cover. Heat the milk in the double boiler, add the tapioca and cook until it is soft and transparent. Separate the eggs. Beat the yolks slightly and add the sugar and salt to them. Pour the hot milk slowly on to the egg mixture, stirring constantly. Return to the double boiler and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire and set the pan in a dish of cold water. Add the flavoring. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff and fold them into the pudding mixture. Chill thoroughly.

## Blanc Mange

4 cups scalded milk. 1/4 teaspoon salt.  
1/2 cup cornstarch. 1/2 cup cold milk.  
1/4 cup sugar. 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Mix the cornstarch, sugar and salt to a smooth paste with the cold milk. Gradually stir into the scalded milk in the double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Let it cook for 20 minutes, stirring frequently. Remove from the fire and add the flavoring. Pour into a wet mould and chill thoroughly. Serve with cream and sugar or a chocolate sauce. This recipe may be varied by adding yolks of eggs five minutes before removing the mixture from the fire. The whites may be beaten stiff and folded in last of all. Less cornstarch is needed if eggs are used.

## Chocolate Blanc Mange

Use the recipe for blanc mange, adding

two squares of unsweetened chocolate (grated) to the hot milk. One-third cup sugar should be used instead of one-quarter cup.

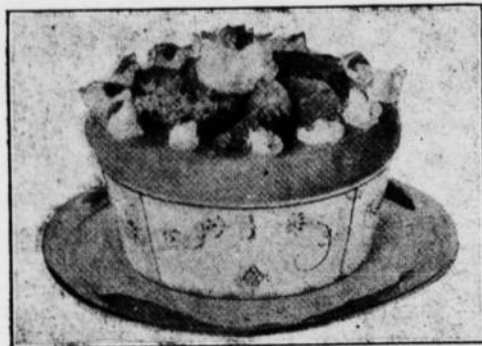
## Caramel Blanc Mange

Heat three and a half cups milk instead of four cups as in blanc mange. Omit the sugar. Add half a cup caramel flavoring after the mixture has thickened.

## Caramel Flavoring

1 cup sugar. 1 cup boiling water.

Melt the sugar in a frying pan over a hot fire, stirring constantly until the sugar melts and becomes a rich golden brown. If the sugar lumps and sticks to the spoon



Orange Souffle.

it should be scraped off. This burns very quickly—so must be carefully watched. Add the boiling water slowly and boil the syrup until no lumps are seen. This can be used as flavoring for puddings and also for colorings for gravies and other sauces.

## Coffee Rice Pudding

2-3 cup rice. 3 cups milk.  
6 tablespoons coffee. 2 eggs.  
2 tablespoons flour. 1 cup sugar.

Wash and pick over the rice. Cook it in plenty of boiling, salted water until tender. Scald the milk and coffee together while the rice is cooking. Strain the milk through two thicknesses of cheesecloth laid in a strainer. Drain the rice in a strainer and pour boiling water through it to separate the grains. Add the rice to the milk and pour on to the slightly beaten egg mixed with flour and sugar. Stir constantly. Return to the double boiler and cook until of the consistency of a custard. Chill at once and serve cold, with or without cream.

## Norwegian Prune Pudding

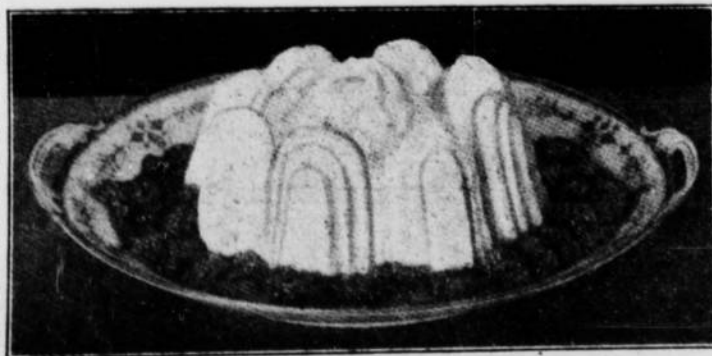
1/2 pound prunes. 1 1-3 cups boiling water.  
2 cups cold water. 1-3 cup cornstarch.  
1 cup sugar. 1 tablespoon lemon juice.  
1 inch stick cinnamon.

Pick over and wash the prunes and soak over night in the cold water. Simmer the fruit gently until soft in the same water. Add the sugar, cinnamon and boiling water and simmer for 10 minutes. Mix the cornstarch with enough cold water to make it pour easily. Add the starch to the prune mixture and boil five minutes. Remove the cinnamon, add the lemon juice and pour into a moistened mould. Chill thoroughly and serve with cream.

## Orange Souffle

Yolks 4 eggs. 1 cup sugar.  
Grated rind and juice of 3 oranges. Whites 4 eggs.

Beat the yolks until thick and lemon-colored. Add the sugar gradually, continuing to beat, and then add the grated rind and juice of oranges. In grating the rind do not include any of the white part of the skins. Beat the whites until stiff and fold them into the first mixture. Turn into a greased pudding dish, set in a pan of hot water and bake 35 to 40 minutes in a slow oven. Serve quickly. Decorate the top with sections of oranges from which the tough part has been removed. Whipped cream dropped from a spoon makes a nice addition.



Rebecca Pudding with Loganberries (canned).

## Rebecca Pudding

Mould a plain blanc mange in an attractive shape and surround with canned raspberries, blueberries, loganberries, peaches or any stewed fresh or dried fruit.

## Pineapple Souffle

2 tablespoons granulated gelatine. Juice 1 lemon.  
1/2 cup cold water. Yolks 3 eggs.  
1/2 cup sugar. 1 cup pineapple (canned).  
1/2 cup thick cream. Whites 3 eggs.

Soak the gelatine in the cold water. Mix the sugar, lemon juice and yolks of eggs, and cook in the double boiler until thickened. Add the soaked gelatine. As it cools beat the mixture until fluffy. Add the canned pineapple. Let it stand until the mixture has commenced to thicken. Fold in stiffly-beaten whites and whipped cream. Mould and serve very cold.

## Apricot Fluff

1-3 pound dried apricots. 1/2 cup sugar.  
Whites of 5 eggs. 1/2 tablespoon lemon juice.

Pick over and wash the apricots and soak several hours in cold water to cover. Cook in the same water until soft. Rub the fruit through a strainer, add the sugar and cook for five minutes. The mixture should be of the consistency of marmalade. Beat the whites of eggs until stiff, add apricot mixture slowly when cold. Add the lemon juice. Pile lightly in a buttered pudding dish and bake 20 minutes in a slow oven. Serve with custard sauce. The pudding dish should be set in a dish of hot water while the pudding is baking.

## Steamed or Baked Custard

4 cups milk. 2 tablespoons caramel or 1/2 teaspoon grated nutmeg.  
5 eggs.  
1/2 cup sugar.  
1/2 teaspoon salt.

Scald the milk in the double boiler. While it is heating beat the eggs slightly and add the sugar and salt to them. Pour onto the mixture the hot milk very slowly, stirring constantly. Strain into a pudding dish in order to remove the tough cords that hold yolks and whites together. Steam until the mixture is firm, over gently boiling water, or bake in a moderate oven, setting the dish in a shallow pan of boiling water. The caramel is added before straining, or if nutmeg is used it should be grated on top of the custard after straining.

Chocolate custards may be made by adding one ounce grated chocolate (unsweetened) to the hot milk, five-eighths cup sugar must be used instead of half cup.

Coffee custards may be made by scalding six tablespoons coffee with the milk. Strain out the grounds through cheesecloth.

## Custard Sauce

1 cup milk. Salt.  
Yolk of 1 egg. 1/4 teaspoon vanilla.  
1-8 cup sugar.

Scald the milk in the double boiler. Mix the egg thoroughly with a fork, but do not beat. Add the sugar and salt to the egg and mix well. Pour the milk gradually onto the egg, stirring constantly. Return to the double boiler and stir constantly until it commences to thicken. If it coats a silver spoon the mixture is sufficiently cooked. Strain and when cool flavor the custard. This sauce is a delightful accompaniment to light

Cook in the same way as custard sauce. Beat the whites of eggs until stiff, adding the sugar gradually, beating all the time. Add one-eighth teaspoon vanilla. Drop the whites in large spoonfuls on top of the custard. Each spoonful of whites may be decorated by a small piece of dark-colored jelly.

## Orange Custard

Orange custard may be made by using the floating island recipe and pouring it over sections of orange laid in a glass dish. The pulp and seeds should be removed.

## Peach Custard

Arrange alternate layers of stale cake and sections of canned peaches in a glass dish. Pour over this the floating island mixture. Top with white of egg as before. Bananas may be used instead of peaches.

## Cakes

### Potato Flour Sponge Cake

4 eggs. 1 cup sugar.  
1/2 cup potato flour. 1/2 teaspoon flavoring extract.  
1 teaspoon baking powder.

Separate the eggs. Beat the yolks with a Dover egg beater until thick and lemon colored. Add the sugar gradually to the yolks, beating well. Beat the whites stiff and fold into the first mixture. Sift together the baking powder and potato flour. Fold the dry ingredients into the egg mixture very carefully. Bake in a moderate oven in an angel cake tin for 30 minutes.

### Scottish Fancies

2 eggs. 2 cups rolled oats.  
1/4 cup fruit sugar. 2-3 teaspoon salt.  
1 1/2 tablespoons melted butter. 1/2 teaspoon vanilla.

Beat the eggs until light and add the sugar gradually, continuing beating. Add melted butter and then rolled oats and salt. Mix well and add the vanilla. Drop the mixture by teaspoons on a thoroughly greased baking sheet one inch apart. Spread into a circular shape with a knife, which has first been dipped in cold water. Bake in a very moderate oven until delicately browned. To give variety use one cup coconut in place of one of the cups of rolled oats.

### Brownies

2 1/2 cups brown flour. 3 tablespoons sour milk.  
2 1/2 cups white flour. 2-3 teaspoon cinnamon.  
2 cups brown sugar. 1 teaspoon soda.  
1 cup shortening. 2 eggs.

Sift together the white flour, soda and cinnamon, and mix them thoroughly with the brown flour. Cream the shortening and sugar. Beat the eggs until light, and add to them the sour milk. Add the flour and liquid to the first mixture alternately, combining all the ingredients thoroughly. Roll and cut out the cookies and bake in a moderately hot oven. When cold put the cookies together with date filling in between.

### Date Filling

1/2 lb. dates. 1 cup water.  
1/2 cup sugar.

Stone the dates, add the sugar and water and cook until the mixture becomes a paste. Cool before using.

### Ginger Jam-Jams

1 cup shortening. 1/2 teaspoon ginger.  
1 cup brown sugar. 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon.  
1 egg. 1 tablespoon boiling water.  
1 cup molasses. 1/2 teaspoon salt.  
2 teaspoons baking soda. Flour.

Cream together the shortening and sugar. Beat the egg until light and add to the mixture. Add the molasses and the boiling water. Enough sifted flour should be added to make a stiff dough. The soda, ginger, cinnamon and salt are sifted with the flour. Roll out the dough and cut into the desired shapes. Bake in a moderate oven, and when cold put the cookies together with jam in between two.

### Fruit Cake

2 cups butter. 1/2 lb. figs.  
2 cups brown sugar. 1/2 lb. shelled almonds.  
12 eggs. 1 lemon, juice and grated rind.  
4 cups flour. 1/2 cup cold coffee (scant).  
3 teaspoons cinnamon. 1/2 cup preserved fruit juice (scant).  
2 teaspoons allspice. 1/2 lb. citron peel.  
2 teaspoons nutmeg. 1/2 lb. lemon peel.  
1/2 teaspoon cloves. 1 lb. currants.  
3 lbs. raisins. 1/2 lb. dates.

Cream the butter, add the sugar and combine well. Add yolks of eggs beaten thoroughly, and then stiffly-beaten whites and lemon juice and rind. Beat all these ingredients thoroughly. The liquid and the sifted flour are added alternately after which the fruit is added. Bake in a slow oven three to four hours.

puddings such as snows, creams and sponges.

### Floating Island

2 cups milk. Vanilla.  
Yolks 4 eggs. Whites of 4 eggs.  
1/4 cup sugar. 4 tablespoons sifted icing sugar.  
Salt.



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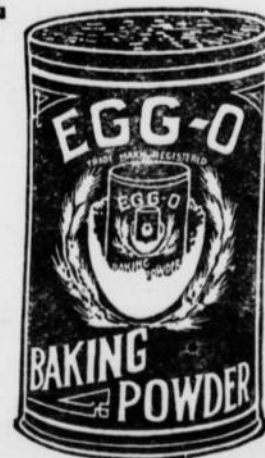
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## Eggs Aplenty

"They are up already and call for eggs"—Henry IV.

At last the season has arrived when fresh eggs are more plentiful. Homemakers welcome spring-time for, with a supply of eggs on hand, the task of planning and cooking meals becomes considerably lighter. Eggs are particularly suitable for breakfast or supper but should be served only once each day. Custards of all kinds, souffles both sweet and savory, omelettes, eggs soft cooked, hard cooked, poached, scrambled or baked, can be prepared in a short time by even the busiest woman. As a garnish for salads hard cooked eggs are most valuable. The whites and yolks may be sliced together or they may be separated, cutting the whites into circles and pressing the yolks through a strainer. Children are usually very fond of egg sandwiches, which should be included in the school lunch frequently. Hard cooked eggs in the shell are very popular also, but there is always the danger of their not being properly chewed by the children.

In the article on Spring Puddings in this issue various points are mentioned about the care that is necessary in cooking eggs. It is easy to get into the way of doing things correctly and the results in attractiveness and better digestion fully repay the homemaker for her extra trouble.

Most of us secure our winter supply of eggs when they are most plentiful. One of the most satisfactory ways of preserving them is by the water-glass method which is given below.

### Soft Cooked Eggs

Boil sufficient water to cover the eggs by one inch. Set the pan at the back of the range and lower each egg carefully on a spoon into the water. Allow them to stay in the water for three to five minutes if one or two eggs are being cooked. If several eggs are used leave them in the water for five to eight minutes. Do not allow the water to boil as a high temperature toughens the egg.

### Hard Cooked Eggs

Proceed as in the above recipe, allowing the eggs to stand for twenty minutes. Remove them and put them into cold water.

### Dropped Eggs (Poached)

Have a frying pan two-thirds full of boiling water. Allow one-half tablespoon salt to one quart of water. Grease as many muffin rings as will fit comfortably into the pan. Place the rings in the pan. Break each egg separately into a saucer and carefully slip into a muffin ring. The water should cover the eggs. When the whites are firm and a film has formed over the top of the yolks, carefully

Melt the butter in the double boiler. Add the flour and mix well. Add the milk gradually, stirring constantly until the mixture has thickened. Continue cooking until there is no taste of raw starch left, stirring frequently. Separate the yolks and whites. Chop the whites finely and add them to the sauce. Cut four slices of toast lengthwise and arrange on a hot platter. Pour the sauce over the toast. Force the yolks through a strainer, sprinkling all over the top. Garnish with the parsley and the remaining toast cut in points. Parsley will have to be omitted if none is obtainable.

### Curried Scrambled Eggs

5 eggs. 1-8 teaspoon pepper.  
1/2 cup milk. 2 tablespoons butter.  
1/2 teaspoon salt.

Beat the eggs slightly with a fork. Melt the butter in the double boiler. Add the milk, salt and pepper to the eggs. Pour the mixture into the double boiler and scrape the sides and bottom frequently with a spoon to remove the egg as it cooks. Just before the whole mixture becomes thickened add one teaspoonful curry powder which has been mixed to a smooth paste with one tablespoon milk or cream. Serve hot on squares or rounds of toast.

Plain scrambled eggs are made without the curry powder by following the above recipe.

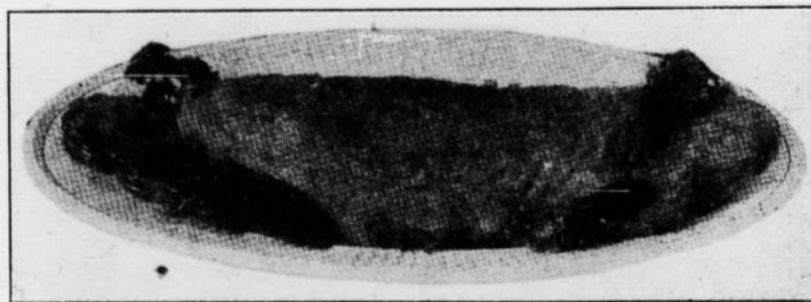
### Puffy Omelette

4 eggs. 4 tablespoons hot water.  
1/2 teaspoon salt. 1 tablespoon butter.  
Few grains pepper.

Separate the whites from the yolks of eggs. Beat the yolks with salt, pepper and hot water until thick and lemon colored. Beat the whites until stiff and combine the two mixtures, cutting and folding in the whites. Heat the omelette pan and grease the side and bottom thoroughly. Turn in the mixture and place the pan on the range where it will cook slowly, occasionally turning the pan that the omelette may brown evenly. When well puffed and delicately browned underneath, place the pan in the oven to finish cooking the top. The omelette is done when it is firm to the touch. If it clings to the finger it needs longer cooking or it will fall. Fold in half and serve on hot platter. Garnish with slices of tomato when they are in season. Parsley also makes an attractive decoration.

### Jelly Omelette

The puffy omelette can be used, omitting the pepper and one-half the salt. Add one tablespoon sugar. Spread the omelette with jelly, jam or marmalade before serving. Fold and turn onto a



Puffy Omelet Garnished with Tomato and Parsley.

remove each egg with a greased skimmer onto a piece of buttered toast. During the cooking of the eggs the water should not boil.

### Baked or Shirred Eggs

Grease muffin tins or an egg shirrer, or individual casserole dishes and cover the bottoms and sides with fine cracker crumbs. Break each egg into a cup and slip carefully into the tins. Cover each egg with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until the white is firm and the crumbs are brown.

Eggs may be baked in small tomatoes. Cut a slice from the stem end of each tomato. Scoop out the pulp and slip in an egg. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and cover with buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven. The inside of the tomatoes may be saved for making soup.

### Goldenrod Eggs

1 tablespoon butter. 1-8 teaspoon pepper.  
1 tablespoon flour. 3 hard cooked eggs.  
1 cup milk. 5 slices of toast.  
1/2 teaspoon salt. Parsley.

2 tablespoons butter. Few grains cayenne  
3 tablespoons flour. pepper.  
1/2 cup milk. 1/2 cup grated cheese.  
1/2 cup milk. Yolks 3 eggs.

Melt the butter in the double boiler, add the flour and when well mixed pour in gradually the scalded milk, stirring constantly. Cook until no taste of raw starch is left. Then add the salt, cayenne and cheese. Remove the mixture from the fire and add the egg yolks beaten until lemon-colored. Cool the mixture and beat the whites of eggs until stiff. Cut and fold them into the first mixture and pour into a greased baking dish. Set the dish in a pan of boiling water and bake in a slow oven for twenty minutes. Serve at once. This makes a very attractive luncheon or supper dish, as a substitute for meat.



# Cleaning and Pressing

*How to Keep the Family Wardrobe in Good Condition.*

—By Laura Chisholm

**S**UITS, dresses, blouses, sweaters, gloves, veils, hats and feathers may all be made to give the maximum amount of wear and look their best right up to last by the exercise of a little extra care, and by proper cleaning from time to time.

How much father's appearance would be improved if sister undertook to keep his trousers well pressed, and his suit free from spots, and the edges of coat collar and cuffs free from greasiness and dirt! And how much neater and more attractive she would look herself if there were no wrinkles in her skirt, and if the shine were removed from the back of it, and if the sleeves and lower part of her coat were pressed, and all were free from spots and dust!

A few minutes' attention every second or third week will keep a man's suit in good condition. First give it a thorough brushing. Make a careful search for any spots of dirt and sponge them with a piece of dark woolen cloth if the suit is of dark material. Grease spots are most easily removed by sponging with gasoline; use as little gasoline as possible and hold a cloth underneath the material to absorb any extra moisture and thus prevent a ring of gasoline from showing afterwards. Other spots may be removed by sponging with plain water or soapy water. It is best to avoid rubbing soap on the sponging cloth and thus directly on the garment. The edge of the coat collar and cuffs need occasional sponging with gasoline to remove any greasiness that may lodge there. The trousers are easily pressed by placing one trouser leg at a time on the table or ironing board, with the original crease along the edge, and covering with a cotton cloth

wrung out in water, ironing on this damp cloth with a hot iron, taking care to stop ironing before the cloth has become absolutely dry, as the material has a better finish if the steam is rising from it when the pressing is completed. The coat and vest are pressed in a similar way when they require it, which will be less frequently than the trousers are pressed. If possible, in pressing the sleeves use a sleeve board, but if one has no sleeve board a magazine rolled and inserted in the sleeve will serve the purpose. No crease should be pressed in the sleeves.

## Freshening Woolen Material

To remove the shine from the back of either trousers or skirts, or from elbows or backs of coats and dresses, sponge with water, to which enough ordinary bluing has been added to make it deep blue.

To brighten up the color of any garment of woolen material sponge with weak vinegar or weak ammonia.

A dress or suit that looks dingy and dirty all over from long wearing may be cleaned and freshened by a thorough sponging with soap-bark solution. The soap bark may be purchased at almost any drug store. To make the solution steep one-half cup of soap bark in two parts of hot water for 15 minutes; strain, and dilute with an equal amount of water for use. It is well to keep some of this solution handy in a jar for use in sponging spots from garments also. Sponge afterwards with clear water to remove the soapiness.

## Gasoline Washing

Silks, georgette crepe, and many other

light silky materials will look new for a longer time if washed in gasoline when soiled rather than with soap and water. As gasoline is very inflammable care must always be taken that there is no combustion going on in the room in which gasoline is used, or even in which an open gasoline bottle may be standing. Lamps, fires, or even a lighted cigarette or a match should never be near where gasoline is being used.

For cleaning very soiled materials the gasoline is best warmed. To warm it place it in a vessel of hot water, being careful that there is no fire or flame in the room where the gasoline is. As gasoline evaporates quickly use only the amount needed at the time. Wash the soiled material in the gasoline by squeezing and by lifting it and lowering it into the liquid; do no rubbing. Rinse in clean gasoline and dry over hot air if possible, to remove odor, taking care that there is no fire near as the garment would be likely to catch on fire at first from the gasoline that is in it. Press with a medium hot iron. If the used gasoline is allowed to stand in a covered jar the dirt will settle to the bottom and clear, clean gasoline may be poured off and used again when required.

Never mix water with gasoline. In sponging spots with gasoline a little salt, added to it will prevent a dark ring from showing afterward. In sponging white or cream goods with gasoline French chalk spread around the spot will absorb the gasoline and prevent a dark ring showing afterwards.

## Cleaning Kid Gloves

To clean white or light-colored kid gloves soak them first for an hour or more in gasoline. Then sponge each finger carefully with a cloth dipped in gasoline, having the handle of a wooden spoon, or something similar inserted in the fingers in turn while sponging. Sponge the remainder of the glove carefully. Rinse in fresh gasoline and squeeze as dry as possible. Place on a cloth and wipe with a clean, dry cloth to remove more gasoline and to smooth out wrinkles. Let stand on dry

cloth until dry. French chalk rubbed well into the kid after drying, or when nearly dry, will give a new finish to white kid gloves.

To clean satin pumps run lard on the dark stains and let stand for half-an-hour. Then sponge thoroughly all the surface with gasoline that has been warmed as described above. Go over the surface again with fresh gasoline and a clean cloth.

Ostrich feathers, osprey, and all feather mounts of this kind are cleaned by using gasoline. It is best to pour the gasoline into a shallow vessel, such as a wash basin, and move the feather rapidly from side to side in the liquid. Rinse in clean gasoline and dry by shaking in the air.

To clean a light-colored felt hat, make a paste of gasoline and French chalk, or powdered magnesia, and spread it evenly over the surface, rubbing well. When dry, rub off with a dry cloth.

To clean organdy make a mixture of equal parts of starch and borax. Place the organdy on a large cloth and run the dry mixture over both sides of the material. Roll it in the cloth and let

Continued on Page 33



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## House Dresses and Lingerie Simple in Line

What is known as the apron dress has to all appearances superceded the house dress for the customary routine of household duties. Its popularity is no doubt due to its easy laundering; it is made in one piece, therefore quickly and easily made. The ever-popular materials, such as calicoes, percales, chambrays and crepons, still lend for these garments. Made of figured goods and trimmed with plain material in contrasting color or vice versa, always make an attractive and pleasing garment for household duties.

The regulation house dress may be developed a little more elaborately as it can be worn to market, or for neighborhood visiting; practically the same materials are appropriate, but buttons, and a bit of embroidery with even old-fashioned rick-rack braid may be used as trimming.

Kimonos may be developed in the fancy crepons, flannels or dimities; a bit of lace and ribbon bows make these garments dainty and attractive.

Pyjamas are very popular, being favored very much by the younger generation. New materials are always being introduced on the market for lingerie and flesh color dominates for all these under garments. Hand embroidery, lace and tatting makes a delightful trimming. Tatting four rows deep with pink ribbon run through the first and third rows, and lavender through the second and fourth makes a wonderfully attractive yoke.

Ladies' and misses' one-piece pyjamas, 7867, comes in three sizes: Small, 32 and 34; medium, 36 and 38; large, 40 and 42. Price 20 cents.

Ladies' slip, or foundation, 8913, may be made with a front or back closing; comes in six sizes: 34 to 44-inch bust measure. Price 25 cents.

The house dress, 9234, has kimono sleeves and is cut in eight sizes: 34 to 48-inch bust measure. Price 25 cents. The width around the bottom is 2½ yards.

Ladies' and misses' bath robe, 9361, has two styles of collar and is cut in three sizes: Small, 34 and 36; medium, 38 and 40; large, 42 and 44. Price 25 cents.

The empire kimono, 8109, is cut in six sizes: 34 to 44-inch bust measure. Price 20 cents. The width around the bottom is 2½ yards.

No. 8931 is known as ladies' breakfast set, and the coat may have a centre-front closing, or slipped on over the head. The skirt is two-piece and measures about 1½ yards around the bottom. The pattern is cut in eight sizes: 34 to 48-inch bust measure. Price 25 cents.

The ladies' and misses' apron dress, 9324, is cut in three sizes: Small, 34 to 36; medium, 38 to 40; large, 42 to 44-inch. Price 20 cents. The width around the bottom is 2 yards and two styles of cap are included in pattern.

The ladies' one-piece house dress, 9009, may have centre-front closing, or made as shown. It is cut in eight sizes: 34 to 38-inch bust measure. Price 25 cents. The width around the bottom is 1½ yards.

Ladies' house dress or apron, 9025, may have the front gathered or plain; to be slipped on over the head. It is cut in seven sizes: 34 to 46-inch bust measure. Price 25 cents. The width around the bottom is 1½ yards.



8913

7867

9234



9109

361

Any of these patterns may be purchased from The McCall Company, 70 Bond St., or a local McCall dealer. Toronto, Canada, Dept. G.



8931

9324

9009

9025



# Styles are Conservative

## Skirts Shorter and Slightly Fuller

Suitings in mixed colors are being shown for the spring season. Tans in plain colors as well as two-toned striped and checked effects are conspicuous. The large checked materials are mostly shown as trimmings, matching plain colors. Covert cloths, which give such wonderful wear, are being well regarded for the strictly-tailored style. Sport coats are brilliant in color. Brown in soft shades holds its own, while the chocolate browns and copper reds are also strong. In cotton goods, embroidered crepons and voiles show bold striped effects, also plain colors. Heavy crash is shown in plain and plaid effects.

Sport skirts of airplane silk have the lead. As it is closely woven, it has excellent wearing qualities and stands unusual strain. Black taffeta skirts are again in favor. Mostly all waists for the summer show touches of contrasting color, either in collar and cuffs or a bit of hand embroidery. Linen is favored, but its high price makes it almost prohibitive. The blouse made to wear over the skirt is being featured almost to the exclusion of all other styles, and preference is shown to slip-over-the-head models and those buttoned yoke length in back. Dresses are beginning to show the collars high at the back, a rather modified Medici form. Dresses are much shorter than they were last year and show the low and normal waist-line.

The Misses' Coat, No. 9429, has a convertible collar, three sizes, 16 to 20 years, price 25 cents.

The Misses' Dress, No. 8982, is cut in four sizes, 14 to 20 years, price 25 cents.

The Misses' Suit Coat, No. 9163, is cut in three sizes, 16 to 20 years, price 25 cents.

The Two-piece Skirt, No. 9374, in three sizes, 16 to 20 years, price 20 cents, lower edge of skirt is one and-a-half yards.

Ladies' Dress, No. 8463, provides for two styles of vest, eight sizes, 34 to 48-inch bust measure, price 25 cents. The skirt is three-piece and measures two yards around the bottom.

The bag is made from transfer pattern No. 584, price 15 cents.

The Ladies' Skirt Waist Dress, No. 9037, has a two or three-piece skirt, which measures one and-a-half yards. Cut in eight sizes, 34 to 48-inch bust measure, price 25 cents.

The Misses' Coat, No. 9372, may be made with or without vest and belt, three sizes, 16 to 20 years, price 25 cents.

The skirt, No. 9374, price 20 cents.

Ladies' and Misses' Short Cape, No. 9017, may be made with or without vest; three sizes, small, 32 and 34; medium, 36 and 38; large, 40 and 42; price 20 cents.

The Ladies' Mannish Shirt Waist, No. 9181, is cut in seven sizes, 34 to 46-inch bust measure, price 25 cents. The skirt, No. 9162, is two-piece; nine sizes, 24 to 40-inch waist measure; price 20 cents; width is one and-a-half yards.

The Ladies' Raglan Coat, No. 9432, comes in eight sizes, 34 to 48-inch bust measure; price 25 cents. The skirt, No. 9138, is two-piece and measures one and-a-half yards around the bottom; nine sizes, 22 to 38-inch waist measure; price 20 cents.

Any of these patterns may be purchased from The McCall Company, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Canada, Dept. G., or a local McCall dealer.



8982

9163-9374

8463

8463

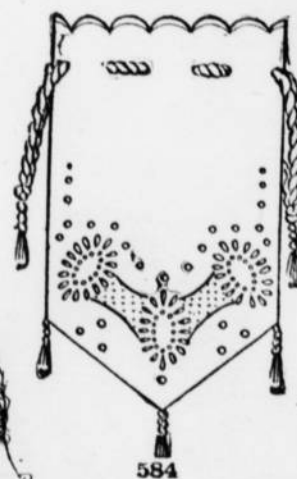


9429

9429



9372-9374



584



9432-9138



9181-9162



9107



9037



# Simplicity of Children's Wear

## Modified by Frills and Tucks

Party dresses for youngsters are made of organdy to a large extent, as its stiffness and sheen lends itself well to ruffles and plaits. Net, and net and chiffon make dresses of a different character, while voile, both figured and plain, dotted Swiss and Challis are used for various forms of party dresses and for the semi-formal wear. The sleeves on these dresses, for the summer, are short, they are puffs, plaited or gathered, ruffles and short caps. Skirts, rarely plain, are gathered at the waist and hang straight, modified by use of ruffling, plaiting, shirring, hemstitching, panels, pin-tucks, or over-skirts. Shirring is used to create unique effects, over-skirts being used only for the tall, slim type of girl.

Necks are generally round, unless the arrangement of the waist, such as surplus, makes them V-shaped or straight across the front. Berthas and deep collars are seen, as well as plaited and lace-ruffled collars. The waist line is a variable quantity in dresses for children—some long, some short, some natural, marked with self sash, or ribbon of harmonizing or contrasting color. Shirring and smocking is seen on skirts, at waist-line, on sleeves and waist. The color is a vivid question, yellow, green, orchid, lavender, pink and blue are being shown for the kiddies. Styles that are used for party wear are generally developed in any of the sheer materials used during the summer months.

For school wear, dresses of calico, cotton crepe and gingham, plaid or plain are best. Sateen is in vogue on account of its serviceability and good laundering qualities. Embroidery is in much favor, and embroidered dresses for children are quickly made and always choice in style.

The coats being fancy in style show shirring and smocking; the body of the coat is hung from a yoke or from a high waist-line.

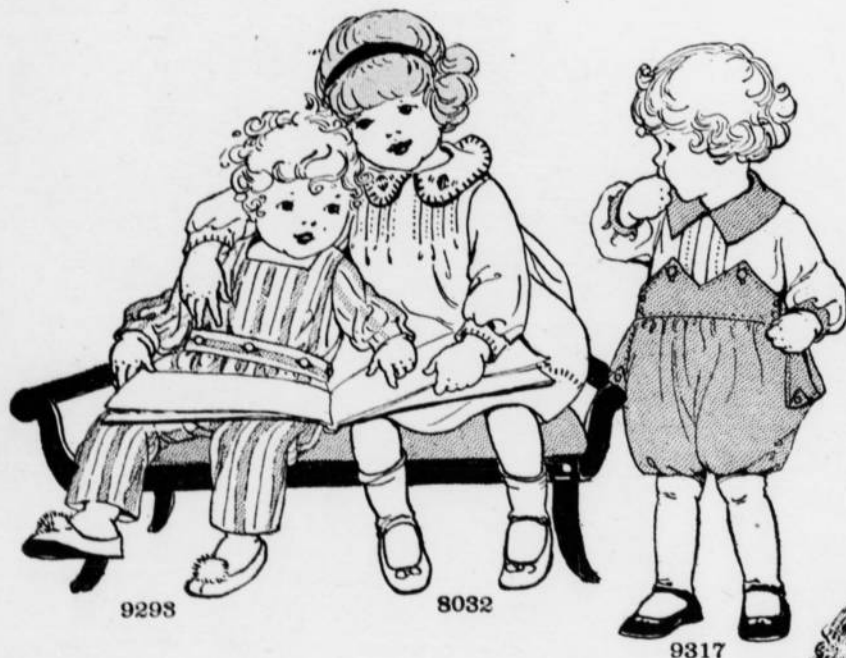
The girl's coat, 9431, may be made with or without the cape. It is cut in six sizes, 2 to 12 years. Price 25 cents. Size 4, with cape, requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.



9431

9295

9309



9293

8032

9317



9165

9356

Girl's coat, 9295, has a convertible collar and is cut in six sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price 25 cents. Size 8, as shown, requires 1½ yards of 54-inch material. Cuffs and pockets are also provided in pattern.

The boy's suit, 9309, is cut in five sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price 25 cents. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 42-inch material.

The child's night drawers, 9293, have two styles of sleeves, dropped back and may be made with or without feet. Size 4, with feet, requires 2½ yards of 32-inch material. Price 20 cents.

The little child's dress, 8032, may be made with or without a yoke; it is cut in five sizes: 6 months to 6 years. Price 15 cents. Size 4, as shown, requires 2 yards of 45-inch material. The transfer pattern, 448 (feather stitching), is 10 cents.

The child's rompers, 9317, have kimono sleeves, dropped back or may button under the leg. Price 20 cents. It is cut in five sizes: 6 months to 4 years. Size 1, with long sleeves requires 1½ yards of 32-inch material.

Child's dress, 9165, is cut in three sizes: 2 to 6 years. Price 20 cents. Size 4, as shown, requires 2 yards of 32-inch material.

The boy's suit, 9356, has two styles of collar and comes in five sizes: 2 to 6 years. Price 20 cents. Size 4 requires, with square or round collar, 2 yards of 36-inch material.

The girl's nightgown, 9359, may be made with or without a collar; two styles of sleeve and is cut in seven sizes: 1 to 12 years. Price 20 cents. Size 8 requires 3 yards of 27-inch material.

Girl's dress, 9066, may be smocked or shirred; cut in 5 sizes: 4 to 12 years. Price 20 cents. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material. McCall transfer pattern 690 for smocking, blue or yellow, price 15 cents.

The girl's set of underwear, 9343, includes a corset waist, two-piece straight petticoat, and drawers having a straight edge; cut in seven sizes: 2 to 14 years. Price 20 cents.



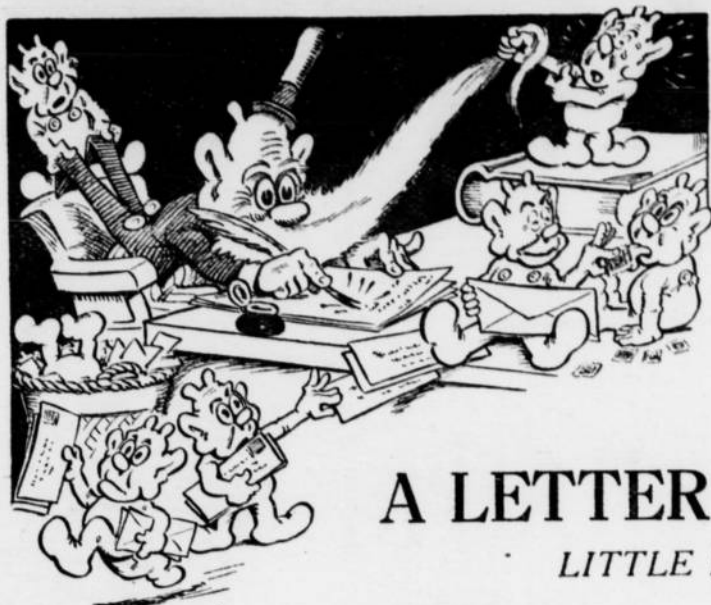
9343

9066

9359

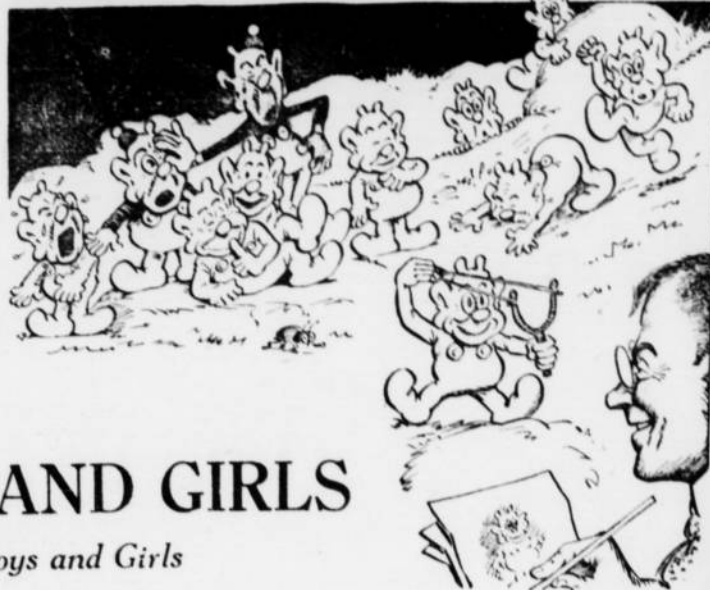
Any of these patterns may be purchased from The McCall Company, 70 Bond St., Toronto, Canada, Dept. G, or a local McCall dealer.





# Boys and Girls

Stop, Look and Listen



## A LETTER FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

LITTLE Boys and Girls and BIG Boys and Girls

Dear Friends:

I am Doctor Sawbones and I rule in the most wonderful country you ever heard of. My People are called Doo Dads, and they are the queerest, dearest and funniest little folk you ever could imagine.

Our country is called Doo Land, and our biggest town is called Dooville. You'll never imagine where it is and you'll never see it unless you do just as I say.

One day an artist man came to Doo Land, and drew pictures of all the Doo Dads, showing all the things they do, and every picture just as funny as it can be.

And a printer man took the pictures and put them into a great big book with stories about each picture, and there is a red and blue colored cover on the book.

And the book tells all about me, and Percy Haw Haw the Doo Dad dude, and Sleepy Sam, and Roly and Poly, and Flannel Feet the cop, and Smiles the clown, and all the rest of the dear little, queer little Doo Dads of Doo Land.

And the printer man gave me all these books he had printed and I'm not selling them at all.

But I'm giving them away to boys and girls, little boys and girls and big boys and girls too, who like the funniest pictures and stories that were ever put in a book.

And with each book I send a special coloring sheet so that the boy or girl can color it with crayons and send it back to me.

And to every boy or girl who sends in a nicely colored sheet, I send a Certificate of Merit which is really a diploma, and tells all about the nice work they did. And it is printed in colors and has a great big red seal and a blue ribbon and pictures of me and the artist and other Doo Dads.

And every month I send to the boy or girl who sends me the best colored sheet, a prize of \$5.00 cash, and to the second best a prize of \$3.00, and to the third best a prize of \$2.00.

And all you have to do to learn all about the Book and the Coloring Sheet, and the Certificate of Merit, and the Monthly Cash Prizes, is to send me the coupon below.

Get a hustle on and send me that coupon and I will get just as big a hustle on and write you right back by return mail and tell you all about it.

You'd better fill that coupon out right now before you turn the page and forget it. And mail it the first time you are at the Post Office, and be the first boy or girl in your district to learn all about this wonderful book.

And I'll send you something back so nice you can't imagine what it is, and you'll laugh and laugh till your sides ache and you'll never forget.

Your friend,

Doctor Sawbones

### What You Do



Percy Haw Haw



Flannel Feet the Cop



Old Man Grouch



Roly



You mail the Coupon



Doc. Sawbones writes you



You get the Doo Dad book



You laugh till your sides ache



You color the contest sheet



You get a Certificate of Merit



There is \$10.00 in prizes every month



Poly



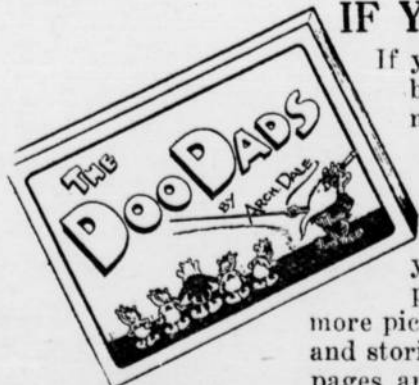
Sleepy Sam



Merry Mike



Sandy the Piper



### IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

If you want to know how real big this book is, just take your ruler and measure off on a sheet of paper, 8½ inches one way and 12 inches the other way. Then, just imagine (besides the colored covers) page after page (all as big as the one you just measured)—a big Doo Dad picture on one page and a story, and more pictures on the opposite page. Pictures and stories—stories and pictures—pages and pages and pages of them. This sure is the

Jim-dandiest book a boy or girl ever had. Each picture is printed on paper just right for color work. You can take your crayons and color each Doo Dad, and the houses and trees, and everything. And you can color a good contest sheet and get a Certificate of Merit, and maybe a cash prize too. Sure, you'll get a cash prize, won't you? You'll be careful and make the bestest contest sheet ever.

DOCTOR SAWBONES,

290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Doc: I want Arch. Dale's Great Big Doo Dad Book. Get a hustle on and tell me right away how I can get it free.

My Name is.....

My P.O. is..... Prov.....

I am..... years old. Boy or Girl.....







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Music—and music alone—has the power of transforming the human soul.

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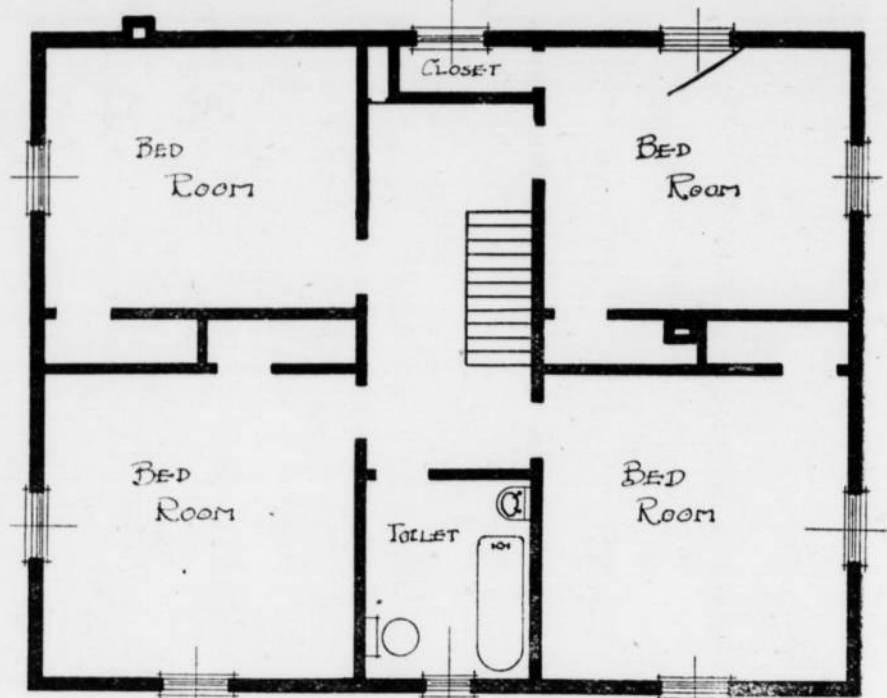
## CANADIAN TRACTOR

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costs less for repair parts. Its simplicity means low upkeep cost, less trouble and therefore more work.

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& MACHINE CO. LIMITED**  
MEDICINE HAT - - ALBERTA



A Well-arranged Second Floor.

Four large square bedrooms and a bathroom with a roomy hall make this a very attractive floor plan.

## The Plan of the House

*Economy of Space, Economy of Operation, and Attractiveness are Three Essentials of Any Plan—By J. L. Haines*

**E**CONOMY of operation includes, of course, such essentials as economy in heating, economy in steps and physical strength of the housekeeper, and economy in the work necessary to care for the house. A good plan is one that does not have to sacrifice any one of these essentials for any other. That is attractiveness should not be sacrificed for labor-saving or for heating facilities, but all blended into a satisfactory whole.

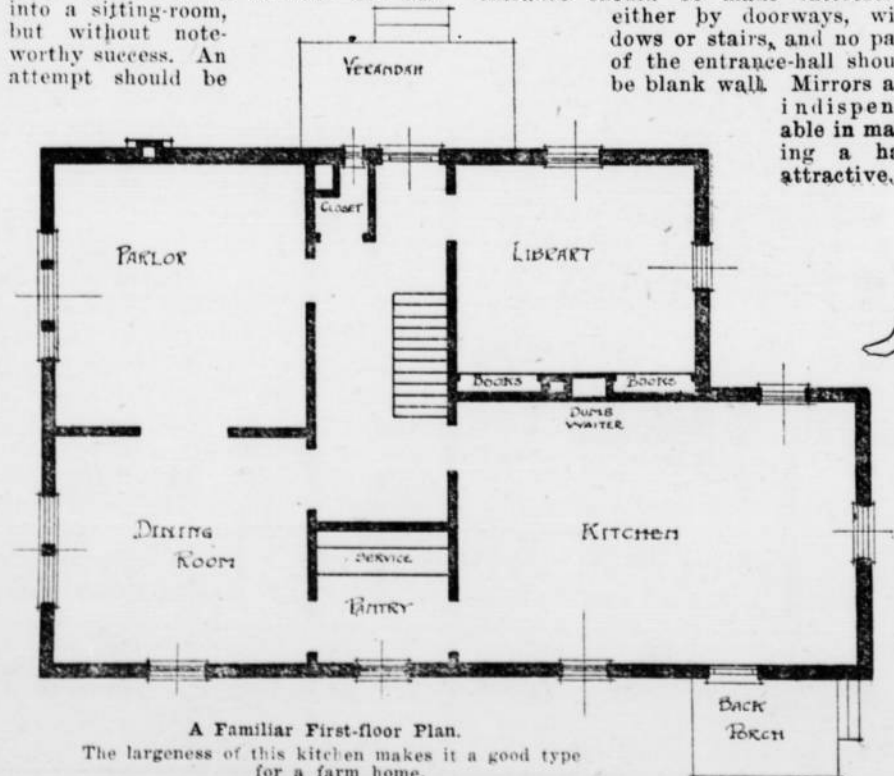
The relative size of rooms governs to a large extent the economy or waste of space. One builder has said, that the modern house has no parlor. The space ordinarily given to a parlor is now the living-room, a room large enough to comfortably seat all the family and the guests which may ordinarily be expected. This is the room where personality should dominate, for it is the most intimate of all the house. A living-room is generally much longer than it is wide, for such a room gives an opportunity for comfortable arrangement that is not possible for a square room. If there is a sun-parlor or a screened-in verandah it should open off this room. Of course, special attention should be given to the lighting of a so much used room, and if possible, windows should be on at least two sides, and if possible, three sides of the room.

It must be remembered that the hall is useful only as a means of access to the other rooms on the floor. Attempts have been made to convert the hall into a sitting-room, but without noteworthy success. An attempt should be

made when building the hall to have it give as impressive an entrance to the house as possible, and in keeping with this the doors to the various rooms should be large and dignified, and the staircase leading from the hall as beautiful as means will allow.

The part of the floor-plan of most interest to the persons who must do the work of the house is that relating to the kitchen, pantries and dining-room. It goes without saying that the pantry should be conveniently located between the kitchen and the dining-room. Swinging doors should separate them, not one but two, so that no odors of cooking from the kitchen may escape into the dining-room. Cupboards or sideboards, built-in and connecting from the dining-room into the pantry and from the kitchen into the pantry make the conveyance of food and dishes from one room to the other an easy matter. The dumb-waiter from the cool room in the cellar should be brought into either the pantry or the kitchen. The kitchen should have two fairly large closets with carefully-fitted doors, one for the refrigerator and the other for pots and pans and kettles.

The third essential, of course, is attractiveness. There should be a suggestion of space when one enters the house, without entirely revealing every portion of it. The stairs should be in plain sight, and the entrance to the various rooms should be exactly where expected. The opposite wall from the entrance should be made interesting either by doorways, windows or stairs, and no part of the entrance-hall should be blank wall. Mirrors are indispensable in making a hall attractive.



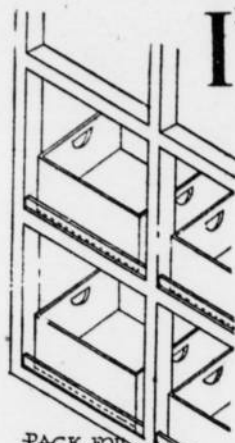
A Familiar First-floor Plan.

The largeness of this kitchen makes it a good type for a farm home.



# Cellar Conveniences

*Just as much Attention to detail is Necessary Here as in Other Parts of the House.—By J. L. Hanes.*



RACK FOR VEGETABLE BOXES IN COLD CLOSET

**I**N building a house too little attention is given to the planning of the cellar. A great deal of the work of the household can be done down here, but it needs some arrangement. The planning of the basement is largely governed by the location of the furnace. All other things are placed in relation to it and to the supplies of fuel. The furnace should be near the chimney so that the draft is as direct as possible and the fuel should be near. In this country it is a pretty safe rule, especially if the heating system is hot air, to have the furnace as near the middle of the cellar as possible. The advantages of this are obvious. Needless to say this rule is not nearly always observed, and heating engineers themselves disagree as to the absolute necessity of it.

The dumb waiter, of course, travels between the kitchen and the cellar, and is handiest if it comes up near the doors into both the kitchen and the dining-room. Near the base of the dumb-waiter should be placed the cold-closet, the shelves where are kept the preserves and the dairy foods. As well these should be near the bottom of the stairs, since frequent trips to them are necessary, and a house that is not planned to save steps has missed the whole point of convenience.

## Dust-proof Partitions

One builder has this to say regarding the construction of the various partitions in the cellar: "In the carefully-studied plan, the heater room will be distinctly separated from the other portions. This may be done with studing and matched boarding, but should be double, namely, sheathed on both sides. These partitions should be carefully and accurately built of seasoned wood, which will not shrink or swell, should be dust-tight at floor and ceiling

and should have carefully-fitted doors. As much of the dust in the house comes from the ashes in the basement the value of extreme care can be readily understood. With such partitions and a plastered ceiling most of the coal-dust and ashes can be confined to this room. If it is not possible to keep this portion separate from the rest the coal bins can, at least, be partitioned to the ceiling and a tight door used. If possible arrange the stairs so that they will not enter the heater room. Plan the coal-bins so that the coal can be shovelled into the firepot without turning the body backwards and without too many steps.

"The wood-bin should have two compartments, one for kindling and one for stove or fireplace wood. Saw-horse and buck-saw should have their proper place as both are indispensable."

## Light and Ventilation

Light and ventilation are necessary if one would have a healthy cellar. If the woman has her laundry in the basement much of the messy work which insists on spreading itself beyond the kitchen, would be taken off that floor altogether. The ironing-boards should be placed in a convenient, well-lighted space, and hinged to fold up against the wall when not in use.

Every basement should have its cold closet. This should be placed in a location convenient to the stairs and kitchen, and where it can have bins on two sides. The cold closet will be used for storing barrels of vegetables and apples, so that it should be cooler than the rest of the cellar. This can be easily done by keeping open a regular window.

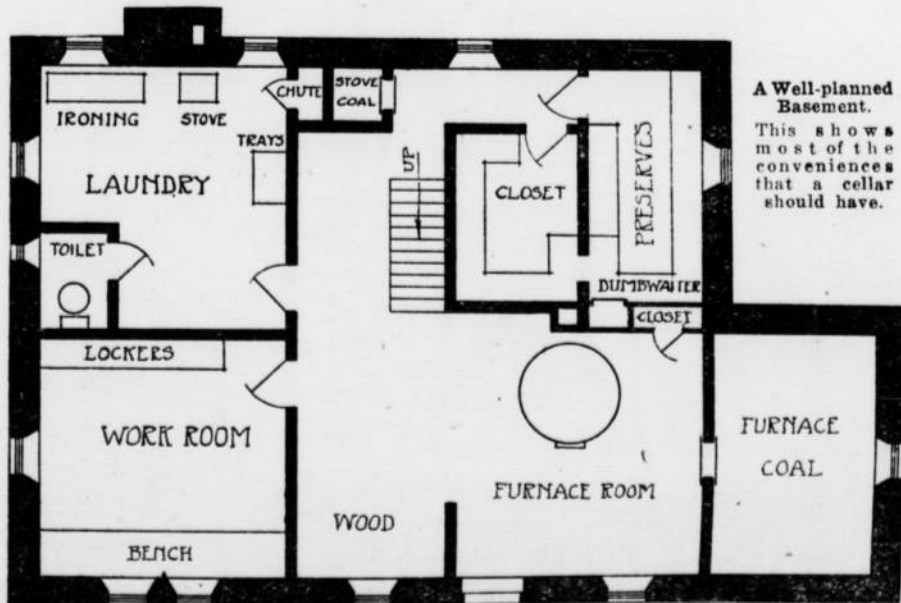
Care should be taken not to have

heating pipes running through this closet. Two courses of bricks should be laid on the floor to keep the wood above from dampness, and the walls should be wood sheathed on the outside with a flannel insulating material placed between the studs.



A Convenient Dumb Waiter.

It runs from the kitchen into the cold closet in the basement. The shelf of preserve should be handy to it.



## A Well-planned Basement.

This shows most of the conveniences that a cellar should have.

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**T**O realize how valuable this book is, you must read it—and use it. You will use it—for you cannot help being impressed with the advice it contains as to fire prevention, disease elimination, the banishing of vermin, and the ensuring of such sanitary conditions as will enable you to make more money out of the business of farming. It contains besides this valuable advice, simple directions for making Concrete improvements—shows by interesting photographs what other farmers have accomplished with Concrete—gives working plans that reveal how they did it. Properly used, this book means hundreds of dollars to you in waste elimination alone. To be without it, is to deprive yourself of one of the biggest and most effective aids to farming at-a-profit.

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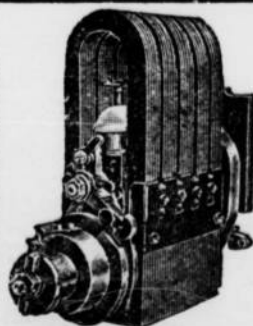
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## Cupboards and Shelves

*The Handy Man with a Little Ingenuity can find places to put Cupboards and Shelves which will add to the Convenience of the House.—By Josephine Smith.*

So many corners in most houses are simply wasted because there is no one to see how useful they may be it take any great money. How many just such a nook as picture near a chimney or beside a

clothes closet that has had no use made of it. Either of the cupboards illustrated is a good type, but the one to the left is a little more useful since all the space has been used. Such cupboards in any room in the house are useful for innumerable things. Needless to say they should be finished in the same wood and coloring as the remainder of the room.

The possibilities for cupboards on either side of fireplaces and below windows and as a part of colonnades and in dining-rooms between the kitchen are simply without number. The bookshelves beside the fireplace illustrated here are particularly attractive. They extend almost to the ceiling and below are built shelves for magazines and the whole encased behind doors. Sometimes the magazine shelves are lower and above them a seat that may be upholstered, and made comfortable with many pillows. Not infrequently the bookshelves are built about the windows on either side of the fireplace.

From an architectural standpoint the so called built-in bookcase is best, that is to say the one built in when the house is finished and designed for the particular place it is to occupy. But that need not deter one who has the space from putting in cupboards afterwards. If put in afterwards they should be fitted around the base, scribed to the plaster at sides and top and painted or stained to match the finish of the room. It is best in building bookcases to consider the size of the books. Often they are built much wider than required. Shelves seven to nine inches apart will accommodate the large majority of books. The best arrangement is to have the shelves moveable, with one-fourth inch holes for brass pegs, starting about seven inches from the bottom. If the bookcases extend down to the floor it is well to have a base high enough so that in sweeping and mopping the floor, the books on the lower shelf will not be disturbed.

Built in bookcases have many advantages, not the least of which is the reduced cost over ready-made bookcases. Then they have an air of being part of

the house and not something detachable. Perhaps in no place are cupboards so much needed as in the kitchen and dining rooms. The kitchen needs cupboards for dishes, for pots and pans, for brooms and dusters, for furniture polishes, stove polishes, for groceries and the myriad other things which go to make up the equipment of the kitchen.

The figure below illustrates a good type of cupboard for a kitchen and pantry and has the advantage of a ready-made kitchen cabinet in this that the drawers and compartments may be made to suit the requirements of the particular kitchen for which it is built. It shows shelves above for dishes or groceries. The doors may either be of glass or wood. Below is a shelf, which if one wishes to be very fussy might have a mirror at the back. Below

are bins for flour, oatmeal, sugar, etc. The one drawn below is on castors and is moveable, but there is really very little advantage in having it so since most kitchens are so built as to have no great choice in placing furniture.

Look about your house and see if you can find a place where that long-desired and much-needed cupboard may be placed. Its saving in convenience will be worth many times the expenditure in time and money.

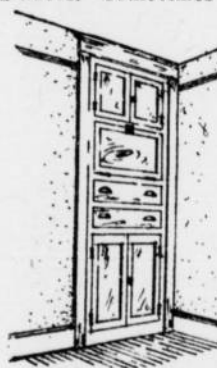
### Chimney Cupboards

Cupboards under chimneys and under stairs, are very commonly made, and are exceedingly useful. If the chimney-place, and here reference is made to one that does for a kitchen range and serves for only that one thing, is in a convenient place, a very useful arrangement is to make it into a cupboard for brooms, brushes, mops, etc. It is best to place hooks inside the cupboard on which to hang the various brooms, since it is better for a broom to hang than to stand on the floor. A shelf may be made just higher than the brooms for polishing oils, stove blacking, etc. Hooks may also be placed for dustcloths. Some people use such a corner for small shelves, where various household articles may be placed.

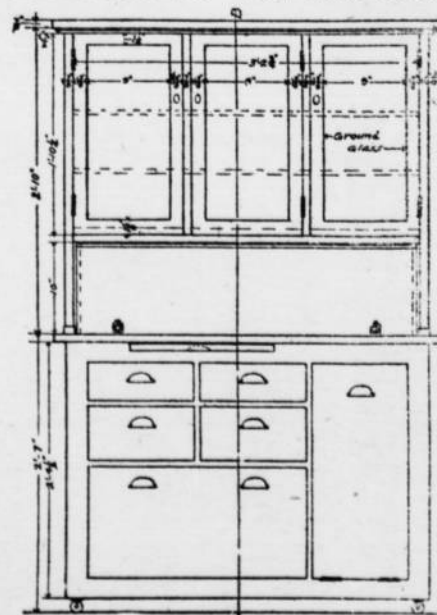
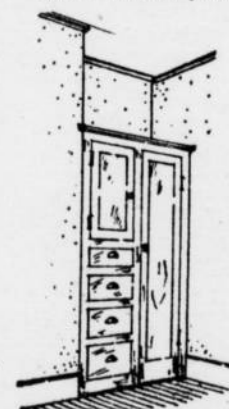
Did you ever think of placing drawers under your stairway if the space is not very high, instead of having a closet of some kind? This is useful since the space usually allows for very large drawers, where large articles may be placed without folding. Drawers are often placed in low walls just beneath the roof where the roof space extends past the wall as would be true beside some styles of gable windows.



An Attractive Type of Built-in Bookcase. This shows a space beneath for magazines and the whole is encased behind doors.



Two Very Useful Cupboards. Almost every house has just such corners of which no use is being made.



The Kitchen Cabinet. This one is moveable, being on castors. It is a good style for the ordinary kitchen uses.



# The House of Good Taste

Interior Decoration—What It Means

By W. M. Holliston

**T**HE problem of the modern house involves something more than only providing a pretty, healthful, physically comfortable place to satisfy man's demand for shelter and good rest. It is really the criterion of a man's taste, the visible response to his instinctive call for beauty. It furnishes the environment in which are born and nurtured the early impressions of those who are to set the taste standards in the generations that follow us.

This consideration dignifies "interior decoration" by placing it among the serious professions. No longer a mere matter of collecting and housing like a department store or a museum or of providing just a place to sleep and eat, it is destined to become as man realizes more fully the power of environment, one of the strongest and most scientific of educational factors of the generation.

Though realizing fully the importance of sanitation and the difficulties arising from financial limitations, I should like to refer only to the functional and artistic side of the problem. More has been said and written regarding hygiene and economics than any of us could ever hope to apply, but the principles that govern the choice and arrangement of materials, colors, form and line as they relate to common usage or as they appeal to the artistic sense have been practically overlooked.

The aesthetic sense is instinctive and expresses in man his desire or appetite for beauty. What a man selects in response to this demand of his nature and how he arranges what he has selected, determine his taste. A man's taste improves as his aesthetic sense becomes refined to the point of responding to color or form. Our standards are continually in life as affected by study or environment and I firmly believe that environment is a wonderful factor in character building and so a power of evolution in national civilization. It is even more lasting in its results than hygiene for the body or money for selfish purposes. It is this that determines the standpoint of taste and they become the stepping stone to a higher civilization of the individual or nation.

## First Impressions

What then can be more important than the house, especially the interior? Is it not here that the child first sees colors, hears sounds, touches textures? This is the place where first impressions are made and these impressions should be made with an eye to the fact that the next generation is starting its education.

They will represent what the owner of that house regards as good taste in the gratification of his desires. The artistic home should not be regarded as a luxury; it should be considered as an outward expression of a person's soul expressing itself in his ideal of beauty.

Let me say right here and now this is the position in which most of us find ourselves regarding buying or furnishing with regard to any ideals of taste. Very few of us have had any suggestions, let alone training regarding the assembling of furnishings with any relative idea of harmony in color line or utility, and to most of us the subject of decoration is an unknown field. To this unknown land, dear reader, we, as citizens of Canada, must be introduced.

Our Dominion can boast of not more than half a dozen persons versed along this subject so that they would have any power of suggestion to the public at large, but this subject is one that every one should be acquainted with, both adult and child, and the coming generation must logically and scientifically understand the principles that govern the laws of color, line, design and arrangement if they are to know what an artistic home means and how to have and appreciate one.

Every man and woman likes comfort and beauty in the home. They are, or should be progressive enough that their own home should reflect themselves and should call forth some comment from their friends and neighbors regarding its appointments, whether useful or beautiful, perhaps both. These results can only be obtained by each person having an understanding knowledge of the conditions needed for such results.

## How Can I Do It

What can I do to make my home more comfortable, more cheerful and more beautiful? This is the question that is being constantly asked by intelligent men and women in every walk of life. Whether that home be a mansion with a corps of servants, or whether it be a single room, the desire for attractively arranged surroundings is growing stronger every year, and because of this increasing interest the problem of interior decoration and furnishing is becoming a matter of more and more importance to everyone.

Until a comparatively recent period, decorations were governed by some fashion head, a king with a taste for the beautiful, a duke or duchess in favor at court, or, in more democratic days, by such versatile artists as William Morris, Thomas Chippendale, the Adam brothers and their famous contemporaries among the 18th-century cabinet makers and designers. What satisfied the caprice or the ideal of these rulers of the world decorative was accepted as final. The edict was sent out, and those who would be in fashion's favor had their homes decorated in accordance. The great majority of the people gave the matter little or no consideration, and the fine art of interior decoration was left to those who had the means and the taste for luxurious extravagances. But today, the "great majority" have come to realize what an important factor a beautiful home can be in the enjoyment and development of their lives;

they are more independent, wishing to know the reason for things before doing them. We

are gradually awakening to the fact that bad decoration can no longer pose under the kindly mask of a "difference in taste," that it is no longer sufficient to say "I may not know what art is, but I know what I like when I see it." We are learning to know what we want before we see it, and to ask for it intelligently. In this way, we are saving ourselves many tedious hours of searching aimlessly, much money that would be wasted in futile

trial purchases, and assuring as a generous reward for our efforts, a characteristic, pleasing and comfortable home environment. It is not the money that is spent on the rooms that brings about the tasteful arrangements so



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Johnson's Prepared Wax is made in paste, liquid and powdered form. Use the *Liquid Wax* for polishing furniture, leather goods, woodwork and automobiles. We advise the *Paste Wax* for polishing floors of all kinds—wood, linoleum, tile, marble, etc.

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Established 38 years

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Your producing years will be about over and ready money, or a guaranteed monthly pension, will mean all the difference between a dependent and an independent old age.

Man, there's a big idea back of Imperial Endowment insurance—one that will prove mighty interesting to you. Write today for our booklet "Penniless Old Men" which gives full particulars. A post card will bring you a free copy.

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much to be desired, it is the application of a few simple and well defined laws which, when coupled with the good common sense of the average person, is the real secret of this unusually complicated and many-sided business. Good decorations and furnishing may be defined as a consistent relationship between color, light, line and pattern arranged in proper proportions, and given the proper dimensions, apart from any knowledge of historic decoration, these fundamentals must harmonize before effectual work can be accomplished.

### Color Possibilities

The first thing to do when you are confronted with the decoration and furnishing of a given room is to take an inventory of its color possibilities. Of course everything that goes to make up the completed scheme is important. The wall coverings, the floor coverings, the illumination, the furniture, the pictures, and the way they are all placed, each is of great value in itself, and its harmonious relation to each neighbor and to the whole.

Never was there such a chance to prove what comfortable attractive home conditions could be enjoyed as is afforded in some of our prairie homes. Built on wind-swept plains, far away from the beauties of river or trees many a pioneer has his home, and surely he has need of all the indoor comforts or beauties he can get. If the subject of decoration can do anything to give peace of mind, such a place would be a good opportunity.

Man is exactly what he lives in. for environment is the strongest possible factor in man's development. One may be so long among noises, bad odors, inharmonious colors, wrong arrangements that one does not mind them because they have become an integral part of that person's self. This being admitted then the opposite also be true that concordant sounds, agreeable odors, harmonious colors, pleasing arrangements have their immediate effects, but their tendency is toward refinement, culture and artistic appreciation rather than neglect, indifference, ignorance and brutality.

The home is the centre of all life's activities. Our first impressions of living are fixed there and they are exceedingly hard to efface. The school can hardly hope to counteract in the child's mind the effect of hearing incorrect language for the past six years; the church is surely handicapped in its influence where wrong principles of life have determined habits of the first years; the artistic sense is practically dead and refinement of taste impossible in that child whose parents have allowed the usual wall-papers, carpets, hangings, pictures and furniture to hold their unwonted sway in the home that has been furnished without any judgment in buying except the point of durability. This has been the truth of many a person who now realizes their loss to select or decide when they are living in a time different to that of their mothers. Lack of knowledge is the great cause today of many a non-attractive home. Most people would gladly and cheerfully improve their surroundings if they knew what to buy and how to best use it after it is purchased.

### Wealth Not Necessary

Intelligent selection—the art of buying the most appropriate furnishings and decorations for the home lends to the art of arranging the furnishings and decorations so as to make possible a thoroughly attractive home and one that will mean enjoyable living. Rooms should be so treated as to be conducive to whatever the purpose that room should fulfil. For example, living rooms should make one feel repose and rest, dining rooms, peace and quiet, bedrooms, relaxation and sleep. The hall should be inviting, as so often one gets a poor impression upon entering a house. The obstacles that stand in the way of this ideal environment are indeed numerous. There are so many questions arising out of each individual problem, so many unsurmountable difficulties, and worst of all, there are so many people willing to give up anything that does not come with perfect ease. It might be well to look upon some of them.

In any discussion of a personal point outside of the wealthy world, the first difficulty raised is "I cannot afford to

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buy good things." If I had the money I should certainly do so." Then some one else says, "I know I have had things and why should I mix up good with my bad." Let me try to reply to the first argument. The expensive things are not good, nor are all cheap ones bad. Of course we must allow that there is a greater field of beautiful things where unlimited means are at the command of the designer, but we must also remember that unless the designer thoroughly understands what is good and what is not, the field for his ignorance is increased in proportion to the amount of money he has to spend. Often it is a good thing that money is limited. It may be the saving quality in the selection of articles as to kind and number. The question of selection is one of color, form, line, texture, and the principles that produce harmony. It is not a question of the kind of wood, how much it cost, how much it is carved, nor is it a question of how brilliant the bronze nor how gorgeous the velvet.

Regarding the second argument, it may be said that it is never too late to begin to do right. The first ray of light of what is good in furniture and decoration should be followed. Have definitely in mind what your ideal of that room should be if you could have it now and at once. In other words, visualize your room. A mental picture of a result is necessary before the first problem in interior decoration can be successfully treated. Buy each article with a finished whole in mind and as fast as a bad thing can be eliminated, procure another in its place that harmonizes with the mental picture.

You will gradually be surprised to see that your experiment is giving you real satisfaction and that you are taking a delight in seeing what your hands have produced. Your room is turning out better than you expected and best of all, you, the individuals, are growing with it.

## Cleaning and Pressing

Continued from Page 23

stand for a day. Shake out the powder thoroughly, dampen the material slightly with a damp cloth and press.

Hot cornmeal is the best cleanser for white furs. Rub it well into the fur with the fingers, repeating the heating and rubbing when necessary. Ermine furs may be sponged with gasoline.

### Renovating Velvet

To renovate velvet, clean first, if necessary, by sponging on the right side with gasoline. To raise the pile and take out marks and creases, steam, either by holding directly over steam, or if in a piece that can be conveniently handled, draw the wrong side of the velvet over a wet cloth that is held tightly over the surface of an iron standing on end. Light shades of velvet and cotton velvet may be washed in warm, mild soap suds, rinsed in warm water, and partially dried between heavy towels, then ironed on wrong side over thick padding.

To freshen a net veil, stretch it and pin in place on the ironing board. Sponge the whole surface with a solution made from dissolving gum arabic in hot water and allowing it to cool, and adding a little wood alcohol. Leave the veil pinned stretched on the board until perfectly dry.

Sweaters and shawls should be washed in luke-warm soap suds and rinsed in luke-warm water, then, after squeezing out as much water as possible, wrap in a large cloth and put through the wringer two or three times. To keep a sweater in shape dry it by spreading it on a table, exactly in shape, in a warm room.

In washing silks or laces, or woolen goods never rub soap directly on the goods, but make a lather of the soap in luke-warm water first and wash the material by squeezing it in the soapy water. Rinse in lukewarm water and roll in a towel. Press with a moderately-hot iron while still slightly damp.

Black lace or net is best washed in a dilute solution of soap bark.

Heavy white or cream wool goods, which one does not wish to wash, may be fairly well cleaned by rubbing thoroughly with a mixture of French chalk and borax, in equal proportions, and leaving rolled up for a day. Shake out thoroughly afterwards.

# On Top!



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WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.



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Farmers in need of a new De Laval Cream Separator this year may wisely place their orders immediately if they have not already done so.



For three years past, notwithstanding the constantly increased production, it has not been possible to make nearly enough De Laval machines to meet the demand. We shall make 25,000 more machines in 1920 than in any prior year, but are already behind deliveries in some sizes. Hence the importance of getting in your order early.

Superior as De Laval Cream Separators have always been to other separators, they are better still in 1920.

If you have milk to separate you can't afford to waste quantity or quality of product, time and convenience, through the use of any other means of separating than a De Laval machine.

An improved De Laval Separator will surely save its cost in a few months, and will go on doing so every few months for many years.

De Laval Separators speak for themselves. Their appearance and performance best demonstrate their superiority. Be sure you see and try one before buying any other or deciding to go on using an inferior or half-worn-out separator another year.

Your De Laval local agent will be glad to afford you the opportunity to do this. If you don't know him simply address the nearest De Laval main office, as below.

**THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.**  
Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver  
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over



This is a View of the Room as a Bedroom. The new Davenports have as comfortable beds as can be found anywhere. Note the toilet articles arranged in drawer of writing table.

## The Dual-Purpose Room

*The Small House may easily have One or More Rooms which Serve Two Purposes.—By Geraldine Wilkinson.*

THE real problem of the small house is to make it spread itself over all the requirements of any house. How is it to have rooms enough for the family and some to spare for guests? Spare rooms are going the way of feather beds and antimacassers, but something more consistently useful has come to take their place. And the suggestions here offered are as adaptable to the girl who is trying to live in one room and make it her home as it is to the woman who has a small house and who has frequently to stretch its hospitality beyond normal capacity.

Furniture is made now-a-days to accommodate all sorts of uses. Who would think to look at the comfortable couch illustrated in the lower picture that there was a bed, all made up and ready for use, tucked away somewhere about its anatomy, and all ready to come out when the right spring is pulled. And yet the upper picture is of the same couch with the bed ready for use. The pillows on the couch in the lower picture are shown dressed in their day clothes, but by pulling off their covers they are ready for night duty.

Then who would think to look at the pretty little desk in the lower picture that it really contained a dressing-table as illustrated above? A desk that has two drawers in place of one is really much better adapted for the dressing-table idea, for in that case, one drawer could be used as the dressing table, and the other for the regulation business of a writing-table. The drawer above shows a place for comb, hair-brushes,

whisks, cold creams, and all the things which go to make "Milady" pretty. A mirror, of course, is a desirable piece of furniture in any room, and its hanging above the writing desk does not give any secrets away at all.

A room which contains a clothes-closet is very easily adapted to a two-purpose room. I have seen such a room, where on the inner side of the closet door was a large mirror, a shelf, which served as a dressing table, and a small drawer which contained all the toilet articles. The closet was large enough to contain a chest of drawers, and these took the place of a bureau or chiffonier. This arrangement takes from the room any possible signs that it is not all it seems. Another room I have in mind had a door which opened into another room, but which was never used. One side was boarded up, and on this was placed a large mirror. Just below the mirror was a drop shelf the height of a dressing table. The girl whose home it was kept her toilet articles in a large wooden box that had the one-time-popular burnt work all over it. This was securely fastened, and in the day-time quite innocently reposed on the lower shelf of her library table. When she had occasion to use her dressing-table the innocent-looking box was carried over and placed on the drop-shelf below the mirror. Then everything was complete. There are many devices which can be used if one has a little ingenuity. No woman should be afraid of her small house, because its powers of elasticity are much greater than she knows.



The Dual-purpose Room by Day. No hint is there that by touching a spring in the couch, and pulling out the draw of the table, the room is transformed into a bedroom.

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Next Winter  
If you feed me right and protect me  
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# Farm Woman's Dairy

*A Proper Dairy Properly Operated Increases Enormously Output of Dairy Products—By Prof. R. W. Brown*

**T**HE total value of dairy products in the three prairie provinces for the year 1919 amounted to the magnificent sum of \$65,017,690.

This is 16.35 per cent of the value of all products sold from the prairie farms during the same year. The women of the farms of Western Canada are responsible in no small degree for the creditable showing which the dairy industry has made in comparison with other branches of farming operations. Work connected with the production of marketable commodities in the form of milk, cream, butter and cheese is such, that it is perhaps more readily done by women than any other farm work outside that of housekeeping and home-making. The value of this fact is not to be depreciated for, I dare say, that providing the duties of the home are not too burdensome, the majority of farm women desire and profit by some work outside the house. There is no doubt that the regular and dependable income furnished by the sale of dairy products throughout the year has been one of the main factors in making our dairy industry what it is to-day.

Work outside of the home is not confined to farm women alone, by any means. A very considerable percentage of the women of city homes are obliged to employ themselves in various ways in order to supplement the family income. Under desirable conditions and circumstances, farm dairy work in connection with one's own home is infinitely more satisfactory than that in which many city women are engaged. This is not an argument in favor of having all farm dairy work, including the milking, done by women. However, with milking machines and other labor-saving devices women would, doubtless, do the work much better and more satisfactorily than it is possible to get men to do it—especially hired men—under the present conditions of the labor situation. It would be a sorry day for the dairy industry of Canada if farm women were to stop their dairy work.

## Present Needs

Among the greatest needs of a large majority of farm women in order that they may make their dairy work more interesting and profitable, are a suitable dairy house with an abundant supply of water and ice for cooling purposes and proper utensils, with facilities to keep them clean. A woman who has won many prizes by exhibiting butter at various shows told me recently, that last summer on account of the extreme heat she did her dairy work with con-

siderable difficulty. The men of the farm took very little interest in the work, and, during the winter, could not be induced to put up a supply of ice for the summer use. Consequently, having no milkhouse or dairy, the cream had to be kept in the cellar which was not very cool and the butter made in the same place.

Owing to the perishable nature of milk and its products, it is extremely important that a suitable place be provided in which to handle them. If at all possible, this should be a building especially designed and equipped for the purpose and apart from other structures. A farm dairy should be used for dairy work only, and not as a store house, laundry or a handy place for tools.

The most convenient location for a dairy is in the vicinity of the dairy barn. This will preclude the necessity of carrying the milk a great distance to the separator or cooling tank. When milk is separated, the skim-milk is close at hand for the feeding of calves and pigs. Now, if washing facilities are provided so that the utensils may be properly washed and sterilized, nothing need be carried to the house except milk and cream for table use.

From the standpoint of sanitation, however, the dairy should not be closely connected with the stable. A good arrangement is to have the dairy about ten feet from a door which enters the central part of the dairy stable. An alley-way may then be built to connect the two buildings. This should have a small window on each side which may be opened to provide ventilation. With such a construction the stable door should always be closed before the door of the dairy is opened and vice versa. This method prevents, to a large extent, the entrance of stable odors and flies to the dairy, which are, at times, very objectionable. Good drainage and the maximum amount of sunlight are two very important features in a dairy and these should not be forgotten when selecting a site. In any case, the dairy should not be within the barnyard nor too close to it.

## The Building Itself

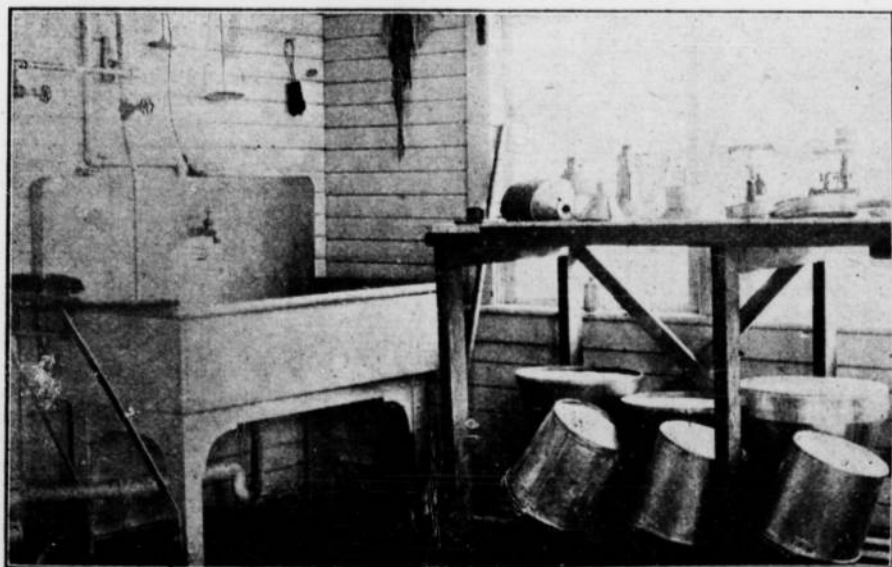
The proper size for a farm dairy will depend, of course, upon the number and kind of milch cows kept and the nature of the dairy work. If market milk is produced or very much butter made, more space is required than if cream only is produced for market. A space ten feet square or ten by twelve is ample for the average farm. An ice house and dairy combined in one

Continued on Page 49



A Satisfactory Milk House.

Convenience, cleanliness and sanitation are exemplified in this building.



Wash Sink and Drain Rack in Milk House.

Good quality equipment well cared for has its reward in more dollars and cents to the farm woman



## Just a simple law of nature

**A**N apple falling from a tree awoke Sir Isaac Newton and supplied to Science the law of gravitation. The jumping of a tea kettle lid showed James Watt the power in boiling water and gave the world the steam engine.



The intense centrifugal force generated by a revolving tubular bowl was what P. M. Sharples put into a machine for the complete separation of butterfat from milk. Later he made his greatest improvement by utilizing the vacuum generated by the same centrifugal force to

lift milk into the bowl in the exact quantities that the speed of the bowl will skim absolutely clean.

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The Sharples discovery is protected by United States patents. No other separator is a suction-feed separator. No other maker of separators can make use of the principle.



Suction-feed makes possible the knee-low supply tank, doing away with lifting. The oiling system needs little attention. The one piece bowl—no discs—is easy to clean.

Write for illustrated booklet that tells why more Sharples Machines are in use today than any other make, American or foreign. Dept. 84.

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## SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

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It carries no elaborate decoration but is the equal to all that conduces to good shooting—perfect balance—crisp trigger pull—wear resisting power—sweet functioned and beautiful lines that are usually only found in guns of a much higher price.

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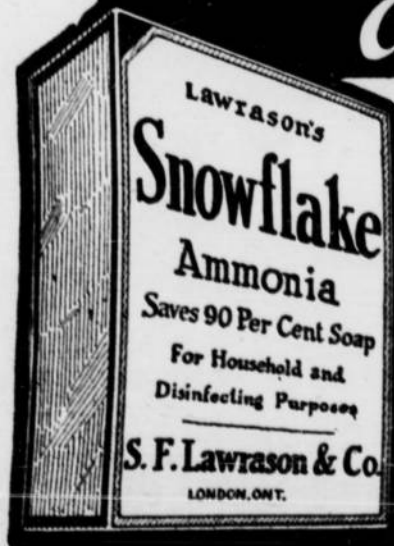
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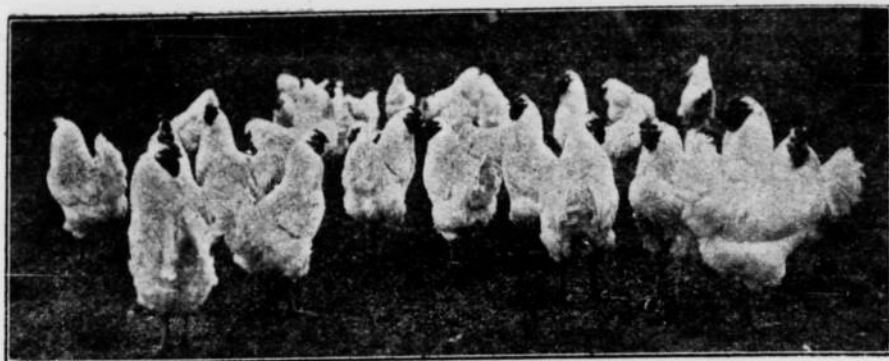
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**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 232 Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**



This Flock of Poultry would be a Joy to any Farm Woman.

## Spring Poultry Work

Attention to Detail in Spring Means More Dollars and Cents All Year—By Prof. M. C. Herne

SPRING work in the poultry yard comprises a great and endless variety of all kinds of jobs. Ask the little boy on the farm what the poultry work is and he will tell you it consists of gathering the eggs by the capful, making at least a dozen trips to the chicken house each day. To him the cackling hens, crowing roosters, the "quack, quack" of the ducks, the shrill call of the geese, and the continued gobbling of the gobbler, are all signs of spring, and hints of duties that have to be performed. What farm boy doesn't know the thrill of teasing the old gobbler by waving the old "reliable" red handkerchief, and the first scrap that followed a few days after as a crowning success for his efforts. The geese, too, come in for their share of attention from the boy. With their hissing and their nerve they are, however, not quite so attractive to the boy as the gobbler. The roosters fighting, and the pigeons cooing, and the ducks splashing in the spring puddles, complete his round of attractions until the first chicks are about to hatch. This is the climax of the spring poultry work. From now on eggs are too common a thing, there are too many broody hens; the gobbler does not respond any more, and generally, poultry work becomes too much drudgery and all its attractions are lost. All the novelty is worn off and eggs are just eggs and chickens only chickens.

After all most of us are only grown up boys or girls, and judging by the appearance of some of our poultry houses all work with poultry has also become more or less drudgery. Be that as it may the way the work is done in and around the chicken house is what makes the business of farm poultry a success or failure.

Practically all the season's poultry work will depend upon what is done during April and May, or what might be called spring poultry work. Even as far ahead as a year from now we have to do and plan our work for that right now. Winter eggs next winter will depend almost entirely on the time we hatch our chickens this spring and the care we give them.

### Get Fertile Eggs

In spite of cold weather and winter conditions, the first half of March we must turn our attention to getting fertile eggs. I may say if you want fertile eggs, don't try to make your hens lay in the winter, but let them rest and

then when spring comes you are sure to get fertile eggs. In our opinion how heavily a hen lays in the winter has but little to do with fertility in spring, providing heavy laying is not the result of stimulating or forcing for eggs by the use of artificial stimulants. Other things being equal we have always found our heaviest layers to give us the best fertility. Feed and care have more to do with fertility in eggs than many of our poultry men realize. Green feed and lots of it, is one of the essentials for getting high fertility in eggs early in the season. Of course, it goes without saying that the bird must be healthy, strong and vigorous and not too fat, and the number of males to females must also be in the right proportion. In mating it is well to allow about 15 to 20 females with one male in such birds as Leghorns, and from 12 to 15 females to one male in the general purpose birds. This refers to cockerels or yearling males. The older the male the fewer females should be used. Whether it is best to use a cockerel with hens and a cock bird with pullets is a question that is open for discussion. Experiments have not definitely proven anything as yet. As a rule better results will be obtained to use an undersized young male with mature hens than using an older male with a flock of immature females. Some of our poultry men have, doubtless, drawn their conclusions from this fact.

Eggs should show normal fertility ten to 14 days after the roosters are put in. If the weather is cold and the eggs become chilled, fertility will, of course, be lower. Feeding buttermilk or skimmed milk, plenty of green feed with all scratch feed fed in deep litter on the floor should help produce high fertility.

### Increase Poultry Yield

In laying plans for securing fertile eggs it would be well to plan on hatching more chickens this year than ever before. One hundred hens on every farm by 1921, should be your slogan. On top of this we want more eggs from those hens. You can lay your foundation right now in your spring poultry work. First, cull out all your small, undeveloped pullets that haven't laid an egg all winter. Pen them up somewhere separate from the rest of the flock. Select your hen or pullets that laid during the winter and use them as breeders. This may or may not make it possible for you to raise more chickens



A Good Type of Poultry House, with a Healthy Run-way



this year than before, but you still have one more season ahead of you to get the 100 hens for your farm by 1921. So you take special pains this spring and pick your best layers for breeders, then by next year you will certainly have better layers and also a chance to get more of them.

A long continued, cold, wet spring, generally means a late hatching season. Hens, as a rule, do not go broody until the warmer weather comes and the fertility will not be at its highest either until the warm weather is here. This year, however, there are indications that the hens will go broody earlier in the season than the last two years, and it would be well if our farmer poultry raisers would take advantage of this and get out as many chicks as possible in April.

A question comes up here—will it be best to use an incubator for hatching work? This depends on the number of chicks to be hatched. If the chicken business were as well developed as we would like to see it, we would say an incubator for every farm. When less than 100 chicks are hatched each year the work can be done with hens, providing they set early enough, but where more than 100 are to be raised it would pay to buy an incubator. A good plan would be to have one party in a neighborhood operate three or four machines and hatch all the chicks for the neighborhood.

Where hens are used it is best to set six or eight at the same time so the eggs can be tested out and the unfertile removed and the fertile ones put under fewer hens. In this way a few hens could be set with the second lot of eggs and the second lot of broody hens.

On an ordinary farm if an incubator is used it often takes so long to save enough eggs for hatching that they get so old that the fertility is considerably reduced. With hens this is not the case. For this reason a smaller sized machine, say 100 to 150-egg size, would be better than one of larger capacity. The sooner eggs can be set after laying the better the fertility is likely to be. It is best not to save them up any longer than ten days, although it is possible to keep them longer and still get fairly good fertility. When saving them it is best to turn them over two or three days to change the position of the yolk and relieve any interval strain on the yolk appendages. In handling sitting hens it is best to try each one out before giving her any good eggs. China eggs or other nest eggs will do. Have the nests as near alike as possible, so that if six or eight hens can sit at one time in one room no hen will take preference for any special nest. It is best to have them in a room that can be darkened as they will sit quiet and undisturbed. Boxes eight to ten inches deep and wide enough to permit making a nice, sound nest to hold 13 eggs are alright. Set them side by side on the floor so that a hen can see the eggs in each one when she is off. After they have been fed and watered, they will go back on the nests one by one and being able to see all nests the last hen back is likely to go on the eggs not yet covered. In this way but seldom two hens go on one nest. These nests should be shallow so that the hens need not jump down on the eggs when going back on. Provide a dust bath of ashes and sand, and also throw the feed in litters to make them take exercise while off to eat. This helps to keep them healthy. Dust them well with insect powder before sitting and again before hatching time. Sod or earth placed in the bottom of the nests will help in keeping the eggs moist and may help to get a better hatch.

#### How To Use Incubator

When an incubator is used it is best to follow the instructions for operating as outlined by the makers. In a general way, however, it is important that the incubator be in a room that is well ventilated, uniform in temperature, with no direct sunlight in the machine, and no jarring. Temperature, ventilation and moisture are the important factors of the machine itself. Operate the incubator for a few days without any eggs in it until you are used to it and until a steady temperature is maintained. Put the eggs in the machine in the evening rather than in the morning. In this way the temperature will come up to 103 degrees the

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best day during the day time and not during the night, as it would were the eggs put in in the morning. If, for any reason the temperature were inclined to go up too high it would be likely noticed during the daytime, whereas if it came up to 103 degrees and were inclined to go higher it would happen at night in the other case and the eggs would be "cooked" by morning. A high temperature, say 107 degrees for an hour or two during the first few days of the hatching period, will kill a very heavy percentage of the germs and practically destroy the hatch. It is important to have an accurate thermometer so that the actual temperature will be registered and an even temperature maintained. Filling the lamps at night is always better than filling in the morning. The wick generally becomes charred before the 24 hours are up and the flame will burn lower. If the lamp is filled at night the flame will burn bright and clear all night and not get dull till toward the next evening, but if it were filled in the morning it would burn lower during the night and with the cooler room temperature at night the incubator would also cool off and the temperature drop a few degrees. During the day the room usually is warmer and has no need for a strong flame, and, anyway, the flame can be turned up any time during the day if necessary. An incubator should run from night till morning without any attention at all.

The eggs need turning twice a day and should be tested the ninth day and the non-fertile removed. If the bulb of a thermometer were even to touch an infertile egg it would register a few degrees lower than the actual temperature. Hence the need of removing the infertile eggs as soon as possible.

On the great majority of farms the old hen is still used as means of incubation. The old hen still holds her place as the best incubator out today. She knows her job down to the fine point, and man has not yet been able to devise a machine than can come up to her for hatching strong, vigorous chicks.

For rearing, however, the brooder, or brooder stove has the drop on the old hen. For handling large numbers with the least amount of work, the least trouble with lice and disease, the brooder is in a class by itself. The coal-burning or oil-burning brooder stove of 500-chick capacity, is gradually taking the place of the smaller sized brooder on the portable hover. A colony house equipped with a good brooder stove would be a good investment on any farm where 300 to 500 chickens are raised each season, the main thing to bear in mind in operating a brooder is to keep it warm enough. If it should get too warm the little fellows can always get away from the heat and there is no danger of overheating. But in keeping it too cool there is a great danger of chilling, and bowel trouble follows. In fact, the greater part of digestive disorders found in little chicks raised with a brooder is due to the chicks getting chilled by not having the brooder warm enough.

### Variety in Feeds

In feeding the chicks it is important to give plenty of variety. No hard and fast rules can be laid down as to the kind of food to feed. Mouldy bread or other mouldy food will develop liver trouble. Stale bread and hard-boiled eggs make an excellent food to start them off. Wheat screenings make a good scratch food, and oat chop and shorts make a very good dry mash. The value of a dry mash cannot be over-estimated. Add a little charcoal to it and give them all they will eat. The best way to feed it is to use shallow pans until the chicks are a few weeks old when it can be hopper fed. Skimmed milk or buttermilk given to a chick will help to make faster growth. Usually there is plenty of grass available and also plenty of grit. On the way the chicks are fed and reared will depend the success of the flock next winter. You are simply laying the foundation this spring for six season's work.

Present indications are that the hatching work is likely to be fairly early this year. The number of broody hens or hens that show signs of getting broody right now would indicate an early hatching season.

The care of the flock as a whole

during the spring months will determine very largely the returns in eggs for the balance of the year. The litter on the floor of the poultry house should be cleaned out just as soon as it gets dirty, which will be about once every two months, with the ground thawing out it is specially important that dry, clean litter be used for scratching so that the hens will have fairly clean feet when going on the nests to lay. So many of the dirty and soiled eggs are due to dirty, filthy litter, or worse yet, none at all, and just the dirty and muddy land around the poultry house. Fresh straw or chaff should be put on the nests quite frequently. Clean the droppings out at least one a week right along and oftener if time will permit. If possible, put the roosts along the back wall of the house and put a dropping platform underneath. This will help to keep the house clean and also help in preventing the spread of disease. Use plenty of air-slacked lime or ashes on the dropping board. Start early in spring and spray the roosts, dropping board and nests well with a solution of two parts of coal oil to one of creoline or some other disinfectant. This will keep down the red mites that generally infest the house during warm weather, and will also disinfect the house at the same time.

In poultry work perhaps more than in anything else, success depends on the faithful performance of all the little details. Doing the little things at the right time and in the right way will certainly mean dollars and cents in the chicken yard.

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# Stoves I Have Known

And Who Says Invention Hasn't Tried Its  
Hand on Our Stoves?—By Eva Jacobs

THE rain was pouring down in the torrents of the first spring thunderstorm, the day was just showing in the eastern sky, but the wee baby that stretched its toes for the first time to the warm glow of the good old kitchen stove, knew naught of the weather. She did like the heat from the stove, however, and, I daresay it of all the family, unconsciously gave her the warmest welcome to this old earth. They tell me I was the baby, though I cannot imagine such a thing now, but I do remember that old stove. It stood in my childhood days for the centre of home and happiness. Out of its warm heart came cookies and pasties which made me dance with delight. It was a magic thing to me. It could turn white cold, clammy lumps into delicious bread, swish-swash mixtures into puff cake and plum cake, and all the other joys. In its pots were where the doughnuts grew, and I was never tired of opening its two front doors that slid back on a rod and making toast before its glowing grate.

Do you remember it—that old style of cook-stove which we had back in Ontario in the early eighties? A good old kind—you pulled out the flat, front dampers and discovered the ashes in the iron shelf beneath, and you emptied these with a shovel into the ash-pail.

But all good things come to an end and even this good old stove of my childhood days, came to an end even as the babyhood days did. "Tom, we must have a new stove," my mother declared one day, "this old friend is absolutely worn out." "Alright," my father answered, "I am going over to the Jones' sale this afternoon and I'll see what they have."

Father went, and we all ran out in the yard to meet him when we saw he was returning with a black thing in the back of the sleigh.

"I have it," he called, "bran' new, too, the Jones' only used it two weeks." "Why didn't they use it?" asked the doubting mother. "Oh," said father, "Alex. said it was too new fangled for them, but I knew you liked new style things so I got it."

So we all inspected it. It surely looked strange to our eyes with no flat, front damper shelf, and no ash-box in sight. The front went straight up without a break. It was just a plain square iron box with an oven door at one side, a wood door, and beneath that an ash door—and on top six holes.

## The First Range

"Where are the drafts?" mother asked. We all looked and would you believe it there were none—absolutely none. In the ash door was a little grating that could, with difficulty, be opened or shut, and that was all. "It's what they call a range," my father declared, and if you can remember back to 1887, you will realize nobody knew much more than we did just what a "range" meant or did in those days.

So the new stove came into the house and vainly we tried to live up to its modernness. That a fire could burn without air was a new idea to us, but we were willing to try it. Alas—new ideas don't always work and this was one of them. Only by keeping the ash door open either wide, half-wide or even a crack, could we keep the fire alive.

One day, years later, there came to our house a man famous in the history of stove-making. He couldn't believe in a stove made without a draft. We took him to the storehouse where the old stove had then been put, and he looked at it in amazement. "Well, well," he exclaimed, "it must have been one of the very first ranges ever made, how strange without any draft!"

Well, of course, mother soon got a new stove, and once more the potatoes were bubbling in the pot and the bread browning in the oven. The next stove incident I remember must have been when I was about ten years old. We had built a nice, new house and moved into it. We had bought a wonderful base-burner, and new pipes carried the heat upstairs to a drum and then into a chimney in one of the bedrooms. We were very proud of this and enjoyed it all winter. But when the spring house-

cleaning days came mother thought the pipes should be cleaned, so down they came. The stove was moved into a corner and the pipes packed away on a shelf in the wood-shed. To make them fit the shelf, father had the bright idea of pulling the lengths all apart. He thought, too, it would keep them from rusting to get the air in them. A fine idea! And as mother handed them up to him she carefully numbered them in white chalk from one to 12. There were 12 lengths in all.

So the stove was forgotten till one day in October when mother wanted to go to some woman's afternoon affair at one of the neighbors, but didn't want to take the children. "You just run along and enjoy yourself," exclaimed father, "and I'll look after the farm and family and put up the base-burner. It's time it was up, cold days will soon be here." So mother went off dressed in her best and sporting for the first time a precious new pair of white kid gloves. These were the days before dry-cleaning and white gloves were precious indeed.

## Putting Up the Pipes

She returned to find father struggling with the pipes. He stood on a ladder vainly endeavoring to put an elbow in near the ceiling which connected the pipe across the ceiling with the main upright, and just as he thought he had it he pushed a little too hard. The elbow came out and all the ceiling pipe fell. "Dang that thing," he exclaimed, "I've put it up four times already—but it doesn't fit like last year. It always comes down." "Have you kept the numbers in order?" mother innocently asked. "Oh, the numbers don't matter! Pipes are pipes, and the thing is alright only it won't stay." "Here," he called, "take hold and steady that main pipe! Take hold of it! I say, get a hold of it for pity's sake! Now hang on to it! Keep it tight! Keep it steady! There now, at last I've got it."

In the excitement and need of the moment mother had got hold of it indeed, she had steadied it indeed, so had her new white gloves, which she had forgotten, and the pretty white front of her best dress. She was ruefully looking at these as father climbed down the ladder.

"Alas for the white gloves," he commented, "but I just had to have your help." And with characteristic impulsiveness he took her in his arms and kissed her, saying, "Don't be sorry, dear, you shall have two more pair, right soon, one to make even and one

pair because you're my dear little wife that doesn't scold me." So the incident ended. Mother did get the new gloves, but we neither of us even told father that we followed up his pipes and looking at the chalked numbers on them found he had arranged the lengths in the order of one, three, seven, eight, two, nine, ten, four, five, six, eleven, twelve, and as shown by the white chalk marks one should have started at the stove, but he had it at the chimney. At this late date I can appreciate what his struggles must have been that afternoon.

## The Pirate's Stove

There was a stove in the house-yard that I was never allowed to touch. The boys owned it and called it the Robinson Crusoe stove. It was the centre of their bandit life. On it they roasted wild boar and bears' meat which we had, and thought was just round steak until they told us differently. The stove was made of stones lining a hole in the ground, with a flat piece of tin on top. The wood was poked in at one end while a pipe was fastened to a tree. The only thing cooked in that stove that I was even invited to share was a concoction called "Irish Stew," and made by a Scotch boy who was visiting us. Even now, I can remember it. In it they not only had bones, both beef and ham, but also every known vegetable and a few of the garden weeds which they said they added for their natural wild flavor. I didn't deny the natural wild flavor, neither did they, but we none of us seemed to just like it—that was all. The biggest chap of all tasted it and said, "What it needs is salt, no stew is right without salt." So I was sent to the house to get the salt and brought back a half cup of it. I can't say now how much they did put in but I know it was "lots and lots," and that the stew still had that "wild flavor." While we were debating about it, Dick, my brother, saw our dog, Gyp, approaching, and exclaimed, "Say, doesn't Gyp look hungry? I bet he'll like it, and the herbs will be good for him." So he gave the whole potful to Gyp, but Gyp only sipped it and walked away. Afterward he came back for the bones. "Gee," said Dick, "trust a dog, eh! He always knows about a thing. I bet those weed things poisoned it and if we had eaten it, we would have all been lying round here dead. Yes, just dead, all of us." Well, anyway, the dog didn't eat it, neither did we, and so the truth of Dick's ideas were never proved.

Time has a way of running along with us and we will skip quite a number of years, and when next you find me I am married and away out west in Alberta. One summer we took our family of little ones and went off for a holiday.

Continued on Page 48.



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## GOVERNMENT CLYDE STALLION

Parties wishing to breed mares to the Clydesdale stallion purchased by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, **Craigie Masterpiece, 18297**, during the season of 1920, will make application to S. G. Carlyle, Livestock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, giving name and registration number of mares. A fee of \$25 will be payable at time of service, and a further fee to be fixed by the Clydesdale Committee and the Livestock Commissioner, will be payable when mare proves to be in foal.

The location of the horse in the province will also be decided by this committee, and arrangements will be made that the service fees in every case will cover the freight so as to equalize cost to parties residing in different parts of the province. Further particulars will be published shortly, but parties desiring to breed mares should make application at once. The stallion will likely be ready to begin the season about May 1. The Committee and Livestock Commissioner reserve the right to revise the list of applications, and make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary regarding the services of this stallion.

**S. G. CARLYLE**  
Livestock Commissioner

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When Father Puts the Pipes Up.



# United Farmers of Manitoba

## U.F.M. Juniors

**T**HE latest and most interesting development of the movement in Manitoba is that among our junior population. It has come directly as a result of the Drive and promises great things for the future. The following two letters received recently give in most interesting form an account of what has been accomplished in one local area, and should be a stimulus to dozens of others where equally good things are possible. These letters were not written for publication but they are of such importance that it would be an injustice to our people to withhold them—Next!

"Lesdale, Man. March 24, 1920.

"Dear Miss Finch:

"Your letter of recent date concerning our Junior local to hand and have handed it over to the Junior secretary; Pearl Elliott, of Pineview P.O. I am very pleased to hear that you also are interested in children and, of course, am very glad to be given the opportunity of explaining our methods here.

"First let me say that I am very new in this movement (I mean the U.F.M.) and I had to read the constitution very closely as a guide to help me form the Parkview local. I noticed that minors under 16 could become associate members and it struck me that if they formed a local of their own, the educational value would be greatly enhanced as the topics chosen for discussion in the senior local would not suit the children. The teacher gave me permission to address the children and I pointed out the advantage of organization to them and gave them an elementary sketch of our aims and ambitions and suggested that they form a local. I enlisted the aid of the teacher and left a U.F.M. constitution for their guidance, and they held a meeting at recess and elected Peter Whittall, age 12 (my son), as president; Pearl Elliot, age 15, as secretary-treasurer.

"Later our local, at my suggestion, offered a prize of a Grain Growers' button for the best essay on Why the Farmers are Organizing, and they were read at our meeting and prizes awarded for three. I have since used these essays as propaganda in my duties as organizing captain, and will be glad to forward you copies if you could use them.

"The junior local decided to have a treasury of their own, and be self-supporting, so by motion they decided to pay five cents per month. You can realize the educational value of this as the secretary-treasurer has to keep her books properly, as their elected auditors (two) audit the books monthly. They have also decided to have one member write every week to the children's page of the various papers and try to induce others to form locals. They also passed a resolution to be sent to The Guide, asking to have a page set aside for the use of the children in the movement. The junior president and secretary attend all our meetings and give verbal and written reports of their activities since the last meeting. The parents in our district are becoming as enthusiastic as myself regarding the possibilities of this children's organization and are rendering valuable assistance to make it a success.

"As soon as the weather permits, the children are going to have a meeting every alternate Saturday, and will be guests of different members, who will address them and supervise their meeting and assist them to run a picnic after every meeting. The children assist me by reciting and singing at the meetings little rhymes that I write for them. My own little girl (Thora, age five) is a valuable propagandist in this way and drives home a point with her little rhymes at every appearance. (Am enclosing specimens.) But the fundamental reason for my interest in the children is this—I have been trying for years to point out to the developed (I) intellect of the elders the way to economic emancipation and find, generally, their brains are crammed with nonsensical abstractions and in despair (almost) I am turning my attention to the open mind of the child, that I may be enabled to lodge there some of the

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

truths that are so pitifully evident on all sides.

"This letter is longer than I intended but this is one of my pet subjects and that must be my excuse. Would be very glad indeed of any suggestions from you that would help our local and if I could give you any further information you may command me at any time. If you would write direct to the junior secretary, I am sure your letter would be very encouraging to them.

"Thanking you for your interest, I beg to remain,

"Yours truly,

"J. R. Whittall,

President Parkview local U.F.M.

"P.S. If this information is of use to you or the movement, please give the credit, if any, to my local. My reward is in the doing of these things.—J.R.W."

"Pine View, Man., March 25, 1920.

"Dear Miss Finch:

"Mr. Whittall, the president of our local gave me the letter that he received from you. We were certainly very pleased that you are interested in the Junior locals. We call ourselves the Junior local of Parkview United Farmers of Manitoba. We held a meeting and elected a president and secretary-treasurer. Peter Whittall is president. Pearl Elliot as secretary. I am sending you the minutes of our first meeting.

"A meeting was held at the Parkview school by the Junior club of the United Farmers of Manitoba on Wednesday, 3rd of March. A motion was passed that a fee of five cents would be paid every month by the members. Everyone agreed to pay the fee. A resolution was passed that our secretary write to The Grain Growers' Guide the official organ of the U.F. of M. of which the Parkview junior local is a part, and request that a page be devoted weekly to the activities of the various junior locals, that this local may keep informed at all times of the progress being made by others, that we emulate their activities whenever possible and be able to take a wider interest in the U.F. of M. that our parent local is enabled to through having a voice in the G.G.G. President advised all members to obtain a button.

"A resolution was passed that secretary write to local secretary asking for membership cards. I obtained membership cards and gave one to each member. The local secretary announced that he would award a G.G. button for the best essay on 'Why should farmers organize.' Eva Mills, age 12, grade 6, Laura Mills, age nine, grade 5 and myself, age 15, grade 8, won the buttons. The president read out the essay at the local meeting. The president of junior club and myself attend all senior local meetings and give a report of our club.

"It has been decided that a picnic shall be held every week end at the house of one of our parents. We are preparing for summer amusements. I may mention that we have been organized one month and we have \$1.05 in the treasury. We keep our own books and handle the money ourselves. With the money we intend to buy games for the school, such as bats, balls, swings, etc."

"I think I have mentioned all the work which we have done so far. I hope if you have any suggestions that you will please send them as they would be very useful. I intend to write to the Waskada secretary. Thanking you for the interest which you have taken in our club and for any information which you may send me.

"Yours very truly,

"Pearl M. Elliot, secretary-treasurer."

## The U.F.W.M. Plan of Work for 1920

The United Farm Women of Manitoba take this opportunity of welcoming all new members to the association. Their desire is that they shall become conversant with the work of the movement as soon as possible and enter with

enthusiasm into the activities of the local. To get into touch with the women and strengthen the organization by closer co-operation the women directors are writing the secretaries of the mixed locals within their respective districts offering their services in the presentation of the women's phase of the movement.

A full program, embodying the varied activities of the U.F.W.M. may be obtained by applying to the Central office. In addition to the general work, four special lines are receiving emphasis this year. Briefly, they may be stated as follows: Prohibition—the creation of a stronger prohibition sentiment in every community; Dower Law and Wills—a study of the dower law, with consideration to the following points: (a) should the wife not have an interest in all the property of the husband, both real and personal, instead of simply homestead? (b) should wife not have specified share in her husband's property (either one-third or one-half), and the right to will it to her children; (c) should wife not have personal notice served upon her regarding disposition of home or homestead, if living apart from her husband for any period of time? (d) should full family not be protected? Improvement of rural schools. Suggested recommendations for the betterment of rural schools are: supervised play; the public health nurse; the hot school luncheon; graduation day exercises; co-operation with boys' and girls' clubs, and full attendance at the annual school meeting encouraged by a picnic held at the school grounds on school meeting day; and enlisting the young people in the United Farmers—the purpose being to have the rural boys and girls in citizenship to interest them in the improvement of rural conditions and to make farm life so attractive that their desire will not be to leave the farm.—M.E.F.

## Jingles for Juniors

Listen to me, you farmers, and I'll give you some advice,  
Some day you'll thank me for it: this is it cheap at any price:  
Now, at the next election, remember, drunk or sober,  
To vote for the farmers' candidate, United Farmers of Manitoba.  
You've heard a lot of politics; it must have made you sick,  
So I'll sing a little ditty with a truth that sure must stick:  
If what you want is a square deal, and the grafters you'd paralyze,  
Why the deuce don't you get busy and help us organize.

## Now, If Ever

Certain duties face local associations today which must be done now if ever they are to be done. The drive has enrolled many new members. Local boards and secretaries should see to it that the names of all such are secured from the local canvassers and that at the earliest possible moment they are brought into real touch with the activities of the local. Every one should be furnished with a copy of the Year Book and Constitution. If enough copies for this purpose have not been received by the local secretary they can be secured from the Central office.

This matter of looking after new members is not a trifle. It is a matter of first importance that local workers be on their job enough to receive new members cordially and to make the association worth while to them. If our democracy is ever to make good in the great affairs of the wider area of province or nation, it must be by making good first in the smaller area of the neighborhood and the community. And making good in the community means getting into cordial and brotherly and co-operative relationships with the people round about. Is your local fulfilling this part of its function?

Have you got into touch with your new members?

Incidentally, the principle involved has another application in a number of localities this spring. To a good many districts there has been during recent weeks a large influx of settlers from south of the line. Wherever possible the Central office has communicated with them individually and sought to interest them in our movement, but, unquestionably, there have been very many of whom we have no knowledge. It is up to the local workers to systematically look these people up and as locals welcome them into the fellowship and activities of the association. Don't wait till they have been here five years and the news of our work filters to them through other channels. Get your board together. Put four or five of your best workers, some men and some women, on the job and go round and see them. Give them the glad hand. Leave a Year Book and a Constitution and a leaflet or two with them. Invite them to become members and make your invitation go wholehearted that they will not be able to stand aloof. This is your responsibility. If your democracy is not effective for this kind of thing, it is a "punk" imitation of the real thing, and the sooner you can exchange it for the genuine, the better. Now, if ever.

## To Our New Members

This issue of The Guide will come into the hands of many hundreds who are being introduced in a practical way to the United Farmers' Movement for the first time. On behalf of the association generally, the editor of the Manitoba Page takes this opportunity of bidding you welcome.

We believe it is a good movement or we should not have invited you to join it—good for those who become members, good for every locality where it is organized, good for the nation at large.

May we offer a few practical suggestions for making the most of your new relationship as members of the association.

First.—Take advantage of the means of acquainting yourself fully with the principles and modes of working of your organization. As a member you are entitled to a copy of the current Year Book and of the Constitution. Year books are forwarded to local secretaries for all members of the local association. All who wish to have copies of the constitution may secure them direct from the office on application or through the local secretary. The Central office will be glad at any time to answer any inquiries regarding the movement.

Second.—Get into practical touch with your local. Find out who the officers are and where and when meetings are held and get started on the principle of attending every meeting when that is reasonably possible. The success of a local depends largely upon the meetings being made successful and the first requirement for a successful meeting is a good attendance.

Third.—Become a helper at the earliest possible moment. In every local there is work waiting. The program committee is always glad of volunteer helpers. Don't under-estimate your talents, offer what you have. Do your best to make what you have worth while. Study the needs of your community and aim to meet them. Do it co-operatively. Work with others. Suggest ideas, but do not be disappointed if every suggestion is not accepted right offhand. Determine to be an active force for the promotion of the movement, and then get down to the practical work of realizing your determination.

Fourth.—Look out to the wider field of the movement's activities—the district and the nation. Get familiar with the ideals we cherish for the future of Canada. Study the platform and all the literature you can get dealing with it. Watch the course of our workers in the House of Commons, at Ottawa. Get in line to do your full bit as a citizen of Canada in the stirring events that must occur during the next few years.





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# United Farmers of Alberta

## Donations to Drought Relief Fund

**C**ONTRIBUTIONS of used clothing to the Drought Relief Fund have been most gratefully received. These have been of especial value in supplementing the cash donations, since in many cases the value of the garments under the present prices made a most substantial donation.

Donations of clothing were received from the following points, as well as a large number of parcels from residents of Calgary:

Innisfail; Carseland P. B. Club; Stettler Red Cross; Bentley Red Cross; Rosebud; Rumsey U.F.W.A.; Banff; Mrs. Haggith; Killam; Cheadle; Alsask U.F.A.; Sedgewick U.F.A.; Midlandvale; High River U.F.W.A.; Strone U.F.A.; Mrs. Forsyth, Three Hills U.F.A.; Nanton; De Winton; Clive; Irricana; Beaver Lake U.F.W.A.; Champion; Okotoks; Killam W. I.; Brant U.F.W.A.; Swallow U.F.A.; Red Deer U.F.W.A.; Coronation U.F.W.A.; Woodlake; Delburne U.F.W.A.; Hardisty U.F.W.A.; Rockyford; Tongue Creek Red Cross; Olds; Mrs. Duff; Stettler Red Cross; Crossfield, W. Hays, U.F.W.A.; Blackfalds; Cluny; Acme U.F.W.A.; Ardley; Killam Red Cross; Brooks U.F.W.A.; Lealholme U.F.W.A.

## U.F.A. Briefs

At the last meeting of our local a committee was appointed to canvass for funds to build a hall and store. A. Moore, M.P.P., from Cochrane, gave a short address on Organization and the Labor Question.—E. L. Grimes, secretary, Olds local.

I enclose herewith \$33 for membership dues. The local is going strong, though handicapped by hard times.—Thos. H. Noad, secretary, Stonelaw local.

We had a very successful pie social and dance recently, at which we took in about \$50.—E. R. Briggs, secretary, Rockdale local.

By the number of members enrolled in our district (58), you will gather that our U.F.A. local is starting well. Everyone feels the better for having joined, and able to meet their neighbors with a view to co-operating in a business, as well as a social point of view. We hope to obtain a few more members at our next meeting.—R. H. Hancox, secretary, Roydale local.

Our local U.F.A. is discussing the possibility of building a U.F.A. hall. Donald Smith donated one acre of land for building site, and arrangements were made for securing building material.—F. S. Scott, secretary, Beauty Prairie local.

At a recent meeting of our local we secured seven new members, making a total of 75 paid-up members. We expect to double this number during the summer. The ladies are joining with us, and we have decided to get every one in the district interested in some way. Most of the members have paid their political dues, and we expect the balance to pay at our next meeting. There was a delegation from Heatonmoor and Dunstable locals, and we decided to co-operate with them on shipping.—N. R. Hefner, secretary, Busby local.

Our local has not perhaps started off with a very large membership, but the success of a local is not always measured by the size of its membership, rather by the quality. We have a splendid district here and feel sure our number will double before mid-summer.—R. J. Murray, secretary, Cross Roads local.

Our local is getting away to a good start. We are going after a government telephone line and are buying a few things co-operatively.—S. A. Paulsen, secretary, Lawndale local.

Meeting held recently when delegate reported on most important phases of convention. Members greatly inter-

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

ested and resolve to give more time to study of conditions as they affect farmers generally.—Mrs. Margaret Morley, Verdant Valley, U.F.A.

Our local is pretty small at the start but we expect it will enlarge shortly, as the population of this district are practically all Ukrainians and do not fully understand the organization.—John Marnszechka, secretary, Kopernick local.

The members are taking far more interest in U.F.A. work this year than last year, and are anxious to be educated along these lines.—G. H. Norton, secretary, Sounding Valley local.

S. S. Sears, director for Macleod constituency, made a visit to the Cayley local recently in the interests of the Drought Relief Fund. He reports this local in a very thriving condition. They have almost as many members now for 1920 as they had for last year, and expect to have 100 before the end of the year.

We are not a large local, but the farmers who don't belong to the U.F.A. in this district are few indeed, and prospects here are good for the coming year. The political question is the one thought in the farmers' minds now-a-days. We held a big entertainment and dance at which our delegate to the convention made his report. Our president, Frank Holmes, a returned soldier, gave us a very thrilling story entitled, Three Years in France.—Robert M. Johnson, secretary, Kirkpatrick local.

Last fall we got together and decided we would try and build a U.F.A. hall, where we could hold socials, dances, etc., so this winter we got up a box social and three dances, the proceeds to go towards the building. We have now over \$110 towards the building. A number of the members have offered 100 feet of lumber each, so we are away to a good start. Art Lewis has promised to give 70 square feet of land near the railway depot on which to erect the hall. Up to now we have about 20 members and expect to get some new ones after our next meeting.—S. C. Ward, secretary, Perryvale local.

Not many moons ago, there emanated from the same fountain head whence Saturday Night derives its inspiration, a vigorous propaganda in favor of high protection. We hear little of it now, and moderate protection appeals and abuse of the farmers have taken its place.

At a basket social held recently, we solved the problem of getting members pretty well. Everyone who paid as high as \$3.00 or over had the privilege of becoming a member of Rossington local. Our program was short, but it included an inspiring address by C. S. Stevens, of the Lenaria local. We then proceeded to sell the baskets, which in turn started us off in good order on our membership roll.—S. J. Weir, secretary, Rossington local.

Central office has received the announcement of the marriage of Miss Ada I. Perry, secretary of the Rainy Hills local, to Carl E. Olson, both of Iddesteigh. Our congratulations.

We have purchased a moving-picture machine to endeavor to draw a crowd, and intend to use the machine at all meetings. We intend to use our best endeavors to make things a success and try to bring the ladies together for the welfare of all concerned.—William H. Jack, secretary, Clyde local, U.F.A.

At a recent meeting of our local the reports of the delegates to the annual convention were heard. We also took the subject of securing subscriptions to

The Grain Growers' Guide, and of appointing a man to run for councillor. Our regular attendance is between 40 and 50.—G. Mills, secretary, Empress View local.

Owing to an outbreak of measles and "flu" in our district, several meetings have had to be cancelled. We were favored by a visit from Director H. E. Spencer, recently. His address has certainly set the wheel turning. A special canvass is being put on whereby we hope to raise our membership to 30 or more. We started a year ago with only 11 members.—W. E. Kilduff, secretary, Westdene local.

Owing to influenza being very prevalent in the district, we are not holding meetings at present. Our district being rather restricted, owing to an Indian Reserve on one side, and lakes on the east and west sides, it does not allow us much room to gain new members. However, there are yet a few in the neighborhood who might join up, and I think most of them will in the course of time. The shipping of stock seems to be the best attraction and has been the means of bringing in a few new members.—E. Nichol, secretary, Darwell local.

At the first meeting of the year 1920 of our local, there was a good attendance and Mrs. Dowler, U.F.W.A. director, and A. Muir, of Eye Hill, addressed the meeting on Political Action. The interest manifested at this first meeting shows every prospect for a successful year.—W. H. Mears, secretary, Cairns local.

## New Organizations

The Flaxland local has been organized at Chilmark recently. John Carter is president and H. Male is secretary.

Director L. M. Gaetz has been successful in reorganizing the Gadsby local. G. M. Drinnan is president and G. H. Jackson, is secretary.

The Sefton Park local has been organized at New Lindsay recently. Mrs. Arthur Cornish is president and John R. Ambler is secretary.

Stephen Lunn, of Pincher Creek, has organized the Beauvais local recently. Henry M. Frey is president and A. C. Sweetnam is secretary.

The Brody local has been organized at Peno P.O., recently, commencing with a membership of 66. Fidor Hawylenko is president and Myron Chernick is secretary.

A community meeting organized on New Year's Eve, has been holding weekly meetings on Friday evenings until the present. This has now been transformed into a regular U.F.A. local with a prospective strength of 50 members. Enthusiasm is at high pressure and prospects are fine for a successful year.—C. M. Flett, secretary Mount Vernon local.

A local has been organized recently at Lake Geneva, to be known as the Lake Geneva local. Jake Christenson is president and R. J. Symington is secretary.

A local has been organized at Lake Thelma recently to be known as the Glengill local. R. R. McGregor is president and William Robertson, secretary.

Organization report has been received from the Peigan local, which begins with a membership of 16. Officers elected were T. Leland, president and G. P. Stimson, secretary.

A new local has been formed in the vicinity of Egremont, to be known as

Woodgrove. This local, which has the good fortune to have secured seven women members, chose as officers Don. F. Kellmer, president, and Harold King, secretary. The charter membership numbers 30.

Beehive is the name chosen for a new local at Hardisty. Officers elected were: George Stark, president and Sidney Wright, secretary. May it live up to its name.

A meeting held in Etzikom for the purpose of organizing a local U.F.A. resulted as follows: Eight paid-up members and seven pledged members, making a total of 15, also two asking to be transferred from nearby locals. I may say I think we have good prospects for a larger membership here, as there seems to be plenty of enthusiasm in our community; but owing, I believe, to drought for several years, perhaps a scarcity of the necessary fees, but think new members will be coming in regularly.—J. R. Bishop, secretary, Etzikom local.

The Champlain local has been organized at Brosseau, recently. A. P. Major is secretary. Champlain local commences with a paid-up membership of eight, and expects to have from 20 to 30 members before the end of March. The secretary states: "We mean to make this local as good a success as any local, and just as big."

Kenneth Watson, of Provost, and W. G. Farquharson, of Eye Hill, visited the Hayter district recently and succeeded in re-organizing the local at that point, with Mr. Wilson as president and Norman Imeson as secretary.

At the organization meeting of the Flaxland local the following officers were elected: John Carter, president; Chas. Palen, vice-president; H. Male, secretary. There were 12 present at the meeting and all became members.

H. E. Spencer, director for Battle River constituency, formed a local of the U.F.A. in the vicinity of Vermilion. The name given to the local was Queenie Creek. Officers elected were Maj. W. T. Trench, president and Leo. Courtwright, secretary.

The Sounding Creek local has been reorganized recently at Esther. A. J. Pratt is president and D. A. Stainforth, secretary. This local commences with a paid-up membership of 15.

Medicine Hat constituency has added one more local to its list. The name chosen was Valleyview. Ten members signed the roll.—Walter Lindenfield, secretary.

Mrs. E. Pountney, of Olds, has been successful in organizing the Rookwood local at James River Bridge recently. John Smith is president and W. Blockhurst is secretary. This local commences with 13 senior members and one junior member.

A new local has been organized in the Birdsholm district to be known as Burlington. The following officers were elected: President, C. C. Sheets; secretary, Edward Body. The local starts with a membership of 19.

We have just formed a new local of the U.F.A. with 20 members, and we hope to get many more at the next meeting. The name of the local has not yet been chosen.—Robt. H. Hancox, secretary, Helder, Alta.

A. C. Sweetnam reports that a new local to be known as Beauvais, has been formed near Pincher Creek, of which he is the secretary.

Central office has just received the organization report of Dorecourt local. The officers elected were Burt Thomason, president and R. S. Clarkson, secretary. The charter roll of members numbers 25.



# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## Plank-Maker-in-Chief

By J. B. Musselman

**T**URNER'S Weekly, of March 13, takes the writer severely to task in which he is accused of constituting himself "Plank-Finder-in-Chief," because of his recent address before the Regina Grain Growers' local, in which suggestions were offered regarding the proposed provincial political platform.

The subject of the address in question was Building a Provincial Platform, and was only one of four on the same subject, the others being delivered by a barrister, a Labor representative, and a returned soldier; each of whom made suggestions for the proposed platform.

The address of the writer was presented in manuscript form, so as to avoid misreporting by the press. He was therefore correctly quoted as saying:

"However, we are starting with a practically clear sheet, and since we are not committed to many provincial political demands which are controversial, our hands are free, and in devoting ourselves to the serious task before us we can and will seek, and hope to receive freely, the co-operation of the best thought of all classes, all interests, and all shades of political thought in the province. . . . There are a few subjects on which the association has declared itself, in such manner as to provide suitable items for our provincial program."

Turner's Weekly appears to challenge the secretary's right to suggest that these matters are suitable for inclusion in the proposed provincial political program, without having first "consulted carefully with his colleagues on the matter," meaning the Central executive. Just how the editor of Turner's Weekly presumes to know that these matters were not discussed by the responsible governing bodies of this association is not quite clear, and its paternal solicitude for the Central executive's relationship with its officials is not alone needless, but it is in bad taste, casting, as it does, a doubt on the power of the said executive to control its employees.

### Have Not the Power

Neither the Central executive, nor the Central board, to say nothing of the Central secretary, have the power to create a political platform for the association, or to commit to it one single plank. The matters reviewed in the address above referred to as "providing suitable items for our program," may, or may not be finally included. The only body which can decide upon these planks is the next annual convention. But, in the meantime, all manner of suggestions will be laid before our people for their consideration. The Central board is planning no hole-in-the-corner work. It does not intend to spring something upon the next convention to which our people have had no opportunity of giving previous study.

Many additional suggestions are likely to be given publicly, without waiting for any official sanction; for none of them can commit either the board or the association, and Turner's Weekly will much better display its usual character of good-natured and keen penetration, if it assists in the immense amount of research and education, which must be carried on in this connection before the 1921 convention takes place, if results are to be attained worthy of this association and this progressive province.

### Many Times Endorsed

The items named, not as a platform; not even as planks, except in the headlines of the press, which we are not responsible for, but as suitable material, have all been before the conventions of this association and unanimously adopted—some of them many times, as Turner's Weekly ought to have known.

The following were unanimously adopted at the convention, held in Saskatoon, on February 10, 1920: 1. Severance of provincial, from federal election issues. 2. Abolition of party patronage. 3. Democratic nominating conventions.

Other planks suggested, which were copied from the associations' federal

## Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

platform and passed by locals, district meetings and annual conventions, time and again, are as follows: 4. Publication of sources and expenditure of campaign funds. 5. Initiative, referendum and recall. 6. Proportional representation.

The following were also adopted at the recent Saskatoon convention: 7. Compulsory standard as well as age limit in school attendance. 8. Compulsory attendance of children resident in school districts, regardless of distance. 9. (a) Care of mental defectives in industrial colonies; (b) issuance of marriage licenses only on presentation of certificates of mental and physical fitness; (c) a survey of mental and physical health. 10. Return to municipalities of a larger proportion of motor license fees. 11. Total abolition of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

### Provide Suitable Material

Surely, Turner's Weekly will have the grace to admit that on such authority the Central secretary might be pardoned for suggesting that these "provide suitable material for our provincial program" and that without being accused by an influential and presumably friendly journal of reckless irresponsibility and egotism, and of insubordination to the Central executive.

Let it be understood, once for all, that no catch-cries or appeals to class, racial, or religious prejudices, can find place in a Grain Growers' provincial political platform, and that it will not, in any sense, be constructed with a view to overthrowing a government, or merely winning an election. It should, therefore, be conceived in the open and every suggestion for inclusion freely discussed. If there are weaknesses in the proposed planks they must be discovered before it is too late.

### Program of Majority Group

The program which will receive the unanimous endorsement of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, is likely to be the program of the majority group in the next legislature, if, indeed, there should be another group—and we must be prepared to take responsibility for application to the business of the province of every one of its proposals and promises.

Some interesting suggestions have already been received, and it is to be hoped that many more will be forthcoming from locals and others, both inside and outside of the association. Each of them will be studied, compared with existing legislation, and considered as to its legality. Data and information will be attached and the whole reviewed by the Central executive, later to be brought before the Central board, which, being a large body, cannot meet frequently, or sit for long periods.

The board will likely prepare an outline for a platform, and this, with its recommendations, will go before the locals for study, and later, before the district conventions. Final decision, however, will rest with the annual convention in February, 1921, and will, doubtless supply the "big thing" of that gathering.

If that convention adopts a platform it ought also to decide what action, if any, the association will take to bring it into effect. In the meantime, it is quite incorrect to assume that this association has a provincial platform, or even planks as an inevitable part of one.

### Wynyard Local's Good Year

Frank Eliason, secretary of the Wynyard Grain Growers' Association has forwarded for publication the following report of their annual meeting, which was held in their board room on January 30, with President O. J. Halldorson in the chair:

The directors' report was read by F. Eliason and the auditors' report, covering the financial standing of the asso-

ciation, was read by Vice-president J. A. Walker. The secretary then read the statement of assets and liabilities, which showed a surplus amounting to \$14,477.35, with a paid-up capital amounting to \$6,161.20. The sum of \$8,316.15 was placed in the reserve fund, and interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will be paid on March 31, 1920, on all paid-up capital to the shareholders.

It was decided at this meeting to increase the present authorized capital of \$10,000 to \$50,000 owing to the large increase of assets. Committees were appointed to canvass the district in order to induce a larger list of members and shareholders.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. A. Walker, president; M. F. Allehin, vice-president; O. J. Halldorson, and J. G. Christianson, directors.

The question was raised as to the advisability of placing the association on a true co-operative basis, known as the Rochdale plan of profit sharing. This system has proved an outstanding success in Great Britain and on it the Co-operative Associations Act has been modelled. Although it has always been the aim of the association to conduct its business on these lines, it has not been found possible to carry this intention into practice.

Much stress was laid by some speakers on the co-operative idea; that capital was only entitled to a definitely fixed rate of interest, and that after a reasonable amount has been put into reserve all further profit belonged to the whole association and should be divided among the customers in proportion to the amount of their purchases. The meeting seemed to think that until some such action was taken the association was open to criticism as being merely another money-making concern, and that in instituting a system of profit sharing the Wynyard Grain Growers' Association would be doing its part in reducing the high cost of living; would be bringing co-operative ideals into practical everyday business life, and in that way would be helping to solve the commercial and social problems that are troubling the world today.

After some discussion on the practical working out of a profit-sharing scheme it was agreed to call a special meeting of the shareholders, at which full consideration should be given to the subject, and a decision arrived at.

When the shareholders met on March 13 the discussion was opened by W. Thompson, who stated that one of the most important problems facing the people at this time was the ever increasing price of commodities, which made it exceedingly difficult for the man of ordinary means to make both ends meet. The government had made some effort to regulate prices by appointing expensive commissions, but the result had not been lower prices; if anything, vice versa.

The only solution seems to be to organize the control of the necessities of life in the interest of the consumer through co-operative shares; as there can be no profiteering where the people control by democratic vote, and divide profits according to purchases.

The question was thereby discussed, many of the members taking part and at the conclusion the meeting decided by a unanimous vote: "That in the future profits, when earned, shall be divided among the customers, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the amount of business which each does with the association."

### Commenced in a Box Car

The Wynyard Grain Growers' Association was organized in 1913, commencing to do business from a box car and gradually increasing operations until today they have their own three-storey building in the centre of the town; equipped with electric light, steam

heating, and in which is situated their own general store, a confectionery, offices, and private apartments, central telephone exchange, and the Wynyard hospital.

### Has Caught the Vision

Under the inspiration received as a result of the recent convention the Fort Qu'Appelle Grain Growers' Association Limited, has caught the vision.

According to Thos. A. Farquharson, the secretary, a well attended meeting of this newly incorporated local was held in the Fort on February 21. Some doubt was expressed by a member as to the wisdom of incorporating, but if the great interest shown by those present, in this and other matters under discussion is any augury of the future, then success is assured.

Thirty members have already applied for stock, notwithstanding the fact that some of the most enthusiastic members are away for the winter; while others are on the sick list. It is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in getting our shareholders list well up to the 100 mark before seeding commences.

The excellent report so ably presented by the delegates to the Saskatoon convention, has, apparently been most effectual in extinguishing any glimmer of the old party politics that might still have been lingering in our midst, and presages the dawn of a brighter day for the Canadian citizen who has so long been a pop to political jugglers and special privilege hogs.

At a subsequent meeting of directors it was decided to procure supplies of such commodities as coal, lumber, twine, flour, fruit, formaldehyde, co-operatively as far as possible. Formaldehyde has the honor of being the first article we will handle.

### Keep Up Good Work

An interested Grain Grower, whose address is Fielding, Sask., having read a report of Mr. Musselman's recent address before the Regina G.G.A., expresses his appreciation in the following terms:

"It is with a feeling of exultation that I read the report of your address to the Regina local of the G.G.A., and want to congratulate you. Would to goodness that every tenth man in this country could look at the situation in that way; perhaps more would if they would do more thinking for themselves. However, keep on with the good work, for many are they who will stand on that principle.

### Proud of Leaders

"I might say that I do not know a great deal about the working of the Grain Growers' Association in any of its various branches, and was willing (as so many others are) to leave it to the other fellow, which will never do.

"I was sent as a delegate to the convention at Saskatoon (my first time) and so became aware of the importance of our association, and some of its benefits. Have been doing my best to arouse interest in others with fair success, but as we had a very poor crop last year, and a light one in 1918, the financial end has a large knot in it, but with your help and a good deal of faith (activity if possible) on our part, we will try and get into life a little more.

"I might add that I would have liked to shake hands with yourself and Mr. Maharg, our esteemed president, as I am proud that we have such men as leaders, and wish you both success in your personal as well as public endeavors."

### Boosting the Liberty Drive

J. D. Eidt, Melfort, under a recent date wrote: "Enclosed please find \$339 cheque, which is result of Melfort town canvass for the Liberty Drive, up to date. This canvass is not yet done by any means, there will be more to follow."

Geo. Laycock, of Bjelde local, writing on the same subject, enclosing the sum of \$13, says: "This is from Bjelde Creek local. Away behind just now, but, perhaps when we are needed in a pinch we will be there. Bjelde Creek never fails."



## Lubricating Oils and Greases

### TRACTOR CYLINDER OIL



No. 6.—U.G.G. GAS ENGINE CYLINDER OIL. Recommended for gasoline-burning tractors. A very good oil, light red in color, and good body. This is a very popular gas engine oil.

	Regina	Calgary
	Winnipeg	Saskatoon
5 Gallons, Case	3.65	3.95
25 Gallons, 1/2 Barrel	17.85	19.35
44 Gallons, 1 Barrel	26.75	30.25

No. 7.—U.G.G. SPECIAL TRACTOR CYLINDER OIL. This is a heavy bodied oil, high in viscosity and fire test. Specially adapted to kerosene or distillate-burning engines.

	Regina	Calgary
	Winnipeg	Saskatoon
5 Gallons, Case	4.00	4.30
25 Gallons, 1/2 Barrel	19.85	21.35
44 Gallons, 1 Barrel	30.15	33.65



### Automobile Oils

No. 19.—U.G.G. AUTOMOBILE OIL. Specially recommended for Ford cars. Light, straw color, medium body. Viscosity and fire test good.

	Regina	Calgary
	Winnipeg	Saskatoon
5 Gallons, Case	3.75	4.05
25 Gallons, 1/2 Barrel	18.50	20.00
44 Gallons, 1 Barrel	27.90	31.40

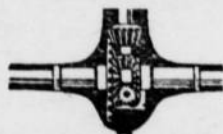
No. 8.—U.G.G. DARK COOLING OIL. Is very light dark oil, especially compounded for radiator use as a cooling oil.

	Regina	Calgary
	Winnipeg	Saskatoon
5 Gallons, Case	2.50	2.80
25 Gallons, 1/2 Barrel	11.75	13.25
44 Gallons, 1 Barrel	16.45	19.95

No. 12.—U.G.G. TRANSMISSION OIL. A very heavy cylinder stock compounded with graphite, for use in transmissions, differentials, full gears, or wherever an oil is recommended in place of grease.

	Regina	Calgary
	Winnipeg	Saskatoon
5 Gallons, Case	4.90	5.20
25 Gallons, 1/2 Barrel	24.55	26.05
44 Gallons, 1 Barrel	38.15	41.65

### Transmission Grease



No. 27.—U.G.G. TRANSMISSION GREASE. Is transparent in color, especially compounded lubricant for enclosed transmission gears of autos and tractors.

	Regina	Calgary
	Winnipeg	Saskatoon
10-pound Pail	1.75	1.90
25-pound Pail	3.90	4.10

No. 29.—U.G.G. CUP GREASE. Transparent in color, composed of Horse Oil and guaranteed to be one of the best lubricants on the market as a cup grease or hard oil.

	Regina	Calgary
	Winnipeg	Saskatoon
10-pound Pail	1.75	1.90
25-pound Pail	3.90	4.10

No. 31.—U.G.G. GRAPHITE CUP GREASE. Is the same as the regular hard oil, only it contains 20 per cent. of powdered graphite, making it superior as a lubricant.

	Regina	Calgary
	Winnipeg	Saskatoon
10-pound Pail	2.05	2.25
25-pound Pail	4.45	4.65



### Axle Grease

No. 25.—U.G.G. DARK AXLE GREASE. This is composed of dark cylinder stock oil and 15 per cent. of compounded grease, and is one of the best lubricants as an axle grease on the market.

	Regina	Calgary
	Winnipeg	Saskatoon
10-pound Pail	1.15	1.30
25-pound Pail	2.45	2.70

Steel Shipping and Storage Drums  
Write for Prices and Full Particulars.

United Grain Growers Limited,

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CALGARY, EDMONTON.

Please send me, postpaid, your 1920 Spring  
Catalog as mentioned in The Guide of April 7th.

NAME

TOWN (P.O.)

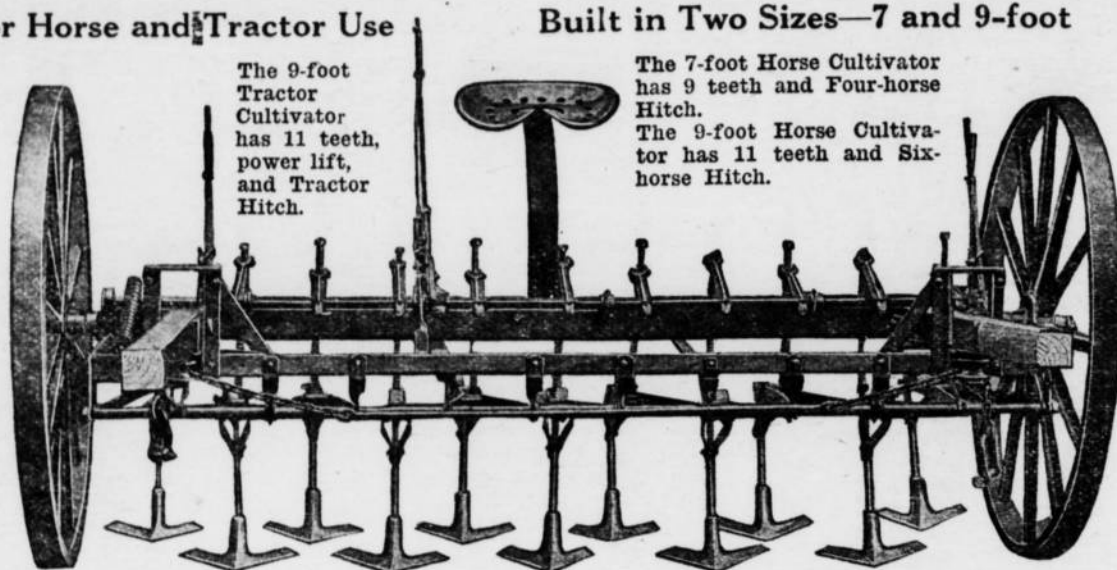
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## U.G.G. Stiff-Tooth Cultivator and Weeder

For Horse and Tractor Use

Built in Two Sizes—7 and 9-foot



The 9-foot  
Tractor  
Cultivator  
has 11 teeth,  
power lift,  
and Tractor  
Hitch.

The 7-foot Horse Cultivator  
has 9 teeth and Four-horse  
Hitch.  
The 9-foot Horse Cultiva-  
tor has 11 teeth and Six-  
horse Hitch.

### They Keep the Land Free from Weeds and Solve the Problem of Conserving Moisture

These U.G.G. Stiff-tooth Cultivators will give you better results with fewer operations than any other machine on the market, because it is impossible for any weeds to get by without being cut. It does not open up the soil, allowing it to dry out, and it forms a surface mulch, preserving the moisture. Land that is not returning the seed sown on account of foul weeds can be reclaimed and made to produce bumper crops with this cultivator. It is a machine that should be on every farm in Canada. Clearing the soil of weeds, and preserving moisture is one of the greatest problems the farmer has to solve. The U.G.G. Stiff-tooth Cultivators were designed to meet these conditions. Particular attention has been given to the shaping of the points and the spacing of standards to give plenty of clearness and lightness of draft.

#### Prices F.O.B. Shipping Station

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
C-71. 7-foot Cultivator, with nine drag bars, five 11 1/2-in. points, four 9-in. points, two poles with tilting levers, four-horse pulley hitch and yokes. Weight 800 lbs.	93.55	97.10	99.15
C-72. 9-foot Cultivator, with eleven drag bars, six 11 1/2-in. points, five 9-in. points, two poles with tilting levers, six-horse pulley hitch and yokes. Weight 900 lbs.	109.10	113.00	115.40
C-73. 9-foot Cultivator with Power Lift, with eleven drag bars, six 11 1/2-in. points, five 9-in. points, power lift, two poles with tilting levers, six-horse pulley hitch and yokes. Weight 950 lbs.	121.10	125.20	127.75
C-74. 9-foot Cultivator with Power Lift and Tractor Hitch, with eleven drag bars, six 11 1/2-in. points, five 9-in. points, power lift and tractor hitch. Weight 975 lbs.	121.35	125.55	128.15

FILL OUT THE COUPON—Get latest Catalog, giving complete  
description and specifications of these machines.

## It's Cheaper to Paint than Repair

The painting of your house, barn, or other buildings, should never be considered an expense. It is not. It is the cheapest insurance that can be placed upon any building. It preserves and protects the timber from ravages of time and weather, and adds from one-third to one-half to the life of any building. Have you ever stopped to consider how nature has protected her own by giving bark to protect the tree; the pod to protect the grain; the skin, or peel, to protect the fruit and berry. The same rule will apply to your buildings. Without a good coating of paint to protect them, your buildings will absorb the moisture from rains and atmosphere, which, when followed by sunshine and heat, soon causes a rotting of the timbers. Your buildings are then in prime condition to be racked and torn to pieces by the storms and winds that follow.

What are you going to do about it? Lumber and building materials are at a premium. The cost of building is high. Are you going to neglect the buildings you now have, or are you going to give them the protection they deserve. The time is right now. Look your buildings over carefully and decide to use paint where needed. Just a few dollars spent now will pay you big dividends in time to come.



### Quality First Ready Mixed Paints

HOUSE PAINTS  
**3 91**  
Per Gallon, Up

BARN PAINTS  
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SHINGLE STAIN  
**1 50**  
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Send for Free Color Chart and Complete Price List

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg  
Regina  
Saskatoon  
Calgary  
Edmonton



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FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

AGENCY AT  
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

To Local Co-operative Societies and Secretaries of Locals of  
Grain Growers and United Farmers.

Gentlemen:--

We want you to know about some new services by which United Grain Growers Limited are promoting the cause of local co-operative trading. These are:--

(a) Arrangements by which local co-operative stores or associations will be encouraged to act as distributing agents for U.G.G. lines of machinery as well as for commodities such as coal, binder twine and other farm supplies.

(b) Improved purchasing arrangements which will benefit all associations handling supplies for their members.

(c) A new plan in connection with orders and reservations for binder twine, coal and other supplies, which will encourage the development of business through associations and make it easier to organize such handling.

For some time we have been considering plans for greater service to local trading units and at every directors' meeting some aspect of this matter has been under discussion. It is realised that farmers who engage in co-operative handling of their supplies have a right to expect all the service possible from this company. Every local co-operative effort by farmers deserves full support through United Grain Growers Limited, because the success of the general co-operative movement represented by this company must rest on the spirit of local co-operation.

In line with these ideas, the directors of the company recently authorized a policy of establishing local distributing centres for U.G.G. lines of machinery, and wherever there is a local co-operative trading association in a position to handle machinery, we hope to make an arrangement with them.

Some months ago we established a separate purchasing department, not only to take care of the immediate needs of the company, but also with the idea that it would develop into a central purchasing agency for associations in the handling of twine, coal, flour and other commodities. Due to an increasing volume of business, the purchasing department has already been able to make better buying arrangements in several instances and we expect this service to be enlarged and improved.

Our new plan for handling orders for supplies has already been put into effect with binder twine. Under this plan, advance orders and reservations for binder twine, coal and other supplies can be placed by farmers with this company, and orders will be filled where possible and when desired, through associations, in order to ensure greatest economy in handling car-lot supplies. We expect this plan to develop additional local co-operative trading, and associations already handling supplies will find that it makes their work much easier and will enable them to take care of a larger volume of business.

This general letter is sent you so you will know the lines along which the directors of the company are working for the development of local co-operative trading. Detailed announcements will reach you from time to time from the different departments and offices of the company and we hope also to develop further improvements to this service.

*Above is a copy of a letter which has just been sent out to Association Secretaries and Local Co-operative Societies by the General Manager, United Grain Growers Limited*



# The Political Scene at Ottawa

THE present House of Commons has enjoyed more than two years' existence. During that time its operations have been restricted by the absence of the premier who was either settling the affairs of the universe in London or Paris or voyaging in search of health upon the rolling deep. When the regular conductor of an orchestra is absent the performance invariably falls off. At the same time for many months the active centre of political interest was neither in Ottawa or London, but in Paris where the Supreme Council of the Allies sat. This much can be said in defence of our legislators, but it does not explain the hopeless futility of the existing House of Commons and the unfavorable verdict which has already been passed upon it by large sections of the community.

A large leaven of the members of the present House of Commons were not only new to Ottawa, but they were obviously ignorant of established principles of representative government and the conduct of public affairs. The ease with which the government last year carried through the infamous anti-British amendments to the Immigration Act was a patent illustration of this defect. The Liberal opposition was paralyzed through the death of Sir Wilfred Laurier and its incredible folly in selecting even as temporary leader, D. D. McKenzie, whom Sir Robert Borden properly described as the most perfect example of fossilized Toryism in Canada. The Liberals were badly led and failed to stand up to their foes. Often as a corrective to such a state of affairs there will emerge on the government side a number of independent minds who will perform the useful function of critics and obstructors of iniquitous policies, but until the insurgency of Mr. Crerar and his followers there were scant signs of such personalities. There was also a sad dearth of those useful "eccentrics and cranks" who enliven the life of parliament, usually men of serious and single purpose who can impress their own individualities on the house by reason of their obstinacy, their gifts of humorous, somewhat ludicrous speech, their contempt for rules and conventions, and their fearlessness in tackling ministers and fellow-members. That late-lamented mariner, Captain Read, of Prince Edward Island, was the only such figure whom the 1917 parliament developed. Its poverty in this respect is a damaging proof of how incurably commonplace the membership is.

## An Unrepresentative House

But the real secret of the failure of the coalition and of the house in general—and no observer of its performances will deny that it is a failure—is easily found. The House of Commons should be as far as possible a reflection of the nation it represents. Edmund Burke declared in a famous passage that the character of parliament could never be sustained if it did not bear the imprint of the actual ideals and sentiments of the people at large. "It would, among public misfortunes," he said, "be an evil more natural and tolerable, that the House of Commons should be infected with every epidemical frenzy of the people, as this would indicate some consanguinity, some sympathy of nature with their constituents, than that they should in all cases be wholly untouched by the opinion and feelings of the people out of doors. By this want of sympathy they would cease to be a House of Commons."

Now the present House of Commons was elected on special issues, and under special circumstances, both of which disappeared within the first year of its existence. New issues and new circumstances arose and the member have been completely unable to reflect the aspirations and ideals of the electorate upon these new issues. The result is that no one could pretend that the present house is a reflection of the present feelings and thought of the people of Canada.

## A New Environment

The members came down to Ottawa

## Personalities and Policies in the House of Commons--- Farmer Representatives exert Powerful Influence---By John A. Stevenson

this winter in a somewhat anxious and troubled state of mind. They had heard from their outspoken constituents very many frank criticisms of the coalition government, and were well aware that its good reputation was not in every man's mouth. They themselves had become persuaded that its performances were not the last word in political skill and perfection, and were in a very critical frame of mind, but when they got to Ottawa the usual subtle influences were set to work. A few lunches and dinners at the Rideau Club and the Chateau Laurier can work wonders; the new buildings were unexpectedly comfortable; there was an air of lordly dignity about the whole atmosphere which put at least Dutch courage into the hearts of the timorous and stilled the wrath of the discontented. Mr. Calder rarely appeared in the house, but he was continually interviewing members or deputations of members, soothing their wounded feelings, bidding them be of good cheer, and telling them that to the clouds there was a silver lining. The result was that after the first week the coalition forces began to pluck up heart and view things in a more roseate light.

## Pressmen Snubbed

There was also adopted a very astute



The Prince of Wales' Ranch Home, near High River, Alta.

device for keeping them in this pleasant frame of mind. It is a tradition of the British house, which has always been faithfully observed at Ottawa, that the pressmen should have free access to the lobbies of parliament. It is often their business to interview members and get information and impressions for their papers. Pressmen as a race have to keep in touch with public opinion and follow the trend of events. Apparently the "powers that be," feared that if the pressmen were allowed to mingle too freely with the members, they might dispel the happy frame of mind into which many of the latter had been brought, by producing evidence of the real esteem in which the coalition was held by the electorate. So at a secret session of the house it was decided that pressmen (also be it said, senators, private secretaries and other such fry) were to be debarred from the corridors on either side of the house in which the jaded members take their languorous ease and fight their battles over again. These corridors are to be kept as sacred precincts to which the ordinary man has as much chance of entering as the famous Monastery at Lassa. The press have quite properly resented this spirit of exclusiveness and the last has not been heard of the matter. Democracy, however, is not a fashionable amusement with the coalition potentates.

## The New Foster

The government set out at the beginning of the session with the obvious intention of pursuing a very cautious policy and avoiding all subjects which

might provoke schisms in their own somewhat ill-assorted ranks. For this purpose Sir George Foster is a most admirable leader. When the writer first came to Canada in 1906, Sir George was the storm centre of politics, mixed up in libel suits with the Toronto Globe, charges against his personal honor, quarrels with members and papers of his party. He lived by the sword and expected to perish by it. But lapse of time has mellowed his ancient fires and sweetened his acid tongue, and he has lived down all his feuds and enmities. Now he is mild and gentle as any sucking dove and delights to assume a detachment such as Lord Morley adopted in his later political years in Britain. He surveys the scene of public affairs from lofty heights, delivers evangelical lectures upon the follies of excessive partisanship and deplores the errors of his own youth. Probably he was the only person who got any good out of the peace conference for he occupied his idle hours in acquiring a very creditable knowledge of French, and like a composer who has produced a new song, loves to air his accomplishment on every possible occasion. The French Canadians are extraordinarily accessible to such a subtle form of flattery, and Sir George has acquired an amazing popularity with him as he has with all

rounding it. At the beginning of the session after Mr. Calder and Dr. Reid had interviewed the absent premier the word was spread around that Sir Robert was recovering and later on a guarded announcement was made that he was likely to return on May 1. Now that the session is well on its way and the restless coalitionists have been placated, news is being allowed to filter out that Sir Robert is not in quite such a good state of health. The general impression is that while he may come back to deliver a benediction and make suggestions for a party policy, he will never return to active political life. The question of his successor is therefore an object of much greater interest to the coalition members than any legislation which can be put forward.

## Candidates for Leadership

There are various possible candidates. Mr. Rowell has aspirations but his personal unpopularity makes him impossible. Sir Henry Drayton cherishes hopes but lacks experience. Mr. Calder does not lack experience, but the Tories have a long memory and it is bad enough for them to see a man whom they regarded three short years ago as the incarnation of political wickedness, in temporary charge of their destinies without having to submit to him as permanent leader. Mr. Calder has evidently eliminated himself and has also devoted considerable energy to eliminating the hopes of Hon. Arthur Meighen. Mr. Meighen is obviously not in a cheerful mood, but he is now in a position where he can do nothing because the big financial interests of Montreal regard his defence of public ownership last session as a barrier to leadership of their cohorts. Therefore the only reserve is Sir Thomas White, and the most dramatic event of the session was the intervention of that illustrious statesman in the debate on the address. It is surmised that his reappearance had been carefully staged by Mr. Calder, who favors him as the successor to Sir Robert.

## Champion of the Interests

Sir Thomas White's very important speech was an interesting and candid revelation of the spirit of the coalition. Whereas many Canadians thought that the end of the war would usher in a new era full of generous ideas and humane and generous hopes, Sir Thomas and his friends are chiefly occupied with the defence of that perfect model of special privilege, the brazen conspiracy in restraint of trade, misnamed the (old) National Policy. Sir Thomas claimed credit to the coalition for many good deeds but conveyed the polite intimation that the era of reform had ended. Liberals and Tories are to be merged in one body not because a great crisis necessitates a coalition of parties but because they no longer have any differences and stout hearts are needed to man the trenches against the assaults of an enraged and awakened democracy. It is not a temporary coalition that Sir Thomas and Mr. Calder seek but a permanent fusion; and what is its object—resistance to the new National Policy. The Liberal platform they reckon little of as they think much of it will be duly jettisoned by some of its own framers.

## Prosperity and a Deficit

Sir Thomas explained at length how delighted he was with the domestic situation. He drew a bright picture of success and contentment and the recovery of industry and congratulated the nation upon its happy lot. He had probably been reading the profit and loss statements of some of the protectionist manufacturers as he sipped his morning coffee. But the soldier is still waiting for his home; the progress of the land settlement scheme is slow and its generosity is not specially apparent; prices are high and mounting higher; the recommendations of the Industrial Conference have not been put into effect; direct taxation on an adequate scale is still to come. A huge annual deficit stares us in the face and of any sign of a sinking fund to reduce our

Continued on Page 84



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- a longer wheelbase
- an improved motor
- improved spring suspension
- superior finish and trim

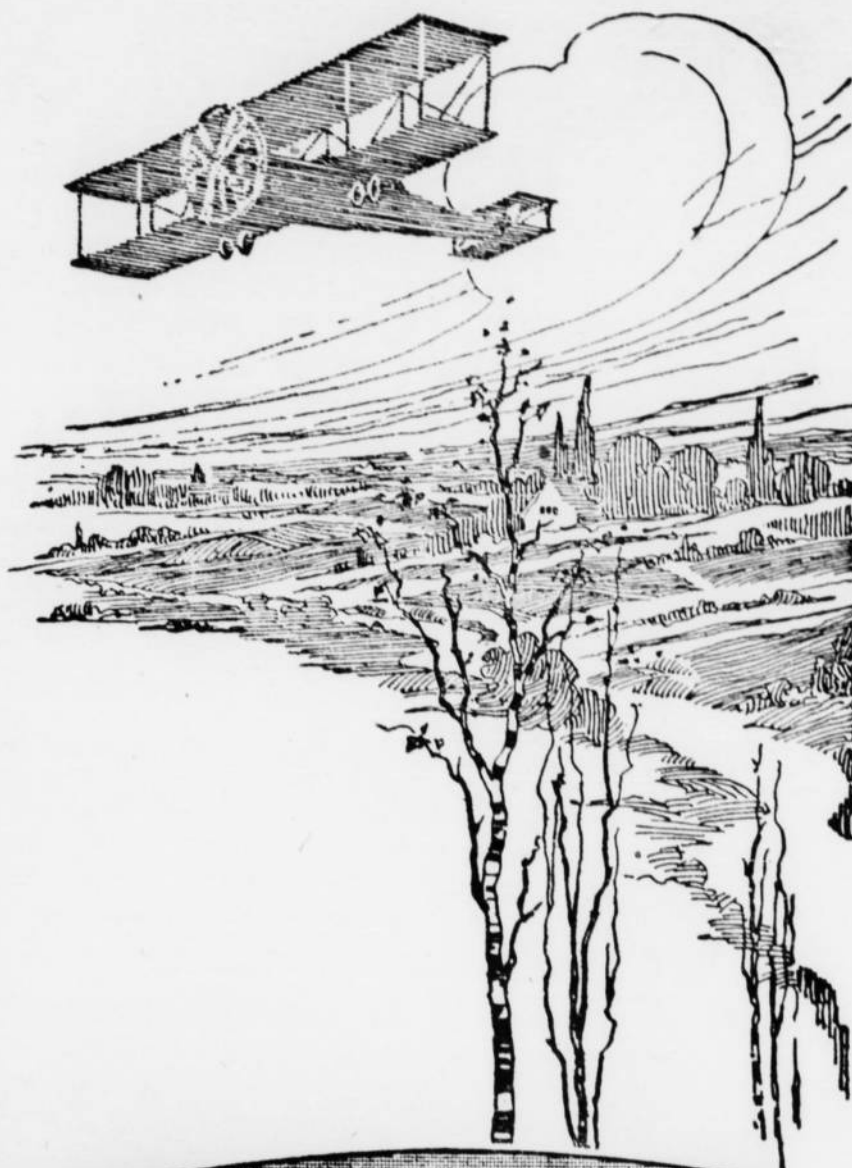
added to all the good qualities of the previous McLaughlin Light Sixes, make the K-6-63 the best buy in its price class.

Powered with the famous McLaughlin 44 horse-power over-head valve motor. Owners report from 20 to 30 miles per gallon and from 8 to 12 thousand miles on tires.

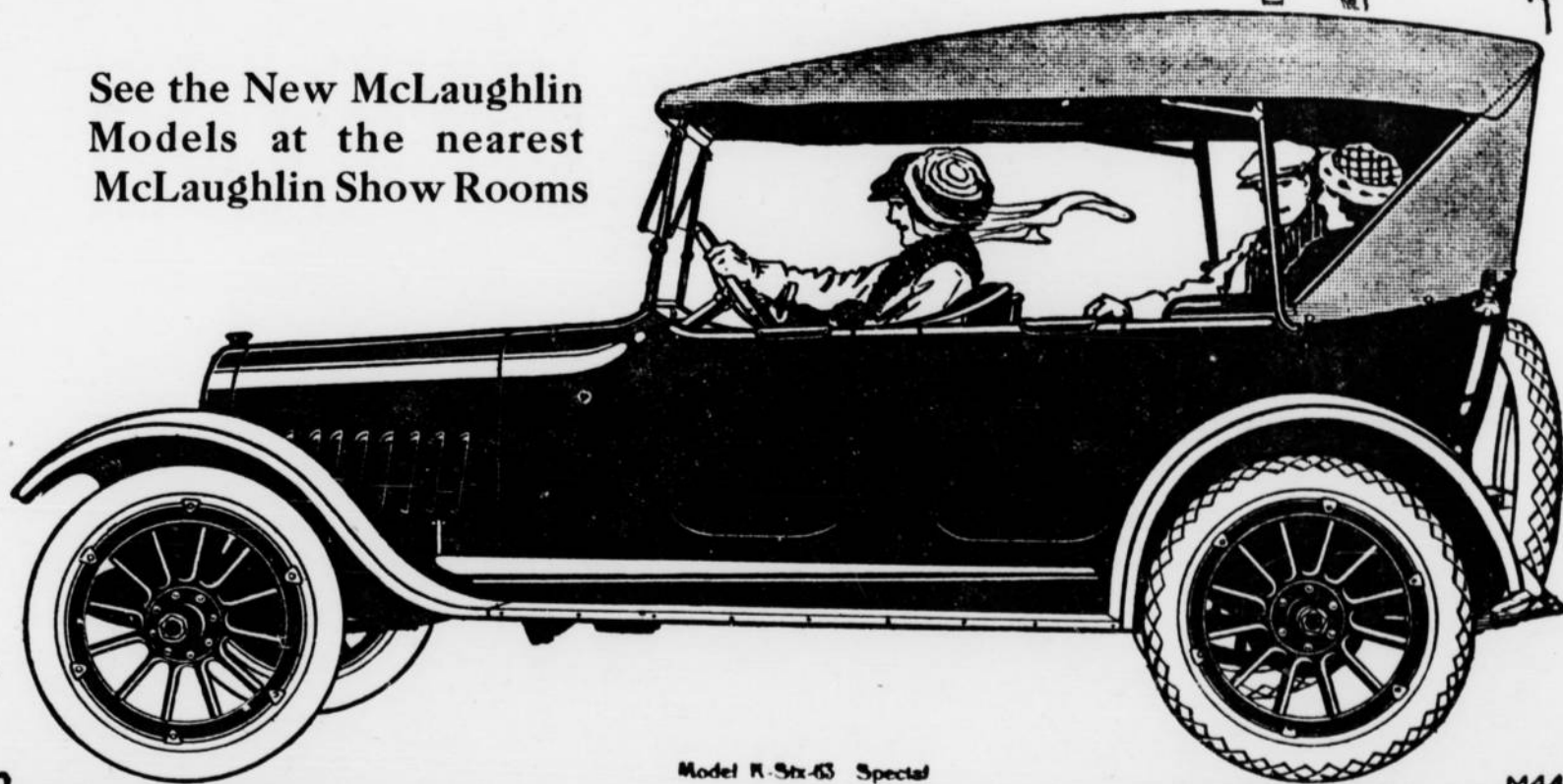
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### Complete Band Outfits

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### For Sale—Real Snaps

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| One—newly overhauled and painted One Ton Auto Truck, 30 H.P. | One—12-24 H.P. Avery Tractor, new.                      |
| One—Five-Passenger Ford Touring Car, overhauled and painted. | One—10-20 Titan, overhauled.                            |
|  | One—Happy Farmer three-plow Tractor, used three months. |

Phone : **445 Main St.**  
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### Rebored Cylinders

To convince yourself that we know our business, please read this:

We are satisfied that reboring the cylinders, when done by good mechanics, is cheaper and more economical than buying new cylinders, and we are perfectly satisfied with the work done by the John East Iron Works. Anyone having such work to be done can be confident of a satisfactory job by this shop.

(Signed) LEITH BROS.

Sovereign, Sask.

After reading the above you must be convinced; therefore, send your work in at once and avoid the spring rush.

**John East Iron Works**  
SASKATOON, SASK.



# The Wealth of the Farm

**H**OW near are you to the limit of production on your farm? Could you make more money per acre if you had extra capital? Do you need fertilizer, seed, breeding or feeding stock?

The Bank of Toronto extends to reliable farmers the means for sound development. Every banking facility and convenience provided to assist them in financing production and marketing operations.

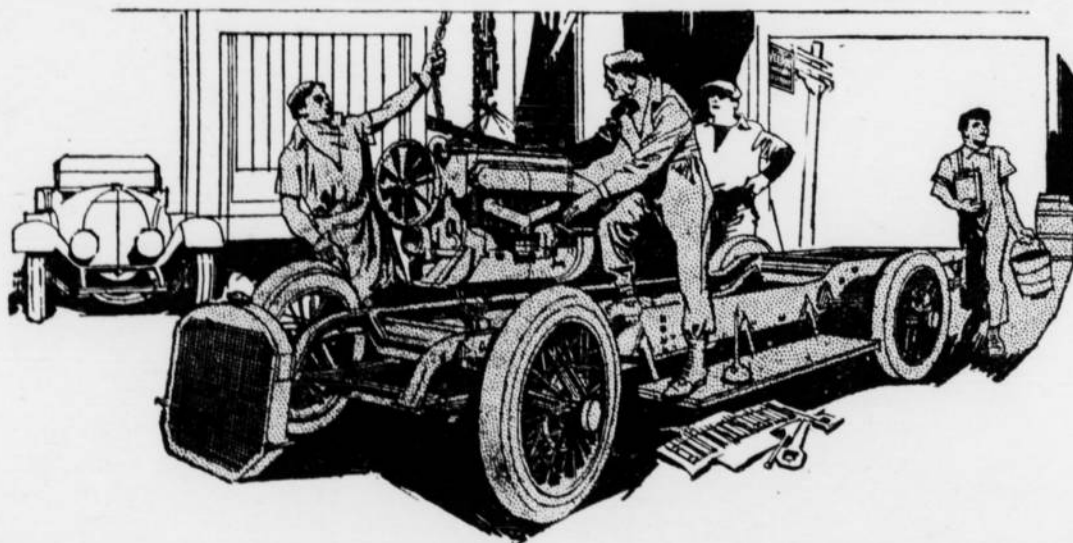
THOMAS F. HOW,  
General Manager

Talk over your plans with our local Manager. His experience in financial matters may be of help to you.

## THE BANK OF TORONTO

Capital \$5,000,000

Reserves \$6,793,983



## Which of these troubles has injured your engine?

Scored cylinders, burned-out bearings, fouled spark plugs, played-out piston rings, worn cam shaft, loose wrist pins, sticking or pitted valves

**R**EPAIR shops all over the United States report that these seven common troubles are responsible for 90% of all delay, "layups" on the road, and repair expense.

Yet each of these troubles can usually be prevented. Each of them is *due chiefly to improper lubrication.*

Layups and repair bills due to sediment in your oil

Under the intense heat of the engine—200° to 1000° F.—ordinary oil breaks down. Large quantities of sediment are formed which have no lubricating value and which thin out the remaining oil.



Ordinary oil after use  
Sediment formed after 500 miles of running

Excess carbon is formed, valves are pitted. The oil film fails to hold. Cylinders and pistons are scored by metal-to-metal contact. The engine over-heats. Bearings burn out. This is the toll taken by sediment in your oil.

How the sediment problem was solved

To produce an oil that would reduce sediment to a minimum, engineers experimented on the road and in

the laboratory for years. Finally they evolved the famous Faulkner Process, used exclusively for the production of Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat.

Veedol reduces the amount of sediment formed in the engine by 86%. This is graphically shown by the two bottles in the sediment test at the left. It reduces evaporation between 30% and 70%—giving long mileage per gallon of oil.

Make this simple test—buy Veedol to-day

Drain oil from crankcase and fill with kerosene. Run engine very slowly on its own power for thirty seconds. Drain all kerosene. To remove kerosene remaining in the engine, refill with *one quart* Veedol. Turn engine over about ten times, then drain mixture of oil and kerosene and refill to the proper level with the correct grade of Veedol.

A run on familiar roads will show you that your car has new pickup and power. It takes hills better and has a lower consumption of both oil and gasoline.

Leading dealers have Veedol in stock

The new 100-page Veedol book on scientific lubrication will save you many dollars and help you to keep your car running at minimum cost. Send 10c. for a copy.

TIDE WATER OIL  
Sales Corporation  
1611 Bowling Green Bldg.  
New York

Branches and distributors in all principal cities of the United States and Canada



## Stoves I Have Known

Continued from Page 39

day to one of the little lakes. We rented a furnished cottage, and arriving, proceeded to enjoy ourselves.

### The Smoky Stove

The first halt in my enjoyment was when I came to get our first meal. The stove smoked and smoked, and no amount of shaking, poking or opening of drafts would make it go. It still smoked, till the kitchen was full of that stuffy suffocating smell of half-burned paper and charred wood.

You know a stove is something like a horse. If you get a good goer, it always goes. One whack and away you are off! While a balky stove or a balky horse is a hard thing to manage. You can coax it till you're tired, then get cross and use force, still it doesn't go, and just when you are all tired out, "biff" and off she goes as easy as if going was the joy of her life.

Now, knowing all this when this camp stove started to balk I didn't worry but I began to investigate to see why it balked. Everything seemed all right till I lifted off a back lid from the top and there I found the trouble. The previous tenants had never cleaned beneath the top of the stove and it was chuck full of ashes and soot so the draft couldn't get up the pipe. I soon cleared this away and had my fire going.

But, this wasn't the end of the matter at all. The oven was absolutely cold and no amount of fire would get it hot. So again I investigated and cleaned beneath and above and all around it. I was surprised to find on the top of the oven a layer of white, stony substance that appeared like cement. Why was this cement here, I wondered, and examining it found it was simply ashes boiled down into a solid. I imagine the previous cook had let her wash-boiler leak into the stove or some such happening and the soap and ashes had made this cement. It took me all one afternoon to get it off with the help of a hammer and chisel.

It's hard to cook on a stove where the oven doesn't heat to suit you. The hardest oven I ever managed was one little stove called a "parlor cooker." Did you ever use one? I imagine they are out of date now. This parlor cooker was another prize that father got me at the spring sales, though why one should want to cook in the country parlor I never found out. It was a two-story stove with the oven right on top of the fire-box, and a lid and hole in it, and the fire went up the two sides of the oven to two holes on the top and then up the flue. This little oven being right over the flame, was the hottest oven I ever saw. It was absolutely red-hot and burnt all cake, pie or bread quite indifferent to the care we had taken in their manufacture. But we conquered even this oven at last. We filled a bread-pan two inches deep with lake sand and left it in the oven. When the sand got hot it was time to put in the baking, and then by closing up the stove the heat held. Cream puffs prospered especially in this stove, and that summer we ate dozens of them.

### The Extension Idea

I thought my stove experiences were all over. These new modern ranges do such wonderful things and do them so easily. But I was mistaken. There was still one more experience for me. Last fall we got a new stove for our living-room here and dad thought he had brought the exact pipe to fit it into the chimney. He had very nearly but not quite. A three-quarter-length would have made the exact fit, a whole length made the pipe too long so he used a half-length he had, and stretched and wiggled the other lengths so that they scarcely overlapped, and so the pipe reached to the chimney. If we had been in town he likely would have gone and got the proper length, but being on a farm we put up with this extension idea. Of course, you know what happened. Every time we shook the stove, a length would shake out, sometimes the whole thing fell down or the children would cry, "Mamma, come quick, the stove pipe's falling down," and I would run and hang on to the thing till the stove was cleaned. Then we decided we just wouldn't shake the stove, we'd just clean it out from beneath with a poker. The children were allowed turns at this as a



special treat. It took lots of poking. We finally fixed it by inserting wire between the lengths.

One day it was terribly cold and the fire wouldn't burn at all, and we were all shivering around blaming the coal when a youngster called out "Mamma, the pipe is out of the chimney!" And sure enough it was.

The rich people who live in town in steam-heated suites miss all these troubles, but they miss more pleasure than they do trouble. For there is

nothing more enjoyable on a cold winter day than to sit around a good fire and watch the flames burning. To the early savage a fire meant a home, and it is still so today. Family life instinctively groups round the glowing centre of the burning logs of coal. The good old stove seems to radiate love and harmony and happiness, and we, unconsciously, take these in with the warmth and listening to the singing kettle think "this old world is a pretty good place after all to be living in."

## Farm Woman's Dairy

Continued from Page 35

building is very convenient. A space ten feet square and ten feet high is sufficient for ten tons of ice, allowing for one and a half feet of space below the ice, one foot all round and two feet above for packing material. After allowing for considerable shrinkage—which there will be when such a small amount of ice is stored—there would still be enough for the thorough cooling of the cream from ten or twelve cows and for household uses. There are many uses for ice on the farm during the summer other than for the cooling of milk, cream and butter. This being true, it is strange that so few farmers take advantage of our abundant crop of ice by storing a fraction of it. A supply of ice not only assists in obtaining higher prices for dairy products, but is the means of supplying many refreshing desserts and drinks. Ice cream should not be any more of a luxury on the farm

to prevent them becoming chipped when cans are lifted in and out. One advantage that a concrete tank has over other kinds is that it may be quite easily built inside the foundation of the dairy, so that the walls of the tank project about eight or ten inches above the level of the floor. This makes for greater convenience in lifting cans in and out of the tank. Both wooden and concrete tanks may be insulated with four inches of mill shavings or two inches of pressed cork. Where water is scarce and ice is used, a well insulated tank, properly covered and protected, would soon pay for any difference in the original cost. It has the added advantage of preventing freezing, to a large extent, during winter. The comparative efficiency of different kinds of cooling tanks is graphically shown by the following table from the U.S. Farmers' bulletin.

Loss of cooling effect in 9 hours at an average air temperature of 84.2 degrees F., in each of 4 types of milk-cooling tanks under various conditions of exposure.

Types of Tank	Tanks without covers, exposed to sun Lbs. ice	Tanks covered, exposed to sun Lbs. ice	Tanks without covers, in milk house Lbs. ice	Tanks covered, in milk house Lbs. ice
Galvanized Iron Tank	168	111	107	84
Plain Concrete Tank	137	88	80	61
Wooden Tank	107	38	50	30.5
Cork Insulated Wooden Tank	80	12	30	7.6

than in the town or city. One hundred per cent of the farmers in Western Canada might, with little effort, have an abundant supply of ice for summer use. There are several materials which may be satisfactorily used in the construction of a farm dairy building. Solid concrete, concrete blocks, stone, brick or lumber are used with good results. On many farms, buildings already exist which could, at comparatively small expense, be remodelled and made into first-class dairy houses. The main essentials are: protection from the weather in both summer and winter, sanitation, including good drainage; and provision for plenty of sunlight and convenience. On account of the continual change and the great variation, at different points, in the cost of building materials, one dare not venture an opinion upon the possible cost of a farm dairy building.

Within the building, the first essentials are a good floor and a properly constructed drain, in connection. The floor should be constructed so that it is water tight and capable of being kept clean without difficulty. An ideal one is made of concrete, giving it a slope of one inch in five or six feet from all sides to drain in the centre. The concrete mix should consist of one part Portland cement, two parts clean, sharp sand, and three parts broken stone or gravel. The drain should be large enough and have sufficient fall to carry off the waste water rapidly. It should be laid below the frost line and well protected at both ends, so that it cannot become clogged. The outlet should be in such a location that the waste water will not become a nuisance. The dairy should have a number of windows to provide plenty of light and ventilation.

### Cooling Tank

No farm dairy is worth having if it does not contain a cooling tank of suitable size and construction. This one thing alone, if properly used, would save the farmers of Western Canada thousands of dollars annually. Cooling tanks are made of metal (like galvanized iron), wood, or concrete. Of these three materials, wood is the most efficient because it is a comparatively good non-conductor of heat and cold. On the other hand, a properly constructed concrete tank is more durable. The edges of this type of tank should be protected with strips of wood or iron

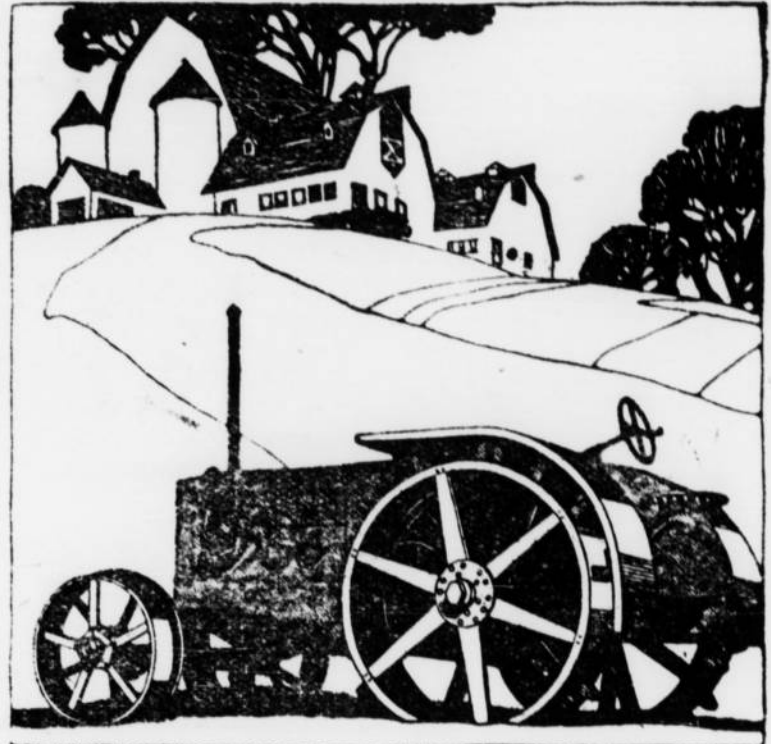
### Other Equipment

Other equipment and utensils in a farm dairy should include simple milk record forms, a milk scale, Babcock testing outfit, cream separator, wash sink and drain rack for pails, separator parts, dippers, strainers, etc. A stirring rod and a thermometer of known relative accuracy should always be found in a farm dairy. Plenty of good min-

Continued on Page 44

# WALLIS

## America's Foremost Tractor



Fenders Extra Equipment.

**B**y consistent service of the Wallis Tractor the incontestable fact is proven that Wallis engineering is basically right—that the tractor is built to easily shoulder the strains of heavy farm work.

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Wallis owners know that the tractor is a perfect thing—a profitable investment. Wallis has proved it.

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## Buy a bottle or case



# New in Women's Apparel

*Straight Lines Still Predominate with a Tendency to Smaller Waists and Short Sleeves—By Molly Mason*

**T**O describe fully what is new in dresses, suits and hats this year, in one short article, is a physical impossibility, still some general comment may help the shopper who has not the advantage of personally shopping in a large city. The spring openings have nearly all been held where were paraded examples of the styles which are to predominate during the coming warm months.

Hats, this year, cannot be described as small, large, flat, high, or by any other one term, for they are all sizes and all shapes. The one common characteristic may, however, be said to be a "shininess." A new material named Celafone, which is a straw-like ribbon, with the pliancy of satin and the lustre of jet, is being greatly used. Celafone may be handled like straw and made into large or small loops and woven into flat surfaces like the children's kindergarten weaving. Lacquered straw, which has a decidedly shiny appearance, is much used in foundation hats. At one of the openings, and having all the appearance of suitability for any weather, was one lovely, black maline, which was perfectly plain except for a bit of brilliant blue darning on the sheer overcrown which matched exactly the blue in the moire silk crown underneath. The brim inside an unwired flange was bound in half-inch blue satin ribbon with a thread edge of gold. With this hat was a bag in the same rich blue silk darned in black and having draw-strings of the arrow blue and gold ribbon.

Vieing with the black in general favor was a wide, drooping-brimmed brown of straw and tulle with plain transparent crown, and depending for its air of distinction upon a single bow and end of taffeta and straw.

Among the models in taupe and brown shades was a saucer sailor that is becoming to most faces. Two chocolate-brown hats illustrated the clever use of "sipper" straw—the name comes from the original use of the straw in the south where lemonade is particularly popular. In its present use it loses any suggestion of its first purpose and from it the genius of the milliner has contrived to make a hit in hats and trimmings. One of the hats we were speaking of has a reverse of this sipper lacquered and turned abruptly off the face. The general effect is of the Napoleon order and taffeta and ostrich complete the design. The other has crown and facing of maline.

A Leghorn flop which one can imagine as the completion of a pretty summer costume, has its crown and faced with white tagel. It was bound with jay blue ribbon. Raffia in Oriental design and colors was sewed as the facing of a smart taupe georgette sailor. From the edge of the brim and pulled through from the top is a tassel of picot faille ribbon. We are told that the new shade that looks so much like something between peach and orange is known as Capacine, and this assortment has a very charming model carried out in faille of the new color.

Raffia forms a large part of the new spring modes and is admirably suited to the Oriental designs carried out in headgear. It is dyed and hand-woven or crocheted into medallions and is also sewn into flowers of variegated hue. One hat had it sewed into patent leather with good results. Rough straws have a decided vogue, honors being equally divided between the dull and bright finish. A shepherdess shape in dull black had a facing of sand crepe and a crown of old blue roses. At the back were tiny ribbons of Celafone, adding just a touch of brightness.

## Suits Are Varied

Dresses and suits come in all colors, and colors are gay this year and there is an astonishing penchant for things Egyptian and Persian. The trade tells us that one of the reasons for this is that the Parisienne has chosen Egypt for his winter resort in preference to the Riviera, and, naturally, wishes to keep his—more probably her—wardrobe in harmony with the surroundings. One of the novelty suits is of navy gabardine with vest of kumis kumsa cloth in bright blue. Many buttons and a double scalloped peplum embroidered in black silk are its chief points of attraction. Blue and grey silk motifs are the effective trimming of a grey tricotine, the coat of which has buttoned bell sleeves. A sand suit of the same material has a coat with embroidered panels and flare skirt.

Among the suits are the short-skirted coat models and the more severely-tailored lines in all the leading materials. The sports suits of homespun, so popular this season, have appealed to many would-be purchasers already. Of the dressier type the variety shown indicates personal selection from the best markets.

Suits include some fine tweeds and very firmly-woven Jersey cloths in taupe, greys and heather mixtures in which brown and blue predominate. In the serges braiding is noticeable and is done in straight lines and in medallions. Vests of gold and silver brocade give a distinguishing touch to some of the dressier models. One in navy tricotine with box back is made to look very smart by many rows of soutache running right around it.

## Dresses of All Kinds

There are tailored dresses of serge and gabardine that combine moderate pricing and good style, a combination not peculiar to this year's frocks. One made with smart Eton coat braid-bound and button-trimmed, could not fail to attract admiration. A vest of blue brocade, a black satin girdle and open braid-bound sleeves completed this attractive street dress. Botany serge was fashioned into another dress of simple lines with long embroidered tunic and loose girdle.

Taffeta beruffled and frilled is shown in the season's colors among the dresses.

One modish frock has a wide overdress with knife-plaited frills ending in rosettes. It is buttoned up the front in bodice effect such as our grandmothers might have worn.

Among the popular beaded dresses for afternoon and informal evening wear is one of King's blue georgette over satin duchesse. The tunic is heavily trimmed with black bugle beads, and has a twisted girdle of the same beads. The tailored one-piece type finds a place side by side with the georgette, taffeta and tricolette for afternoon and semi-evening wear. The fashionable taupe and brown shades and navy blue with some of the less conservative shades and brocaded georgettes, are among the newest in this display.

## Coats and Blouses

The coats are in all the popular sports and mannish designs. There is still the touch of the military in leathern belts and strappings. They are developed in tinselcords, tinseltomes, gabardines, tweeds, velours, serge and tricotines.

Among the sports coats are the novelties in polo cloth, very soft, light and at the same time firmly woven.

Continued on Page 61

## EATON'S Spring and Summer CATALOGUE

**P**AGE after page of just such articles as will cause feminine delight: Distinctive Millinery, Stunning Suits, Waists and Blouses of charm and originality; Footwear for every occasion. In fact, everything that a woman could desire for Spring and Summer wear is illustrated and described in this **Big New EATON Book.**

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# Are you getting All the Cream from the Milk?

Do you know the amount of butterfat your cows produce? Have you thought about it—or are you content to go along in the same old way?

## Cream is Worth Money---Skim the Milk to the Last Drop

Are you still following the old and wasteful pan-setting method of skimming milk, or are you grinding away each day at an old separator which you think all right because you have not measured its worth in comparison to a better one?

### TEST THE MELOTTE

We take pleasure in referring prospective separator buyers to present Melotte users. If you know of a Melotte user, ask their opinion of the machine, and if possible see it in operation; or call on the nearest Melotte dealer and examine this world-famous separator, and learn by actual test why it is superior to other makes.

### WHY THE MELOTTE EXCELS

The bowl is the vital part of a cream separator—the part where the cream separation takes place. Vibration of a cream separator bowl will soon cost you more money in cream waste than the price of your separator.

#### A Self-Balancing Bowl in the Melotte

The Melotte bowl is the only ball-bearing bowl. It cannot get out of balance; can't cause currents in cream; can't remix cream with milk. It is simple and durable. It hangs down from a single perfect bearing and spins like a top. The Melotte bowl is made of special quality steel, the bowl chamber is made of special cast iron, porcelain lined with white bathtub enamel that never wears off. Easy to clean as a china plate; perfectly sanitary. Can't rust. Smaller capacity machines have only one and two spirals; larger sizes have a few plain discs; all alike, go back in bowl in any order.

#### Easiest to Turn

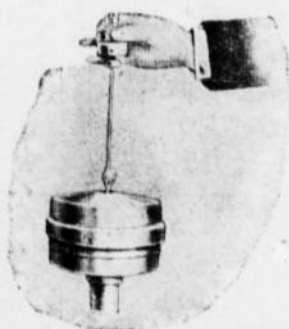
Owing to its suspended bowl, which hangs on a ball-bearing spindle, thus dispensing with neck bearings and bushings as used in other makes, friction is reduced to a minimum.

#### A Melotte Will Last a Lifetime

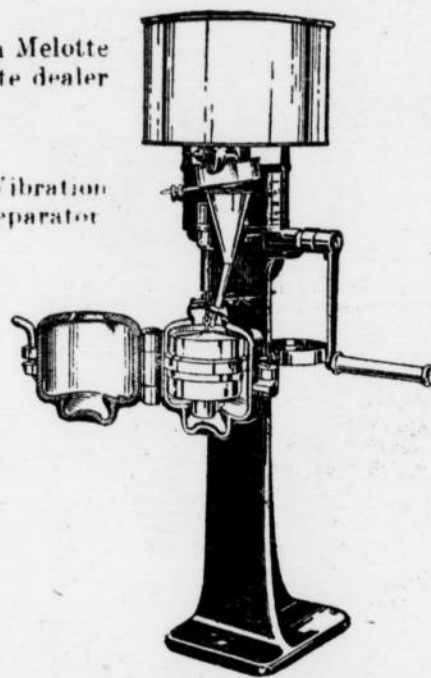
There are hundreds of Melottes which have been in use for 20 and 25 years and are still in as perfect order as when new. Unsolicited testimonials verify this.

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Lister Premier Separators, Lister-Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting Plants, Lister Milking Machines, Lister Gas Engines (Stationary and Portable), Ensilage Cutters, Silos, Sawing Outfits, Pumps, Pump Jacks, etc.



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## Edmonton Portland Cement

CARTER-HALLS-ALDINGER COMPANY LIMITED

515 Union Bank Building,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. J. R. Patterson,  
Edmonton, Alberta

March 2, 1920

Dear Sir:

Confirming what I told you over the telephone the other day, the concrete work which we had to change and cut out of the Swift job is the best concrete I ever made or ever saw made. This work was done with the cement and crushed rock furnished by the Edmonton Cement Company Limited.

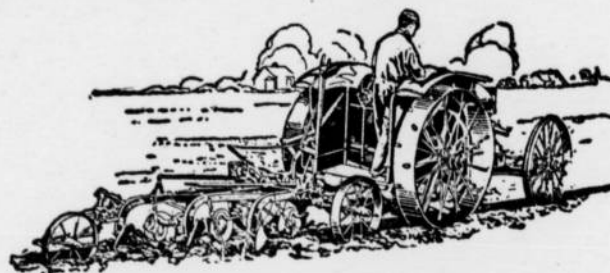
I will also say that we have put in, and are still putting in, an enormous amount of concrete in this city, and that all cement received from your company has been strictly first class in every particular; and further, that we blasted out over 400 yards of concrete footings in the Marshall-Wells job, owing to a change of plans, and found the same conditions there that existed on the Swift work. Both of these jobs were done by me as Superintendent for the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company Limited.

Yours very sincerely,  
(Signed) HUGH BAIRD

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### Plowing with Power

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Two Levers within easy reach of the operator on the Engine regulate the depth of plowing. By simply pulling a rope the Power Lift operates to raise or lower the Plow as desired. The Hitch has wide range of adjustment both vertical and lateral, and being stiff permits the Plow being backed. When raised all Bottoms are at the

same level, the rear being equally as high as the front, namely, 6 inches. A Hardwood Break Pin in the Hitch prevents breakage. The Third Bottom or Plow can be detached to convert a Three-Furrow into a Two-Furrow, or vice versa; it can also be attached to a Two-Furrow, thus making a Three-Furrow Plow.

The Ideal Plowing Outfit—  
The Massey-Harris Tractor and Tractor Plow.

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# The Bottle Fed Baby

Infinite Care and Attention Necessary to Make Food to Suit Infants' Digestive Organs—By Dr. Laura S. M. Hamilton

**W**HEN a mother's milk is absolutely unobtainable then nothing remains for the babe except artificial feeding.

Ignorance in regard to the care of children today can only be termed culpable and is without excuse, for from the provincial governments down to the daily papers inquirers can get directions as to the best literature on the subject, and in many cases that literature will be supplied free. Most magazines have child welfare departments. Baby clinics are held in many of the large cities. In rural districts Women's Institutes have taken up the work. All physicians are only too glad to give advice, and if I hear someone saying that is too costly, let me suggest that the doctor's fee is seldom as large as that of the undertaker, nor is he as insistent on immediate payment.



Laura S. M. Hamilton.

Before entering on the technique of bottle feeding let me once again sound a note of warning as to the danger of using advertised patent goods, no matter how strongly recommended by the druggist or the neighbors. The former wishes to sell his goods, the latter love to hear the sound of their own voices.

It is necessary to have three qualifications in order to attain any success in bottle feeding in infants. The first is unfaltering, unimpeachable cleanliness. The second regularity, even as unalterable as the law of the Medes and Persians. The third commonsense, as engendered by the Golden Rule.

In my last article I outlined the constituent parts of mother's milk, viz: fat, sugar, protein, salt and water. I said these were in certain relative quantities. Now herein lies one difficulty. The other difficulty holds especially in regard to any prepared food, and is that the milk of any animal is as it were living, and therefore contains some element that must necessarily be lacking in a food that has been long sterilized in order to ensure its keeping indefinitely. Again the mother's milk varies in the relative proportions of its constituents according to the age and requirements of the child.

## Need to Alter Milk

Now we can see that it becomes necessary to so alter the milk of whatever animal we select to feed to the baby as to bring it as near as possible to the proportions of the constituents of woman's milk. For the proportions differ in each species. The milk that possibly comes nearest to woman's milk being that of the sheep and goat. Sometimes it is possible to obtain goat's milk, but the supply is not in most cases reliable at least in this country. The only animal we have to depend on then is the cow.

The utmost care must be exercised as to the source of milk supply. Obviously the mixed milk of the herd is better than the milk of a single cow, being less subject to variation and if by ill chance one cow has eaten something objectionable, or her milk has deteriorated, it will affect the whole far less than if one were depending on that one cow. In most modern cities the Officer of Health watches the milk supply carefully. On farms the milk is used at once by the family and if the cows are healthy is not likely to be infected, providing the care that ordinary intelligence ensures is given. The people who are apt to suffer most are families in the country who do not keep their own cows and those in small places who have no adequate milk inspection. If any doubt at all exists as to the correctness of the supply it is better to sterilize the milk for the babe. If no ice can be obtained the milk should be sterilized in the summer also.

The human infant at birth is a carnivorous or flesh eating

animal. Therefore the feeding to it of any grain or starchy food is obviously a mistake, and should never be resorted to, unless the modified cow's milk (using water only) cannot be borne. This is another potent objection to prepared foods. However experience has shown that there are cases, not a few, in which it appears that the digestion of the babe more easily disposes of the heavy curd or protein of the cow's milk when it is mixed with a little starch than it does with water alone. The forms of starch usually employed are wheat, barley or oats. Personally I have found the latter the best.

Woman's milk is sweeter than cow's, and this also has to be adjusted. Lactose or milk sugar is commonly employed, as this is the same sugar as that found in milk. This is much less sweet than cane sugar, and therefore is used in greater quantities. It is more expensive also. The former fact must be borne in mind in changing from one to the other. Some babies have been brought up from the outset on cane sugar, and other conditions being equal appear to have suffered no ill thereby. Personally I prefer the milk sugar for at least three and better five months. Milk should be used as fresh as obtainable. If in doubt, pasteurize or sterilize.

## Proper Sterilization

The bottles and nipples are other matters requiring (and frequently not getting) the utmost care. Such bottles should be selected as have short or no necks, are easily cleaned, and have no interior ridges or roughnesses. There should be the same number of bottles as there are feedings, and all the food for the day should be mixed at once, and each bottle filled with the correct quantity, and stopped with a plug of absorbent cotton, and placed on ice. When needed for use all that is necessary is to place the bottle in hot water till it is of the correct temperature. This is best judged by shaking out a few drops on the arm. Never put the nipple of a baby's bottle in your mouth, nor taste the food except from a spoon. Sometimes it is safer to sterilize the night bottles, although those for the day may be used without this precaution.

After using, any food remaining should be at once emptied and the bottle filled to overflowing with water in which is a pinch of baking or bicarbonate of soda, and placed away covered from flies, till it is convenient to wash it. The baby's bottles should never be washed with other dishes, nor should they be left lying around, or made a plaything of by older children. After being cleansed and boiled which should be done once in twenty-four hours, or always before the bottle is used again, it should be filled full with boiled water and covered from flies till required again. Nipples, of which there should be three or four, should be well washed turned inside out after each feeding and kept in a solution of baking soda and water.

If necessary to have the babe away from home during a feeding time, the bottle can be carried in an upright position, and some nipples wrapped in a sterile cloth and carried along. A nipple should be discarded until cleansed if it has been handled, or dropped on the floor, or in any way soiled. Nipples should not be wiped with the fingers, a handkerchief, nor licked off by mother or nurse.

They should all be sterilized at least once in twenty-four hours. It is safer to sterilize them before using them a second time. After sterilization, they may be kept covered in a vessel of boiled water.

Articles necessary for correct bottle feeding are: bottles, as many as feedings,

Editor's Note.—This article is not the next in order, but was specially arranged for this number. The articles which should have appeared before this, First Care of Mother and Babe, and the Breast-Fed Baby, will be published shortly. We regret this change in the schedule, but it is unavoidable.

# ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



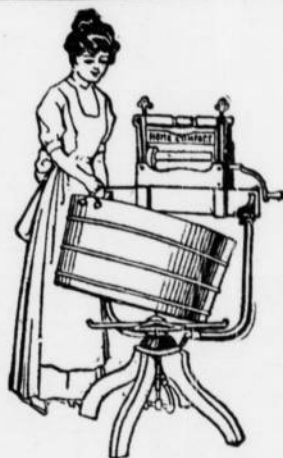
The name "Bayer" is the thumb-print of genuine Aspirin. It positively identifies the only genuine Aspirin,—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada.

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There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

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of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally. Tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages.



## The Easy Way On Wash-Day

Why this is the Best Washer for you

**N**EITHER you nor any other woman needs to be reminded that washing is a mighty disagreeable household task by the "wash-tub and wash-board" method. Most women are keenly interested in finding some mechanical aid that will remove this most objectionable of drudgeries. That is why so many Canadian housewives have come to us as the result of our claim that we have the machine that answers the "wash" problem completely. The "1900" Gravity Washer will save you all the work of washing. It does away with all the drudgery of the back-breaking rubbing. It washes clean, because the hot soap-suds are driven right through the clothes until they are thoroughly clean. And it does not wear or tear the clothes; they are firmly held while the tub and water are in motion.

The finest linens and laces or blankets come out of the "1900" Gravity Washer without having been strained or stretched—without frayed edges or broken buttons.

The "1900" Gravity is operated with an ease you will marvel at. Gravity is the basic reason for its ease of operation. A child can run it.

"Does it wash with speed?" you will ask. The "1900" Gravity Washer takes just six minutes to wash a tub full of very dirty clothes.

Of great importance, too, is the lasting quality of this "1900" Gravity. The tub (detachable, by the way) is made of Virginia White Cedar, bound together with heavy galvanized steel hoops that will not rust, break or fall off. The "1900" Gravity is built for service; it lasts a lifetime.

Thousands of Canadian women have written to let us know what a genuine help the "1900" Gravity is to them. A New Brunswick woman says about hers:

"I enclose payment in full for washing machine and wringer. I am very much pleased with the washer. It is the best I have seen. It makes wash-day a pleasure."

## "1900" GRAVITY WASHER

If you are interested, let us tell you more about it. There's a book about the "1900" Gravity Washer, which we will send to you if you will ask for it.

We make a full line of washers—machines that operate by Hand, Engine Power, Water Power and Electric Motor. And we have descriptive literature on each of them. So when you write, state which you are particularly interested in—and ask about our Free Trial Offer.

THE NINETEEN HUNDRED WASHER CO.

372-A YONGE ST., TORONTO

## THE BOYCOTT

Below is a list of commercial advertisers in the March 31 issue of The Guide, whose names were not included in the list given in the issues of March 17, 24 and 31. Complete list will appear next week:

K. and S. Tire and Rubber Goods Ltd.  
Brandram-Henderson  
Wood, Grundy and Co

Fuller and Johnson  
Canadian Explosives Ltd.  
John Palmer Co

Garbutt Business College



"I work with glee  
Of course, you see"  
Sings happy Winthrop Wise.  
"Results are right  
From morn till night  
When folks use  
Kyanize"



### New Chairs for Old

All the old furniture in your home can now be made to appear new—your floors and woodwork can be preserved and beautified easily and permanently with

**Kyanize**  
FLOOR FINISH

Especially made to endure the scuff and tread of grinding heels on a floor, it is for that very reason the ideal varnish for FURNITURE and ALL WOODWORK

Comes either in the clear varnish or eight beautiful colors. Nothing to mix or fuss with.

The FREE Book will Help You. A postal request will bring to you a copy of the handsome booklet, "The Inviting Home." Illustrated in colors. It contains many suggestions that you will find useful. Write for it today.

We'll Send You the Name of Your Nearest Dealer.

BOSTON VARNISH COMPANY,  
694 Everett Station, 49, Boston, U.S.A.

Wholesale Distributors:

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Company Limited  
CALGARY WINNIPEG SASKATOON

nipples at least four, bottle brush, best with a hinge, graduated glass for measuring food, teaspoon set aside for the one purpose, large pitcher for mixing food in, cup to keep nipples, absorbent cotton, baking soda, boracic acid, pieces of surgically clean cotton, sterile cheese cloth for straining food, double boiler for cooking cereal, some place where all these things may always be kept clean, and free from flies and dust.

To sterilize milk or food, set bottles in which is the feeding and which are stoppered with absorbent in cold water; bring to a boil and boil ten minutes; remove at once, set in cold water till required. To pasteurize heat to 155° or 160° F. for thirty minutes and set in cold water. Keep prepared food on ice if possible. When feeding, milk should be between 98° and 105° F. A dairy thermometer may be placed in the water in which the bottle stands. The bottle should be kept warm while the baby feeds, by being wrapped in flannel, or covered with a little padded bag.

The babe should be held in the arms as much as possible in the position it would occupy in nursing from the breast, and the bottle so held that the nipple is always full of milk not air, and the pull of the babe is answered by a return pull from the holder. A bottle should never be propped up and the baby left to feed, nor should it be given to a child or unintelligent person "to hold." Twenty minutes is long enough for a feeding. If the babe hurries or chokes, the nipple should be removed every couple of minutes and returned. A very young babe requires a very small hole. An older one a larger hole.

#### Formulas for Feeding

Formulas for feeding based on Dr. L. Emmet Holt's whose book "Care and Feeding of Children" every mother should have, and certainly if the baby is bottle fed. The sugar is one ounce by weight which is equal to three level tablespoonsful of milk sugar or two level tablespoons of cane sugar. Flour if used may be barley, oat, rice, or wheat, cooked for thirty minutes in part of the water in the formula. Better to cook longer and use double boiler. If the whole grain is used as oatmeal, cook four

hours, thin to constituency of thin cream, and strain through cheese cloth.

every week during its first year. A baby triples its weight in the first year, such

	1st wk.	2nd wk.	3rd wk.	4th wk.	5th wk.	7th wk.	9th wk.	11th wk.	13th wk.	4th Mo.	6th Mo.	8th Mo.	9th Mo.	10th Mo.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
FORMULA:														
Milk .....	6	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	9	9 1/2	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sugar .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Water .....	14	13 1/2	13	12 1/2	12	11 1/2	11	10 1/2	10	9	8	7	6	5
Flour, tablespoons .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2	3
oz.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

The above makes 20 ounces of food. As the child increases in age and weight the food should be increased in proportion. The stools should be watched for undigested food, or as showing insufficient nourishment; such stools may be hard, dry and gray. The babe should be weighed every week without fail. Increase of food should be made in the proportions above.

Quantities of Feedings	For one Feeding	For 24 hours
First week .....	1 to 2 ounces	7 to 14 ounces
Second and third week .....	2 to 3 1/2 ounces	14 to 24 ounces
Fourth to twelfth week .....	3 to 5 ounces	21 to 35 ounces
Three to five months .....	4 1/2 to 6 ounces	27 to 36 ounces
Five to seven months .....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2 ounces	33 to 39 ounces
Seven to twelve months .....	7 to 8 1/2 ounces	35 to 43 ounces

The times of feeding were given in the paper on breast feeding.

The formulas are given for only twenty ounces of food. It is just as easy to make up twenty-five to forty or more at a time. Thus to make 25 ounces:

25 ounces of any formula add one quarter more of each ingredient. (1/4 of 20 = 5)

30 ounces of any formula add one-half more of each ingredient.

35 ounces of any formula add three-quarters more of each ingredient.

40 ounces of any formula add as much again, or double the quantities, etc.

The weight of a baby has considerable to do with the quantity of food required, for example, a six months' babe that weighs only the average for four months will require a four months' feeding, and vice versa. Premature babies are always to be treated as though younger than the actual age by the amount of premature time, that is, a babe born at seven months for the first year would be reckoned two months younger than its actual age.

A baby should be weighed without fail

this should be the average. After putting on cow's milk it takes a few weeks for the stomach to become accustomed to toe change, and the gain may not be so rapid.

The average weights at different ages are as follows: At birth 7 to 7 1/2 pounds;

at three months 12 to 13 pounds; at six months 15 to 16 pounds; nine months 17 to 18 pounds; one year 20 to 21 pounds.

A very rapid gain in weight such as one often sees with the use of prepared foods, or with too early feeding of quantities of starchy food (e.g., arrowroot biscuit) does not necessarily show good health or development. There should be a gain in flesh and a true muscular development at the same time. The limbs should feel firm, and look mottled.



Our \$395 Special

This brief letter from a satisfied customer speaks volumes for our system of selling pianos by mail. No other piano house in Western Canada has the wide list of makes from which you may make your selection—pianos at every price—of every style and design—and on terms of payment to suit everyone. Our enormous output and consequent low overhead expense enables you to effect real savings on your piano purchase.

### Special April Values in New Pianos

Imperial .....	\$395
Doherty .....	\$455
Bell, "C" .....	\$525
Gerhard Heintzman .....	\$650

### Slightly Used Piano Bargains

	Regular	Now
Heintzman .....	\$550	\$375
Williams .....	\$500	\$295
Morris .....	\$450	\$275
Bell, Player-Piano .....	\$950	\$650
Bell Organ .....	\$190	\$115

## Buying Pianos by Mail

### READ THIS TESTIMONIAL FROM A CUSTOMER IN SASKATCHEWAN

The Piano arrived today, and has opened up to our entire satisfaction; just as good as if the whole family had gone to your store to make a selection, and better. My husband, who is a first-class tenor, and has sung practically all over the British Empire, also endorses my statement regarding its wonderful tonal qualities, and you certainly have a satisfied customer in us.

### A Satisfactory Service

Immediately on receipt of an enquiry we forward you a large envelope full of beautifully-illustrated folders and booklets, giving all possible information regarding the ninety different styles of pianos we have for your consideration. In the quiet of your own home you may look these over, ascertain from the minute descriptions and illustrations just which one suits you best. We will ship any piano to you on receipt of a cash payment as small as \$60, the balance you may pay off in monthly, quarterly, or full payments—whichever suits you best.

Write for our big folder of information and list of slightly used piano bargains.

**WINNIPEG PIANO CO.** 333 PORTAGE AVE.

Greatest Selection Under One Roof

PIANOS—Steinway, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Haines, Cecilian, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Lesage, Canada, Brambach, Autopiano and Imperial.  
PHONOGRAPHS—Edison, Columbia, Gerhard Heintzman, Pathophone, Phonola, Curtiss Aeronola, McLagan, Starr, Euphonolian.

### Farm Woman's Dairy

Continued from Page 49

eral washing powder and some good stiff brushes are essential to cleanliness. An oil stove can be used to good advantage as a means of supplying hot water for washing and scalding purposes. Water can be put on to heat just before the milking is begun and by the time the separating is finished, there should be hot water on hand. If an oil stove is well cared for, there should be no trouble from tainted milk and cream or danger from fire. If butter and cheese are made for home use, the necessary equipment and utensils should be found in the dairy.

If you will place a milk scale and milk record form in a convenient place, you will be surprised to find how little time it really takes to weigh the milk given by each cow, at every milking. Besides, your interest in the work and in the cows will grow from day to day. Sufficiently accurate results for all practical purposes are secured by weighing and sampling the milk on three days during each month, at intervals of ten days. With a little practice, someone on the farm can learn to operate the Babcock tester and test the samples once each month. A four bottle tester complete with glassware for testing milk, cream, skim-milk and buttermilk can be purchased for about \$10.

The cream separator is a very important piece of equipment in the farm dairy. Readers will find useful information on this subject in Manitoba Extension Bulletin, No. 42, which will be sent free, upon request to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, or to the Agricultural College.

The cat settled herself luxuriously in front of the kitchen range and began to purr. Little Dolly, who was strange to the ways of cats, regarded her with horror. "O, gran'ma, gran'ma!" she cried. "Come here quick. The cat's begun to boil."



## Beating the H.C.L. by Dyeing

*Sweaters, Feathers, Rugs, Curtains, Blouses, Suits—Almost Everything may be Dyed Successfully—By L. E. Nixon*

THE H.C. of L. so much talked of now has to come off its throne when it meets with someone who has the dyeing habit. It is really amazing what sums of money can be saved by a little ingenuity and a few packages of dye. There are a number of soap dyes on the market now which are extremely easy to use; do not stain the hands, or the vessel in which the dyeing is done, and are very satisfactory for small articles. But for large garments, heavy woolen materials, carpets, hangings, and so forth, the old dyes, such as Diamond dyes, which require long boiling, are best. Here are instances showing how the writer economized to the extent of a good many dollars in a few hours.

First, some shades were badly needed for some of the electric lights in the new home. Instead of buying several silk shades at the price of from one dollar and fifty cents each to four dollars each, an old white silk blouse was cut up and the good parts dyed a lovely rose color in a few minutes by using Rit—a soap dye, which is used just as ordinary soap would be used to wash the article, and which does not stain hands or basin. The shades, made up on cheap wire frames, were as pretty as could be desired.

Then a pair of navy blue silk stockings were very much longed for, but the only dark blue of a good deep shade for sale in several stores were priced at three dollars and a half. A pair of good white silk stockings that had been through many washings and were turning rather yellowish, were dyed a beautiful deep navy blue by using Sunset Dye—a soap dye which requires to have the article boiled in a solution of dye for a few minutes and the color fixed by the use of a little salt. This is stainless to hands and utensils.

### New Sweater for Old

A third economy was the dyeing of a rose silk sweater that had faded unevenly. Sunset Dye was used in this case with perfect results. One package of rose-colored dye was used at first but the faded spots still showed lighter when the sweater was dry; the reason for this was that one package of dye had not been sufficient for so large a garment. A second package of dye of the same color was prepared and the garment came out a perfectly even shade. Friends would scarcely be convinced that it was a home-dyed sweater.

A white silk crepe de chine blouse that had been washed several times, and showed it, was made a lovely rich Biege shade that is so fashionable, by the use of tan-colored Rit. By using Rit one can always keep light-colored blouses from looking faded or washed out. Rit is splendid for keeping underwear the dainty pink shade so much desired by most girls now.

A pale blue cotton crepe kimona that had never been becoming to its owner was boiled to remove the blue, and then colored rose with Sunset Dye. New white crepe bands were then sewed on, and behold—a charming pretty new kimona!

### Dyeing Heavy Materials

Dresses, suits, heavy coats, curtains, draperies, rugs, and so forth, can all be dyed at home with good results by using Diamond Dyes. There are other dyes on the market that will dye heavy materials with good results, but it has been the writer's experience that Diamond Dyes give a richer and more permanent color. Perhaps this is partly due to the fact that Diamond Dyes are of two distinct kinds; one package contains dye for cotton, linen, or mixed goods, and the other is only for silk or wool goods. The other dyes on the market are all-purpose dyes and claim to dye cotton, wool or silk equally well. In using Diamond Dyes use the dye for cotton when dyeing material that is partly wool and partly cotton; the other dye should only be used when material is pure wool or pure silk; fibre silk and mercerized goods should also be dyed with the dye for cotton. The vessel used should be large enough to

contain the amount of material to be dyed, so that it can be well spread out, and so that it will be well covered with dye. Spotting and streaking will frequently be the result if the material is crowded.

Directions as to the amount of dye to use, the preparation of the dye bath, length of time to allow for boiling, and so forth, are given on each package of dye. It is, as a rule, best to rip large garments apart before dyeing, because in this condition they can be more readily spread out and kept from bunching in the dye bath, thus preventing any tendency toward spotting or streaking of the color. Ripping is not necessary however, and excellent results can be obtained from the dyeing if special care is taken to keep the garments stirred, and turned in the dye bath, and well shaken apart. When dyeing coats the padding and lining should always be removed.

### Wash Thoroughly First

The material must be washed thoroughly first to remove all dirt, and as much of the old dye as can be easily removed should be removed by boiling in water and changing the water several times. If this is not done the old color from the goods will mix with the new dye and give a resulting shade quite different from what one would expect. After washing and boiling, rinse well in clear water and keep moist until placed in the dye-bath.

Have two clean, smooth sticks, with rounded ends, ready to use for stirring materials in the dye bath; if the sticks are pointed, or have sharp corners, or are splintered they may tear the goods when turning or stirring. The production of a good black color is one of the most difficult processes for the inexperienced dyer. Material always looks a great deal darker when in the dye-bath than it does after it is dry, and for this reason cloth being dyed black may look very satisfactory while wet, but, after drying may look blue-black owing to insufficient dye. On the other hand, if too much black dye is used, a rusty or brownish-black will result. If the former happens more black dye must be used; if a brownish black remove some of the extra dye by boiling for about five minutes in clear water.

When coats or heavy dresses have been dyed without being ripped first, the best way to dye them, after squeezing out as much as possible, is to hang them on a hanger or piece of a barrel hoop, and hang them on the clothes line, or in a warm room. When nearly all dry press on the wrong side, or if dry, press on either right or wrong side with a damp cotton cloth between the iron and the material.

### To Dye Ostrich Feathers

Ostrich feathers of all kinds can be dyed beautifully by using Diamond Dyes. Lovely rich shades of blue, green, brown, and so on, can be easily exchanged for one's old soiled pink or white feathers. First, clean the feather by soaking in soap suds for about 15 minutes, then drawing gently between the thumb and forefinger a number of times, and rinse in warm water. Dissolve a package of Diamond Dye for woolen or silk of the color desired, in one gallon of boiling water and add one-half cup of strong vinegar. For black use half as much water. The dye solution should be allowed to cool until just below the boiling point, and the feather then immersed for a minute or two, then rinsed and shaken a little, then immersed again, and so on, until the desired shade is produced, keeping the dye liquid at just below boiling point all the time. If a pale shade is desired, use less dye. After coloring, rinse in warm water, then in starch water made of three tablespoons of starch to one pint of cold water. Press between two cloths to remove as much water as possible and finish the drying by shaking before the fire. If more care is desired draw each filament of the feather between a whalebone and the thumb.

Yarn is easily dyed any color desired. It should be dyed in skeins. To produce

## WOMEN BEAT OLD "HI" COST

They use "Diamond Dyes" and Add Years of Wear to Old, Faded Garments—Really Fun!



It's easy to diamond-dye your old garments a new, rich, fadeless color, no matter if they be wool or silk; linen, cotton or mixed goods.

House-dresses, gingham, aprons, blouses, skirts, silks, stockings, sweaters, children's coats, draperies—everything can be made new and good for years of wear with "Diamond Dyes."

The Direction Book in package tells how to diamond-dye over any color. To match material, have druggist show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.



## HAIL INSURANCE

### THE HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY, N.Y.

"THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ON THE CONTINENT"

ASSETS - \$ 54,595,060.31

SEE THE AGENT OF "THE HOME"

## Make Driving Safer —more enjoyable

There's comfortable security in knowing that you can depend on your brakes.

There's an enjoyable pride in brakes that grip without "a chatter."

Improve your car by having Lion Brake-Linings installed. These superior linings are treated by a new Canadian frictioning process, which gives them longer wear, resists "rubbing smooth" and grips evenly without chattering.

Your Garage man can supply you.

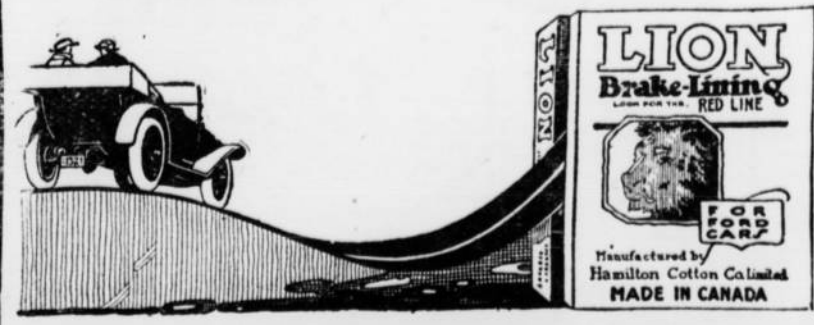
Hamilton Cotton Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

At all Dealers and Garages

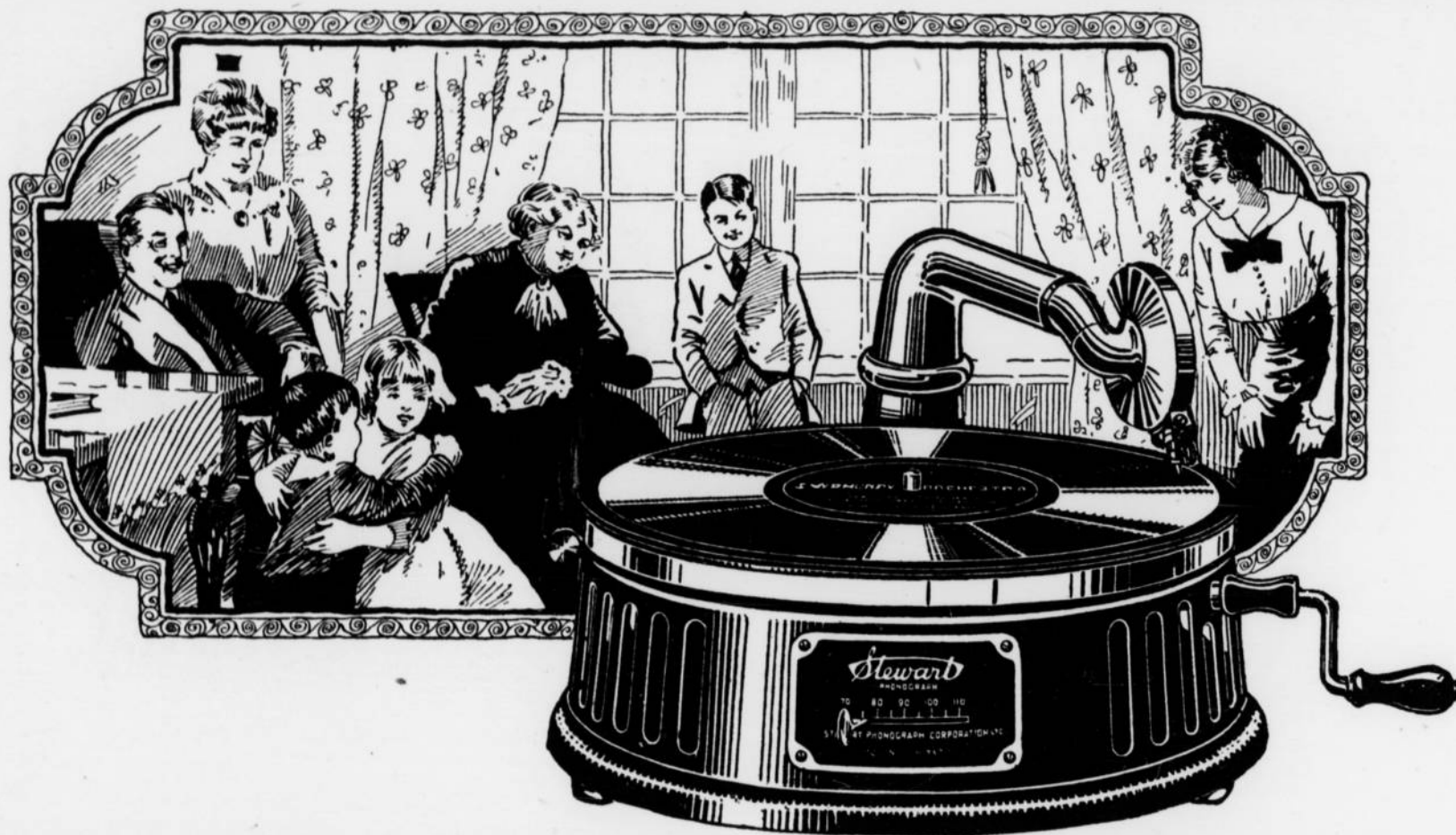
## LION Brake-Linings for FORD CARS

MADE IN  
CANADA

Look for the  
RED LINE







## Brighten Your Hours-at-Home with the Greatest Music of the World!

The Stewart Phonograph is made in Canada. It is sold all over the world! Its phenomenal success proves its absolute merit. At any time, should you require a replacement part—your Stewart Phonograph need not be idle for many hours. We can meet service demands of every kind.

**For sale everywhere—  
in departmental, general,  
music, jewelry, drug  
and hardware stores.**

*If you cannot locate a Stewart dealer send \$15 direct to us, and we will see that you are promptly supplied—all delivery charges prepaid.*

**GUARANTEED**

**\$15<sup>00</sup>**  
Western  
Canada  
\$15<sup>50</sup>

THE development of the Stewart phonograph makes it possible for *every home* to enjoy the pleasure of music at will! Operatic airs, sung by famous singers, thrilling marches played by the world's greatest bands, the popular song of the day, or the melody that awakens fond memories of years ago!

For only \$15—think of it—you can have in the Stewart a phonograph that amazes everyone with its wonderful volume of tone—clear, mellow and rich in quality. A phonograph for every-day-use—in any room—wherever you want it—wherever you go!

### Plays All Makes of Records

Hearing the Stewart is the only true test! Ask one of the scores of Stewart dealers to play your favorite record—any make, any style, any price, any size. The Stewart plays them all! Equipped with Universal Reproducer. Speed Regulator is simply adjusted. Modern

to the minute! The motor is precision-made, remarkably smooth-running, tested to play two 10-inch records with one winding. Beautiful and durable finish in mahogany enamel and nickel. A scientific musical marvel! Call at your nearest dealer's and be convinced.

If, after you have tried this wonderful phonograph for a week, you are not satisfied, return it to the source from which it was purchased, **charges prepaid**, and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

**Stewart**  
**PHONOGRAPH**

*Stewart Phonograph Corporation, Limited, Toronto*



full, deep shades one and one-half package of Diamond Dye for wool should be used to each pound of yarn. After wetting the yarn carefully in warm water, immerse in the dye bath, keeping the skein hung up on two smooth sticks. By manipulating the sticks the yarn may be easily changed from end to end without becoming tangled. It should be changed in this way continually to produce an even shade. The dye should be kept at boiling point for from one-half to three-quarters of an hour.

#### Carpet and Curtains

Small rugs and strips of carpet may be dyed by proceeding just the same as when dyeing clothing. Large rugs or carpets may be dyed on the floor in the

following way. First, clean with warm water and soap; wipe as dry as possible with a damp cloth, and while moist apply hot solution of Diamond Dye for cotton or mixed goods. Dissolve one package of the dye in two quarts of hot water for this solution, boiling until dissolved. Add the salt as directed on the package. Keep the dye solution hot while using; and apply by rubbing it in well with a scrubbing brush. It will be necessary to go over the work twice to obtain an even shade. After it is thoroughly dry go over it with a dry cloth and wipe off any unfixed dye.

Lace curtains may be dyed cream color by dipping while damp in tea infusion. For an ecru shade use strong coffee infusion.

## Your Phonograph Records

*Your Collection should be Varied to Suit the Different Members of Your Household—By Sylvia Long*

IT is one thing to have a phonograph and it is quite another to have the style and record that will make the phonograph a pleasure and a happiness. Have you ever been in an apartment block when about six phonographs were grinding out the favorite jazz and ragtime records of their respective owners? If you haven't it is difficult to realize just how awful a phonograph may become. But after a trying day, when work is all done, and you are lounging around for the rest of the evening, is there anything more delightful, restful and soothing than your favorite old song, or violin selection on your phonograph in the "soft pedal" effect? If there is, I'd like to know what.

Too much of any one style of music, no matter how fond of it you may be, will ultimately be too much of a good thing. And for some unknown psychological reason, one tires of the new things first. Perhaps it is because out of one thousand new things does only one of them live to be "old." But of the old it is difficult to tire.

For the phonograph in the ordinary household the selection of records should be wide and varied. There are many members to please, and no two have similar tastes. To satisfy all the members and make the phonograph a happiness to all, there must be records to suit all. In that case your selection will fall into a number of classes: grand opera, orchestra and band music, sacred music, old favorite songs, popular songs, dance music, and novelty records.

Dance music will have to be more or less kept up to date. It is well to get a new waltz, or fox trot, or one step occasionally, for although one does the same steps a new record has the novelty of a new dance. Some of the newer fox trots are: Venetian Moon, When You're Alone, My Baby's Arms, Dardanella, Patches. Among the one steps are: On the Streets of Cairo, Wonderful Pal, Burmese Bells. The popular newer waltzes include: Sweet and Low, and My Isle of Golden Dreams. Some of the Hawaiian music, which for a number of years now has been so popular, has many of the prettiest dance

records: Hawaiian Breezes, Sweet Hawaiian Moonlight, Missouri Waltz, Smiles and Kisses, Till We Meet Again, are some of the newer and popular records.

No regard is being made in this story to the records that have a selection on each side. They are a great saving in money, and are very handy. For example, the record that has the waltz, Sweet and Low, has on the other side, the fox trot, Patches. Many of the dance records are doubles.

Within the last few months there has been a revival of the old songs that were favorites when our mothers were young. Such artists as Luey Gates, Alice Neilson, Mary Garden, Amparito Farrar, and Louis Graveure, not to mention a host of others, are singing the old songs. Louis Graveure has given some of the most sympathetic renderings of such songs as Old Black Joe, Carry Me Back to Old Virginia, and Kentucky Babe. Others of the old songs recently brought out are Blue Bells of Scotland, Annie Laurie, Darling Nellie Gray, In the Gloaming, and Old Folks at Home.

When one comes to grand opera it is difficult to name those that should be in a collection for family use. But no collection would be complete without such well-known and favorite records as the Sextette from Lucia, the Anvil Chorus from Il Trovatore, the Baccarat from the Tales of Hoffman, One Fine Day from Madame Butterfly.

One's choice in violin and orchestra music reflects almost one's spirituality, and so it is hard to prescribe, but for the violin I would suggest Dvorak's Humoresque, the Berceuse, Nocturne in E Flat, the Chopin, by Faure, and Brahms's Hungarian Dances. For orchestra music nothing is more beautiful than Beethoven's Symphonies and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody. There are several good orchestra selections from Madame Butterfly.

The beautiful sacred music is unlimited. But among others there are none greater favorites than Abide With Me, Jesus, Lover of My Soul, Crossing the Bar, Face to Face, Hark, the Herald Angels Sing, Holy City.

## This Season's Shoe Styles

*Browns and Blacks are the Colors that Predominate*

CHIROPODISTS tell us that many of the defects of the feet are the direct result of ill-fitting shoes, and of improper lasts. Nature has made the foot to bear the weight of the body on all parts of it. So many modern shoes are made on a last that cannot do otherwise than throw the whole weight of the body on the ball of the foot. This results in enlarged toe joints, or bunions; in corns; and in fallen arches. The ailments are legion that result from bad-fitting shoes.

Fortunately, there is now an opportunity to have proper fitting shoes, and yet be in style as to footwear. This season is again featuring the calfskin walking shoes, which for comfort, cannot be excelled. They come in a fairly high style, with Cuban or English walk-

ing heels. Some have toe-caps and some have not. Long vamps are still fashionable, although one shoe dealer has indicated a tendency to shorter vamps again.

Regarding colors of shoes this year, very few of the lighter colors and grays are worn. One man estimated their stock at 15 per cent. of light colors, 35 per cent. browns, and 50 per cent. black shoes. This will give some idea of the relative popularity of the various colors. With suits this year either brown or black shoes are the more popular.

Patent leather oxfords and pumps are still being shown for summer in large quantities. In fact, the season looks as if the low shoes would be as popular as they were last year.

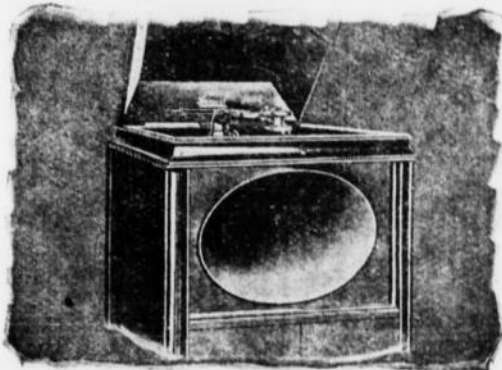
## Why The Brunswick Excels in Tone

THE secret of the Brunswick's superiority in Tone Production lies in its exclusive method of reproduction, which makes use of the following Brunswick inventions:



### ALL-RECORD, ALL-NEEDLE ULTONA

Designed AFTER all the great record libraries were formed, the Ultona plays any make or type of record without taking anything off or putting anything on. It carries, always in position, the steel needle holder for Brunswick, Victor, Columbia and other lateral-cut records; the diamond point for Edison Records and the sapphire ball for Pathe Records. A slight turn of the hand presents the precise needle, the correct inflection and the exact weight required for playing CORRECTLY each make of record.



### THE "ROUND" ALL-WOOD HORN

You never heard of a "square" horn in a band or any musical instrument. You never saw a "square" megaphone. All sound waves travel in ovals or circles, yet you will not find any round horns, often called "amplifiers," in any of the old-style talking machines. The round, all-wood horn—built like a violin—is an exclusive Brunswick feature. It combines with the Ultona in producing the wonderful vibrant tones on all records for which the Brunswick is noted.

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# Religion and Life

The Lesson of the Resurrection—By Rev. H. D. Rams

**B**y the time this sermon appears in print we shall have celebrated once more the glorious festival of Easter Day. The world will have gathered in holy adoration around the thought of the empty tomb, and our hearts should have been full of resurrection joy. The angels have said to us again, as they said to the women long years ago: "He is not here, He is risen."

It is only right that at the beginning of this sermon we should admit that faith in the fact of the Resurrection is not intellectually easy. Death to most of us seems such an absolute fact, so final, that it appears impossible to believe that anyone, even our Master, should have broken the bonds of death. It is a fact we should like to believe, for death exerts so awful a tyranny that we should rejoice to hold it beaten, even in one instance. But can we believe it? Has it been proven? asks the doubting intellect. There is the question.

As to whether it can be proved in the way that we can demonstrate that two and two make four, may well be doubted. But the fact that the Resurrection is mysterious and we cannot well understand how it can be brought about is no reason for disbelieving it. There are so many of the finest things in life that we do not understand. We cannot understand the most ordinary processes of nature, but we believe in them. The farmer does not understand growth, the perennial miracle of nature, but all the same he sows his seed. Shall we then believe in the miracle of Resurrection every spring in nature and refuse to believe that God can raise the dead? We may well ask Paul's question: "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that Christ should rise from the dead?"

It is certain, at least, that the apostles believed in the reality of the Resurrection of Jesus, and also that their belief was largely the cause of the rapid growth of the early Christian church. At the very beginning of the Christian church, Peter, at Pentecost, preached the risen Christ: "This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we are all witnesses." Paul asserts again and again that the Resurrection was the foundation of his faith. "He believed in Christ who died, yea rather that was raised again." He goes further than that when he says, "If Christ be not risen, we are of all men most miserable." So it is easy to see that this faith in the Resurrection was a powerful factor in the conquering life of the early Church.

Now, in our text, the apostle is not attempting to argue the reality of the Resurrection—he has done that in other places—but is setting forth its moral import to individual believers. That import is that like as Christ was raised from the dead so we should walk in newness of life. Here the Resurrection is viewed, not as a fact of history but as a factor in experience. It takes our gaze away from the past and brings it into the actualities of today. There we must learn its lesson.

Paul here draws an analogy between Christ's Resurrection and our spiritual resurrection. Christ was raised, says Paul, a dead man from among the dead. Now, he implies, it is so easy for us to be spiritually dead, dead to the beauty of the finest living, dead to the glory of the Christ and the consolations and stimulus of the faith, without God and without hope in the world. But, if we will allow Him, He who raised up Jesus from the dead will raise us up, so that we may live this resurrection life, this life of renewal. Then, old things shall pass away and all things become new through our association with Jesus Christ.

The resurrection life that we are all privileged to live if we will, implies that we seek the things that are above—things honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report. It is so easy to allow temporal things to absorb our interest and attention. John Bunyan, that shrewd interpreter of the things of the spirit, knew this well and drew its picture, so to speak, in his incident of

the man with a muck rake. Here the poor deluded fellow is so busy raking about among the muck of earth that he never even knows that there stands an angel by his side, holding above his head a crown. Amongst us on these prairies are far too many men of that type. They need to get into an ampler air, to rise above their grubbing and grabbing.

There is a story told of an officer of the Royal Flying Corps, who was one day flying over the enemy lines when something went wrong with his machinery. He could not tell what was the matter but thought that it was likely that some little animal had got in among the machinery. At such an altitude it was impossible for him to search his machinery properly and for some time he was puzzled what course of action to pursue. He could not drop to the ground, for obvious reasons. If he stayed where he was some serious mischief might be done to his plane, and it crash to earth. At last he thought of the expedient of rising higher and higher until he reached air so rarified that such an animal as he fancied might be causing the trouble would die. He did this and found that his surmise had been correct, for a dead rat fell away from the plane.

In the rarified air of the resurrection life the things that hinder our progress toward the best life will fall away. The unlovely things, the hurtful things cannot live in the resurrection atmosphere. That is the best corrective of low living. Not to fight it by detailed striving, meeting it and beating it each time the temptation rises—that way lies disaster, but to live on such a spiritual altitude that the base thing has no chance. That is the secret of spiritual success.

The apostle described this new resurrection life as a "walk." By this word he signifies the whole continuous activity of our Christian life. Life means movement and "walk" is a good figure to express our daily relationship to God. For if you are going to walk with another that implies definite activity and also harmony in your relationship. A really happy walk means that you have pleasant company, even if it were only the company of your own thoughts. But better than that is the company of a congenial companion, one to whom you can unburden yourself and receive his confidences in return. Then a walk is a walk and more than a mere covering of so much distance.

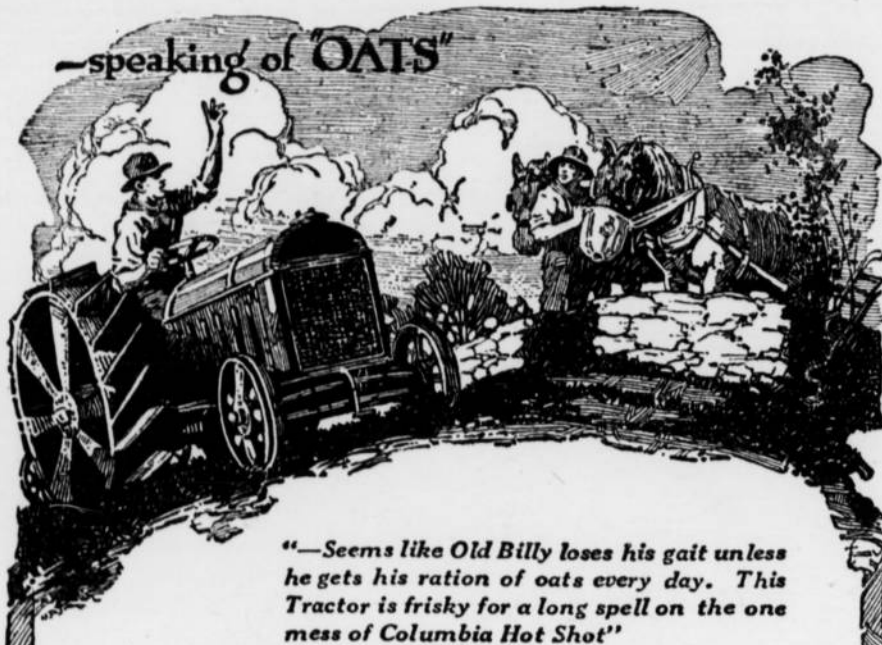
So the Christian life is a walk with the best of all companions. It means intimate communion and soul expansion. You remember how on one occasion two of the disciples went on a walk to Emmaus and fell in with a wayside companion, and they said of that walk: "Did not our hearts burn within us as He talked with us by the way?" We all are privileged to make our whole life a walk to Emmaus, with Jesus as our unseen but very real helper, always ready to succour in times of need. If we were to do that, what a change it would make. We could not company with Him without loving the things He loves and hating the things He hates, whereas only too often we reverse the process. To love what Jesus loved would revolutionize our lives. We should remember the great truth of which Archbishop Trench writes when he says:

"What thing thou lovest most, thou makest its nature thine, Earthly, if that be earth—if that be God, Divine."

If all men walked with the Risen Christ, if the spirit of Jesus was in all our lives, it is safe to say that a large part if not the whole of our trouble some social questions would be solved. In many cases though the immediate cause of our disputes in the industrial world may be due to material factors, the real cause of the trouble lies in the realm of the spirit. I remember hearing Dr. Suzzallo say at the great educational conference at Winnipeg, that whenever he could get masters and men around a table and keep them in

Continued on Page 74

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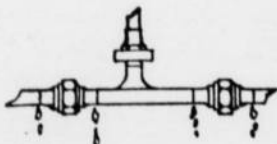
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## Women Immigration Problem

Continued from Page 10

sioned to secure a domestic for a farm, "one who could milk, age about 40 years," wrote in despair: "I have made myself diligent enquiring in Dublin, Belfast and all over Scotland, and while for domestic work 40 is a good age, I cannot find any woman accustomed to milking who would admit being anywhere near that figure." The request was then sent for an "adult, healthy and able to do the work," and almost by return mail there arrived a sonsey Scotch lassie, with seven years experience on a farm, age 23, who evidently pleased for she remained some time in that place.

With the passing of years as the country developed, the demand for help—especially in the West—grew more and more urgent.

The Statistical Year Book for 1900, stated 1,337 emigrant women were sent out, the majority going West. Wages at this period varied from \$8.00 to \$14 per month.

Government agents advertised largely in British papers. They gave lectures, attended fairs and everywhere talked Canada and emigration. Yet there was always a shortage. Always the Great West called for more. Editorials in Manitoba papers demanded help for "the mothers of Manitoba." In 1903, word was sent by an agent in England that the situation was as bad in the Old Country, and that "the only hope for people of Western Canada is in securing help amongst foreign population."

### More Careful Supervision

Along about 1900-1901, complaints regarding unsuitability of some of the women for housework, some criticism of their morals and mentality, drifted to the immigration department. A western agent, writing an overseas agent, warns that great care should be taken in selection; saying that "the work requires careful, personal supervision to carry out successfully, and further, girls when secured have to be carefully guarded, and taken care of from the time they leave until placed in their destination."

Groups of women, women's organizations and church societies, as they became more and more interested in this question of immigration, saw the great need of hostels for the reception and care of women. Montreal, as before stated, was early at work with its Women's National Immigration Society Hostel, which continued to operate until 1917 when war-time economies closed its doors; then St. Andrew's Home, and Anglican Church Institution, the Catholic Immigration Home, and so on, until 1915, when "Dorchester House" was opened for "Protestant Female Immigration."

It was in 1912 that the Catholic Immigration Association was founded, with branches and hostels in many parts of Canada, and the Abbe Casgrain, Quebec, as director.

### Many Hostels Opened

In Winnipeg, Miss Fowler opened a hostel in 1895, or thereabouts. It has a history of splendid service rendered the immigrant women who came there wearied by long travel and oppressed with loneliness, and were sent on their way cheered and refreshed.

In 1903, an immigration committee was formed in Toronto, at a meeting of the National Council. The objects were "to work in conjunction with the British W. E. Association, to meet, secure lodging, and obtain situations for women and girls coming to the country."

In 1905, the Women's Welcome Hostel was opened at 66 Wellesly Street (moved in 1911 to 52 St. Albans Street), with Miss Agnes Fitzgibbon, a Canadian woman of Irish parentage, as manager. Under her supervision this hostel became of great value to the country. Miss Fitzgibbon devoted herself to the work of immigration until her death in 1915, encountering and overcoming all manner of obstacles. She labored unceasingly for the welfare of the stranger. Calgary Women's Hostel, organized by a band of energetic women under the presidency of Mrs. William Robertson, became soon after its inception in 1907, an important



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factor in the lives of the immigrant women who ventured to the far West. Other hostels in other cities, such as Ottawa, Halifax, etc., added their quota of help to the overcoming of difficulties inseparable from the new environment of the immigrant.

One of the first and most important branches of national work which faced Canada after the signing of the Armistice was that of immigration. That the question of who shall come to form a part of us, should take precedence over naval, railway, even fiscal policies, seemed to be the ruling sentiment of the women throughout Canada. Immigration and colonization, first under the department of agriculture, then in 1892 transferred to the interior department, became in 1917 a separate department with Hon. J. A. Calder, as minister.

With a wealth of past experiences to draw upon, with the laborious spade work done by the first devoted men and women; when the question of women's immigration was brought to the attention of the minister, after several conferences with representatives of nationally-organized societies, and other interested people, in September, 1919, the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women was formed for the purpose of:

- (a) Undertaking the supervision of existing hostels for the reception and care of immigrant women for household service.
  - (b) Arranging for the establishment, control and supervision of new hostels as need may arise.
  - (c) The control and administration of such federal or other financial aid as may be granted.
  - (d) Studying the question of immigration of women for household service, and making to the Department of Immigration and Colonization from time to time such recommendations as may be deemed advisable in the general interests of Canada and of the immigrant.
- It is proposed that the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service will co-operate with the federal and provincial employment services.

The Department of Immigration has appointed a woman officer on the staff overseas; experienced conductresses accompany parties from port to port; a woman medical inspector, appointed by the Public Health Department, is on the staff at the port of St. John. A chain of hostels from Halifax to Vancouver—one in each province—has been established with the co-operation of provincial governments, each of which has appointed a woman representative on the council.

Just how much this society may achieve cannot now be estimated. It has scope for both character-building and nation-building. It is truly a national body, whose best efforts must be put forth to help those women to find their place in the up-building of our country, which in return offers to them unprecedented advantages.

### New in Women's Apparel

Continued from Page 51

The blouses show a decided vogue in braiding and embroidery. With the sport skirts of plaid one of the wide striped satin blouses would be a combination to suit the most fastidious. The blouse proper is found for the plain tailored suit in sheer and in heavier materials. The over blouse in all its forms and colors, dark and light, somber and gay, plain and embroidered in the heavier silks and braid effects are on view.

Some of the prettiest blouses are in peach and old blue shades, their sheer georgette, embroidered in gold and silver thread. Orchid and lavender vie with the dark taupes and browns as suit accessories.

A professor was addressing a class in English history on the Elizabethan era, when he turned to one of the young men whom he suspected of inattention and asked, "How old was Elizabeth, Mr. Spifkins?" The young man has a dreamy expression. "Eighteen on her last birthday, sir!" came the reply.

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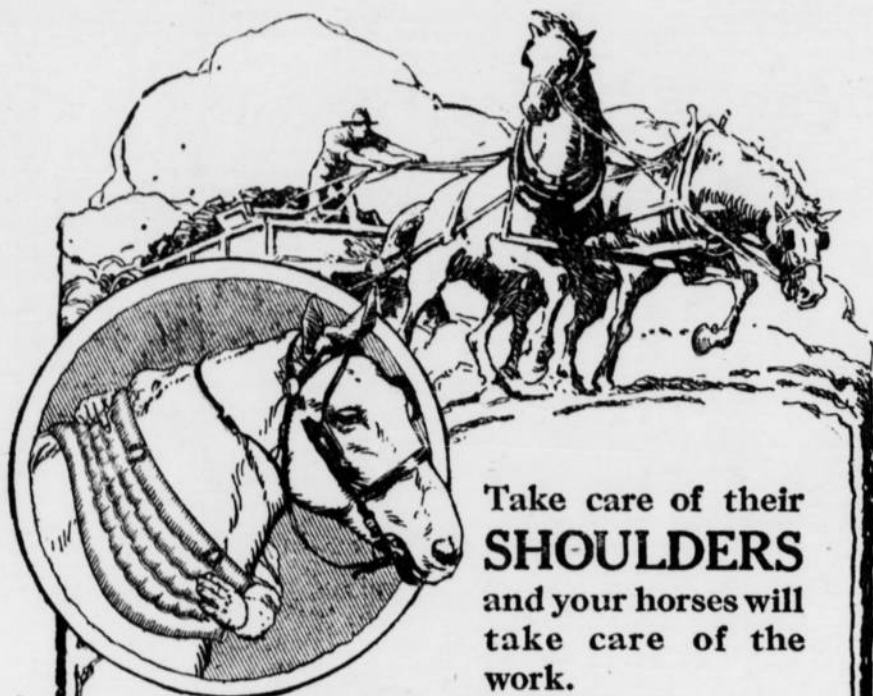
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THE Calgary Spring Horse Show, held from March 23 to 27, was, taking everything into consideration, an undoubted success. The entries were barely up to last year's mark, but the quality of the exhibits was high, especially when the general conditions in the province regarding feed, the long winter, and other matters are taken into account. Whether it is altogether beneficial to the horse show to be held concurrently with the annual bull sale, is a matter of opinion, certainly the impression remains that the bull sale rather overshadowed the horse show, nevertheless, during quite a few of the classes a large and interested attendance filled the seats in the arena, or ranged alongside the ring, and that despite the fact that over in the sale pavilion exciting events were taking place and high prices were being recorded. One thing, however, was quite noticeable, and that was in the matter of the night shows, for the excellence of which, Calgary, in pre-war days was justly famous, these are coming again into their own, the light horse classes, the miniature stamper and other attractions, drawing capacity houses every evening. It was altogether a real good show, and Manager Richardson can pin his faith on the assurance that once the province has another good crop, or perhaps, two, the Calgary show will, undoubtedly, eclipse its own long-standing record.

One or two of the usual exhibitors were absent, but to fill their places others turned up who had not shown an animal for several years, while there were a few new men anxious to try their hand at the show game. It was quite a pleasant surprise to see the general excellence of fit and finish, even if here and there there were a few thin animals, and led one to the conviction that though Alberta has suffered the vicissitudes of dry seasons, there was "Corn in Egypt" yet. Alberta possesses a wonderfully optimistic people, one heard short feed talked everywhere, combined with the strain of a long and tedious winter, but talk to whom one liked, it was easy to detect the underlying confident feeling that 1920 would, in a measure, make up for the hard times gone through. It was the right sort of spirit to bring to the horse show.

### Judges

The judges were as follows: for Clydesdales, Shires and heavy draft horses, Alex. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask. Percherons and Belgians, W. T. McDonald, livestock commissioner, Victoria. The judging was well done, although in some cases it was a little hard to follow the reasonings of both of the men in their placings. The types in some of the classes were very diversified and difficult to place, and if some of the exhibitors were disappointed, they took their medicine like good sports, and said little about the matter.

### Clydesdales

Exhibitors: Maxwell Smith, Calgary;

Wm. Simpson, Calgary; Lilloet, Holdings Ltd., Calgary; Jas. Sandilands, Calgary; John Prowse, Cluny; Galloway and Allen, Keoma; W. Brown and Son, Queenstown; John Laing, Blackfalds; A. L. Dollar, High River; E. Cole, Cole-ridge; McKay Bros., Carmangay; P. D. Bowlen, Cochrane; Jas. and Duncan Clark, Cluny; John Clark, Gleichen; Massie Bros., Midnapore; W. S. McKinnon, Olds; A. Hodgson, Calgary; N. Olsen, Olds; A. Webster, Lacombe; A. Morton, Dalroy; R. and A. Allen, Dalroy; Thos. Cronie, Calgary; O. F. Dunford, Calgary; Jas. Jones, Freshfield; W. H. Goodwin, Gleichen; A. Baird, Mayton; W. Moodie, De Winton; John Thomson, Hybalt; W. D. McLennan, Calgary; John Dollar, High River; J. H. Duffield, Retlaw; Geo. A. Clark, Cochrane; Dan Fraser, Midnapore; Wm. Gardner, Carmangay; and some others.

### Aged Stallions

A good class of 18 paced the tanbark, and although there were no really outstanding horses among them, there were at least few tail-enders. It was a hard class to allocate, but Judge Mutch soon picked his first horse in the big, drafty, Bonnie Woodside, the grand champion of last year's summer show. The horse was shown in good bloom, he displays a fine, drafty pattern, strength of top, grand quarters and travels straight and true. Second place went to Prowse, on Nonpareil Lad, of a finer type, but clean of hock, with the best of pastern and good hard bone. He might have travelled a trifle better. Third to Smith, on Baron Vea, a Baron Marcus horse, short-coupled and thick through the heart, with lots of substance and fair underpinning. Fourth to Brown, on Craigie Blend, a smaller horse, cut off a trifle in the hindquarters, but standing on good timber. Fifth to Jas. Clark, on Colonel Oyama, which might have stood in second place only he went a trifle lame. This horse is of a characteristic Clydesdale type. He stands high, looks a good wearer, and if he was in high fit would be a real top notcher. Sandilands had a thick, good-moving entry sixth, while Dollar had an entry down the line, which, we are of opinion, should have stood higher.

### Four-Year-Olds

Eleven entries. First to Dollar, on Scotland's Cross, a son of Hamlet, showing wonderful improvement since last year and giving promise of ultimate scale. He possesses a right solid foot, lots of pastern, and good flat bone. Hodgson, on Scottish Descent, a thin horse with a good top, and fair movement, was second. Webster had a better one in third place on Golden King Curiosity, with more wearing quality, more substance, more draft type, and a good, true gait. This colt has improved very satisfactorily since last spring show. Cronie's entry, Scallook, was also a thick, good horse, uncommonly superior in rib and hindquarter, and a true, straight traveller. Allan, of Dalroy, had a fair quality entry fifth in Balgreggan Craigie Prince, and Morton



was sixth with the thick, good-moving, Tilbury Marcus.

### Three-Year-Olds

A good turnout of 11 entries. Moodie was easily first and second with Nicomen's Chief and Laird of Dewdney, the first a thick, good stamp of a colt, with clean defined hocks and good bones. This colt could easily carry more flesh, which would show off his build to better advantage. He travelled well as did also the second horse, which is also built on draft lines, but is not quite so typey as his stable-mate. Dollar had one of his latest importations in third place. Burgie's Last shows the effect of his journey across the water, but he has beautiful legs and feet of the most perfect pattern, and will be a hard horse to beat in six months' time. Prowse was fourth with the stylish quality, Nonpareil Blend, which travelled rather wide. Albeit he stands well on his legs and shows abundance of Clydesdale character. Fifth place went to Goodwin on the tidy, well made, Baron Clifton, and sixth to Jones, on King Victor.

### Two-Year-Olds

Seven entries came out in the two-year-olds, and it was a toss-up between McLennan's stylish, Boydarie Prince, with his good front and great quarters, and Webster's, Dunure Look Out, a bigger colt, but very sick when shown. Both had lots of quality of bone, but the first colt was a little better balanced. Prowse was third with Nonpareil A1, also a quality entry. Thomson had a growthy, clean colt fourth in Carriek IL. John Clark had the thick, short-coupled, goor-fronted, Putchacham's Best, fifth; and McKay Bros. were sixth with Marquis Rozelle.

### Yearlings

A small class, with Sandiland's Baron of Alberta, typey, but small at the top. John Dollar, second, with Afton, clean-legged, well-grown, and a superior colt to the first. Prowse, third, with Prince Tom, with a rare class of thin bone and fair action.

### Dry Mares

Prowse, first, with the handsome Nonpareil Model, of good size and weight, a first-rate open hoof head and a capital foot. Duffield, second, on Maggie Enminter, a well-fitted mare, with rather less quality. Cronie, third, with Rosemary, a well-grown mare of good type and character, but hardly so good a mover as those above her. McKinnon had two right, good entries fourth and fifth in Ryeeroff's Lass and Alberta Fashion Queen.

### Brood Mares

An excellent class of eight good females. Massie was first with Flossie Buchlyvie, an exceptionally-handsome, big matron, standing on good, strong legs and nice ground work. Her stable mate, Baroness Maid, was put second to her, but she is only a fair mare, and not in the same class with Webster's Nettie of Penkilm, which stood third and showed far more character and shapeliness, better underpinning, and truer movement. McKinnon's Gartley Girl, a big, clifty matron, close-moving and stylish, in fourth place, was also a superior mare to the second. Prowse was fifth with the sweet, matronly Flower of Carmyllie, showing her age a little, but nevertheless, with a good deal more substance than some of those above her, while her stable-mate, Nonpareil Queen, in sixth place, although smaller, is also a good type of Clydesdale female.

### Three and Two-Year-Olds

In the first class, Webster was first with Dunure Bell, and Fraser second with Lady Lovat, while in the latter McKinnon had the only entry in the well-grown, correct-moving, Jean Freeman.

### Yearlings

The yearling class brought out Massie's beautifully-boned Lakeview Maid, showing remarkable style, very pretty at the ground, with nice, close action. She was one of the best females everything considered, of the show, and should develop into a handsome mare. Second place went to her stable-mate, Lakeview Mist, another good one, and third to Gardner, on Belle of the Maples.

### Championships

Stallions, open and grand.—Massie, on Bonnie Woodside; reserve, Dollar, on Scotland's Cross. Canadian-bred champion.—Prowse, on Nonpareil Lad; reserve, Moodie, on Nicomen's Chief. Mares, open and grand.—Massie, on Flossie Buchlyvie; reserve, Prowse, on Nonpareil Model. Canadian-bred champion.—Prowse, on Nonpareil Model; reserve, Massie, on Lakeview Maid.

### Percherons

The Percheron entries, while perhaps not quite so numerous as the Clydes, were equally good, some very fine animals coming before Judge McDonald. The exhibitors were W. Hoople, Calgary; W. Robinson, Tompkins; Dr. C. Head, Regina; Layzell and Parr, Calgary; J. A. Carter, Delia; Geo. McCleary, Trochu; J. A. Long, Okotoks; G. S. F. Stewart, Calgary; Vanstone and Rogers, Calgary; D. S. Stauffer, Tompkins; J. H. Paulson, Sceptre; Dan Fraser, Brant.

### Aged Stallions

Layzell and Parr had an easy win with the beautiful dappled grey, Mercier, third in the aged class at the last Chicago International. Mercier carries more flesh since the Chicago show, is beautifully balanced, fore and aft, and moves like clockwork. Dr. Head, on the 2,360-pound Kiev, a massive, black horse of wonderful substance, good top and strong bone, made a good second. McCleary had a very fair, good-going horse in Pride of the West, third, and Robinson, on the lighter-built Lombrie, was fourth.

### Four-Year-Olds

Dr. Head, on Kiev IL, was first. This horse is strong and clean of limb, stands close to 18 hands, with great bone and muscle, wide, round feet and strong, cordy legs. Stewart, on Kapron, had a smaller horse in second place. He possessed abundance of quality, but was not, in our opinion, the equal of Vanstone and Rogers' stylish, Red Monarch, placed third. The last named horse had lots of weight to him, he was smooth of form and had the best kind of supports under him, which he handled well.

### Three-Year-Olds

Three-year-olds were a good class and again Layzell and Parr had a popular win on another of their recent importation, Aiglon Junr., a well-topped black, of great character, bone and fidelity of pattern, coupled with an easy way of walking and trotting. Fraser, on Maplegrove Harry, was a good second. This horse is substantially built and smooth. Layzell and Parr were third and fourth on Smith Creek Lagos and Teddy Bear, two good entries, the first named powerfully built, with exceptionally strong, hard, hind legs and a superb top, which, we think, entitled him to second position. Fifth went to Stauffer, on Vernon, a most creditable entry.

### Two-Year-Olds

Vanstone and Rogers were first on the black Nogent, by Moraliste, a colt which, if properly handled, will develop into a good show horse. He has a great front and strong foundation, of a well-balanced pattern, long pasterns and good action.

### Mares

In the brood mares Long had a good entry in the comely Ladybird, strong of top, with fair, good legs. In dry mares, Dr. Head showed the rare quality Mandy Lee, a roomy, neatly-fashioned mare, good over hips and croup, specially attractive in every way and fit to win in any company. She was made grand champion, with Ladybird, reserve. In stallions, Layzell and Parr captured both the coveted honor and reserve on Mercier and Aiglon Junr.

### Belgians

This increasingly popular breed put up the best show ever seen in a Calgary ring, and quite a number of horses of more than surpassing excellence made the judging of intense interest to a large number of ring-side patrons of the breed. Exhibitors were: Dr. Head, Regina; C. C. Painter and Sons, Huxley; J. J. Miller, Huxley; F. Shackleton, Olds; N. A. Feldt, Taber; Jas. D. Laferty, Calgary; W. D. McLennan, Cal-

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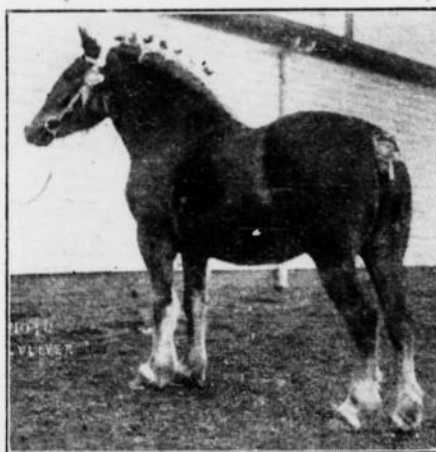
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gary; Vanstone and Rogers, Calgary; Layzell and Parr, Calgary.

### Aged Stallions

The aged class of stallions contributed one of the best shows of the breed ever seen in Western Canada. Dr. Head went to the top with Fox de Rosebeke, deep of chest, strong of back, with great muscular thighs and excellent legs, which he used to great advantage. Layzell and Parr were second with the good-moving Lois, a big, thick, good horse of drafty type and shorter leg. Vanstone and Rogers had the stylish Cyrus third, a horse of excellent appearance and easy action. Shackleton was



Lefebure's Bubbins  
Champion Belgian Mare, owned by J. J. Miller, Huxley, Alta.

fourth on Horatio, a fair horse, but not the match of Head's John De Montignies, which stood next. This massive Canadian-bred is every pound of him a Belgian. Layzell and Parr were sixth with Bismark Buster, not so big, but a good one, while Painter's Powerful, in seventh place also lacked size.

### Three-Year-Olds

Another good class, with Layzell and Parr again capturing the red on Dalmer, a colt with style and agility, beautiful balance and great substance and strength. Miller had the promising roan, Paramount Madero, second, a horse with lots of timber and heavy muscle. Vanstone and Rogers were third and fourth on two real good ones, Byron and Red Bruno, both of a compact, muscular and smoothly-turned pattern.

### Two-Year-Olds

Layzell and Parr, first and second on Ivondale Dal and Sergeant York, of the popular deep-chested, strong-backed type, although the nice, good-topped, thick Dexter, well put together and level of top, might have changed places with Sergeant York, both horses being equally good travellers.

### Mares

In the class for aged mares, Head was first with the smoothly-turned, graceful Rosa de Canada; Layzell and Parr, second, with Anastasie, perfect of balance and a good mover; Vanstone and Rogers, third, on the feminine, typey, Twilight; and Painter, fourth, on the broody-looking Eclipse.

In the three-year-olds, Miller had the sweet-balanced, beautifully-topped, outstanding Lefebure Bubbins, first. Vanstone and Rogers were second with the clean, thick, drafty Betty, with plenty of quality and modern pattern, and Painter, third, with Lady Belinda, a neat, growthy filly.

### Championships

Stallions, open and grand.—Head, on Fox de Rosebeke; reserve, Layzell and Parr, on Lois. Mares, open and grand.—Miller, on Lefebure Bubbins; reserve, Head, on Rosa de Canada.

### Shires

The show of Shires this year was large, but the entries showed a lack of feed and fitting. Some real, good exhibits were made by Miss E. M. Shakerley, Hulme, Pekisko; T. Rawlinson, Innisfail; O. Johnstone, Cochrane; Lew Chambers, Calgary; J. W. Forster and Sons, Nateby; and H. B. and F. W. Rudolph, Dalmead.

Forsters exhibited a nice lot, their mares, especially, being attractive, full of feminine character, but thin. Rudolphs had a team of greys of good size,

character and strong underpinning, but also thin. Rawlinson's Coulee Princess, beautiful as ever on top, fresh in legs, with lots of quality, deserved her honors. Miss Shakerley was well to the front in the stallion classes. Hulme Warrior, in the aged class, shows a good combination of bone and substance, with silky feather and pleasing outline. Many of the others were hardly so clean of leg as one would wish to see, while others again moved indifferently, and as already stated the greater majority lacked flesh and fitting. The awards in full are:

Shire stallion, foaled previous to 1917.—1, Hulme Warrior, Miss Shakerley, Pekisko; 2, Dunsmore Lad, T. Rawlinson; 3, Berry Creek King, Lew O. Chambers; 4, Colony Warrior, J. W. Forster and Sons; 5, Bamford Dray King, O. Johnson.

Shire stallion, foaled in 1917.—1, Hulme Peter, Miss Shakerley; 2, Hulme Charles, Miss Shakerley; 3, Berry Creek Squire, Forster; 4, Berry Creek Senator, Forster.

Shire stallion, foaled in 1918.—1, Hulme Pierce, Miss Shakerley; 2, Berry Creek Admiral, Forster; 3, Berry Creek Coming King, Forster.

Shire stallion, foaled in 1919.—1, Berry Creek Ideal, Forster.

Shire mare, foaled previous to 1917.—1, Coulee Princess, Rawlinson; 2, Hawksworth Violet, Rudolph; 3, Nicansis Gem, Rawlinson; 4, Rokeby Rule, imp., Rudolph; 5, Nevis Mayflower, Forster; 6, Boro Shapeley, imp., Rudolph.

Shire mare, foaled in 1917.—1, Langdon Lass, H. B. and F. W. Rudolph.

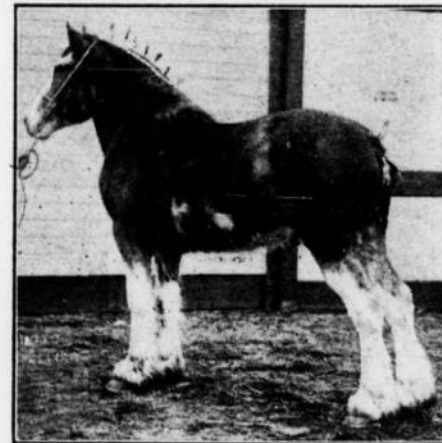
Shire mare, foaled in 1918.—2, Wave-ney Beauty, H. B. and F. W. Rudolph.

Shire mare, foaled in 1919.—1, Berry Creek Mary, J. W. Forster and Sons; 2, Dorothy R., T. Rawlinson.

Champion Shire mare, any age.—Langdon Lass, F. W. Rudolph; reserve, Coulee Princess, T. Rawlinson.

### The Agricultural, Heavy Draft and Grade Classes

The exhibits in the above named classes attracted a great deal of attention. The show of Clydesdale geldings was excellent, the animals exhibiting the substance, range, quality and action demanded of the breed. Special mention must be made of the Burns' exhibit in singles, doubles, four and six-horse teams. Rumour has it that these geldings will shortly leave the province, and if true, is infinitely to be regretted. P. Burns has done more to foster the Clydesdale industry in Western Canada by the showing of his high-class horses than any other single factor or combination of factors, and it is now up to all Clydesdale enthusiasts who have the interests of the breed at heart, to get down to work and see that these geldings do not leave Alberta. To return to the show classes the Burns gelding, Chief, displays remarkable flash action to match his drafty build, long pasterns and good feet. McKay Bros., of Carmangay, with Donald and



Nicomen's Chief

Moodie's Reserve Canadian-bred Champion at Calgary, 1920.

Sandy, purchased last year from W. I. Elder, Brandon, who got them from the Indian Head Experimental Farm, where W. H. Gibson fed and fitted them, were another strong attraction, winning easily in the team classes. These Baron of Arcola geldings carry less flesh than they did last year, but they have grown considerably, and are of very drafty and dressy proportions. The teams put up a great show, as did also the four-horse teams which were all skillfully fitted and well driven. Alex. Ingram, of Calgary, also exhibited a strong string and contributed materially to the strength of the agricultural classes as well as in the four-horse teams. The awards follow:

Agricultural team, mares or geldings.—1, A. Ingram, Calgary.

Agricultural dry mare or gelding, foaled previous to 1916.—1, Lady, 2, Kate, A. Ingram.

Agricultural brood mare, foaled previous to 1916, heavy in foal or with foal at side.—1, Belle, Lew O. Chambers, Calgary; 2, Polly, W. Hackney, Calgary.

Agricultural foal of 1919.—1, June, Massie Bros.; 2, Polly Ann, W. Hackney; 3, Nigger, Lew O. Chambers.





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Agricultural mare or gelding, pure-bred or grade.—1, Lady, A. Ingram; 2, Rosemary, Thomas Cronie, Calgary; 3, Polly, W. Hackney.

Agricultural team, mares or geldings, pure-bred or grade.—1, A. Ingram.

Heavy draught team, mares or geldings, pure-bred or grade.—1, Donald and Sandy, McKay Bros.; 2, Farmer and Diamond, P. Burns and Co.; 3, Chief and King, P. Burns and Co.; 4, Rokeby Hale and Heather Belle, H. B. and F. W. Rudolph.

Heavy draught mare or gelding, foaled previous to 1916.—1, Chief, P. Burns and Co.; 2, Donald, McKay Bros.; 3, Sandy, McKay Bros.; 4, Farmer, P. Burns and Co.; 5, Jim B., G. H. Hutton, Lacombe.

Heavy draught foal of 1919.—1, Jean, Massie Bros., Midnapore; 2, Rose, Massie Bros.; 3, Captain, Lew O. Chambers.

Heavy draught filly or gelding, foaled in 1918.—1, Lady Mons, W. N. Elliott.

Heavy draught mare or gelding, pure-bred or grade.—1, Chief, P. Burns and Co.; 2, Donald, 3, Sandy, McKay Bros.; 4, Maggie Enninteer, J. H. Duffield, Retlaw; 5, Farmer, P. Burns and Co.; 6, Jim B., G. H. Hutton, Lacombe.

Heavy draught team, mares or geldings.—1, Donald and Sandy, McKay Bros.; 2, Chief and King, P. Burns and Co.; 3, Farmer and Diamond, P. Burns and Co.

Four-horse team, pure-breds, grades or crosses, each horse to weigh 1,400 pounds or over.—1, P. Burns and Co.; 2, A. Ingram, Calgary; 3, Massie Bros., Midnapore. The Palliser Hotel presents a trophy to the winner of this class.

Best pair grade mares or geldings, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion.—1, Donald and Sandy, McKay Bros.; 2, Chief and King, P. Burns and Co.; 3, Farmer and Diamond, P. Burns and Co.

Best single grade mare or gelding, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion.—1, Chief, P. Burns and Co.; 2, Donald, McKay Bros.; 3, Sandy, McKay Bros.; 4, Lady, A. Ingram. Clydesdale stallion and five of his get.—1, Massie Bros.

## In Livestock Circles

### Alberta Stockmen Sell Horses

John Clark, Gleichen, Alberta, reports the sale of a Clydesdale stallion and two mares to Carl Sheets, of Standard, and the stallion, Roy Putschach, to H. H. Ellis, of the same place. Thomas Cronie, of Calgary, has just sold the prize-winning mare, Rosemary, to Alex. Stronach, Delta; a filly to Frank Tucker, Davisburg, and the Clydesdale stallion, Oxford Pride, by Oxford Baron, as well as a Braw Lad mare to Fred Davis, of Davisburg. He also sold the colt, Calgary Security, to George Anderson, Morrin, Alberta.

### Weir Purchases Another Stallion

Norman A. Weir, of Killan Stock Farm, Ohaton, Alberta, in addition to purchasing the Clydesdale stallion, Craigie Masterpiece, for the Alberta government, purchased on his own account for use in the Killan Clydesdale stud a yearling colt of the best blood and breeding. The price paid for this colt, it is understood, is



Scotland's Cross

Calgary Reserve Champion Clydesdale Stallion. A. L. Dollar.

higher than that paid for any stallion which has yet left Scotland for a private owner's use. Details of the breeding and other particulars will appear in The Guide at an early date.

### Prowse Lets Nonpareil Lad

John Prowse, Nonpareil Stock Farm, Gleichen, Alberta, has again leased the Clydesdale stallion, Nonpareil Lad, to the Green Valley Horse Breeders' Club, Lougheed, Alberta, for a term of two years. This horse has done well in the Lougheed locality, and has left some very fine stock.

### Alberta Horse Breeders Meet

At a meeting of the Alberta Breeders' Association, held at Calgary, during the week of the Spring Show, it was decided that a uniform standard of inspection of stallions to be used in the various provinces of the Dominion be advocated, and that the matter be taken up by the Stallion Enrollment Committee. Another matter taken up was the elimination of

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A Group of Dygert's Belgians.

Time given to responsible parties, and will accept either horses or cattle in exchange on our stallions or mares at their market value.

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6 BELGIANS  
12 PERCHERONS  
2 CLYDESDALES

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Will deal for farm work horses or other stallions on almost any terms.

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Cordova, Man. C. M. Rear.



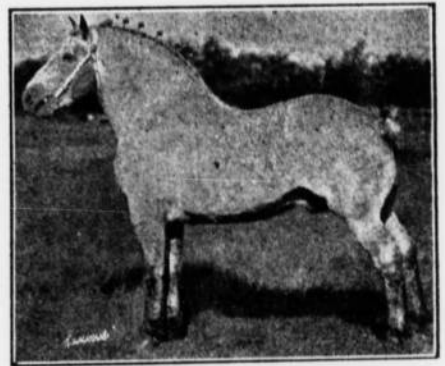
FAIRVIEW MAJOR, Junior, Champion and Reserve Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair, 1918.

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with quality, action, and the choicest lines of breeding characterize our present stock of

## CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

A new importation just received containing several prize winners.



MARSHALL—One of my last importations.

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SPARROW RANCH, MIDNAPORE, ALTA. ARM RIVER STOCK FARM, GIRVIN, SASK. Yearling Bulls and Heifers for Sale.

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33 LORRAINE, CALGARY, ALTA.



Martin Fairfax.

## WOODLANDS STOCK FARM

We have several choice Ayrshires, Males and Females, for sale at very reasonable prices. These stock are of the very best as we have been selecting for years the large cows with big milk records. Cows from this herd have won over all breeds at milking competitions at the big fairs.

**RICHARDS BROS.**

**RED DEER, ALTA.**



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We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, imp., Oakland Star, imp., and Right Sort, imp.

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## Shorthorns and Clydesdales

A few SHORTHORN Females for Sale, also Two Good CLYDESDALE Mares.

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Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 700 head I will sell a number of Choice Yearling Heifers, Two-year-old Heifers in Calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful Cows, safe in calf. I have also 40 Bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and see these Cattle or Write.

**FRANK COLLICUT, 636-11th Avenue W., Calgary**



## Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association Pure-bred Cattle Sale SASKATOON, SASK.

**BREEDERS:** Are you fitting a few nice bulls and females for this sale on **MAY 26th and 27th, 1920.**

This is the first sale under the control of the association to be held in the North. It will be good advertising for you to be represented at it.

**ENTRIES POSITIVELY CLOSE MAY 1st.**

For Rules, Entry Forms, etc., write the Secretary, **J. G. ROBERTSON, Regina.**

## Dollar's Clydesdales

New importation just landed, including some noted Scottish prize winners and premium horses by such stock getters as Scotland's Victor, Royal Favorite, Baron of Burgie, Scotland's Bluebell, and Union Jack, out of mares whose dams and grand dams were famous Highland and Cawdor Cup winners. I have others by Hamlet, Scotland's Choice, Clifton Monarch, Lothario, and Concrete; all of them Calgary prize winners. I can supply you with a horse of any age and choicest breeding on terms to suit you. Write me.

**A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta.** Stables in Town **PHONE 194**



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I have for Special Sale this Spring some Big Husky, Healthy Clydesdale Stallion Colts, coming three years old. They are extra well bred from imported stock on both sides, and two of them stood First and Second in three-year-old class at 1920 Calgary Spring Show. One of them also was Reserve Canadian-bred Champion. Have lots of style and quality and have been reared in the open.

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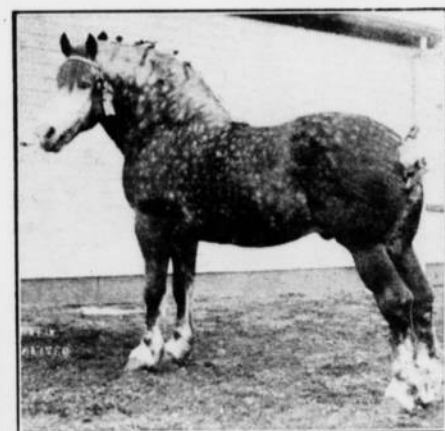
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the unequal competition of city men against farmers in agricultural horse classes at the various fairs, and it was decided that 1,600 pounds be the limit at which agricultural horses shall be entered in the show-ring classes, the change to apply at the summer fairs. The annual report of the association showed receipts of \$10,919.52, with disbursements of \$11,154.80—a net loss for the year of \$235.28, which however, is covered by a special grant from the Calgary Exhibition. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Directors, D. Thornburn, Davisburg; Robert Riddle, Davisburg;



**Mercier**

Grand Champion Percheron Male, Calgary Spring Show. Owned by Layzell and Parr.

Norman A. Weir, Ohaton; William Moodie, De Winton; A. L. Dollar, High River; Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail; George Spence, Cremona; Alex. Webster, Lacombe; John A. Grant, Black Diamond; Tom McMillan, Okotoks; Fred Johnson, Calgary; George Hoadley, Okotoks; Geo. Lane, Calgary; W. L. Carlyle, Calgary; Geo. H. Hutton, Calgary; J. W. Durno, Calgary; Tom Cronie, Calgary; Duncan Clark, Cluny; William Lindsay, Strome; A. Massie, Midnapore; John Prowse, Cluny; W. D. McLennan, Calgary; O. E. Brown, Calgary; W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde. At a meeting of the directors held immediately after the general meeting, E. D. Adams was elected president; W. L. Carlyle, vice-president; Norman A. Weir, second vice-president; and an executive committee composed of these officers and the following directors: Fred Johnson, Andrew Dollar and David Thorburn.

### Cattle Breeders Meet

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, held in Calgary, during the week of the Spring Horse Show, some changes in the arrangement of the cattle sales compared with former practices was decided upon. These are the discontinuance of the loading fee of 75 cents and an increase in the entry fee from \$2.00 to \$4.00—the selling commission to remain at three per cent., a uniform charge of \$5.00 for animals sold privately, and a charge of \$2.50 for publishing extended pedigrees. After the presentation of the annual report and financial statement by E. L. Richardson, secretary, the meeting was addressed by Professor George E. Day, secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association; S. G. Carlyle, livestock commissioner for the province of Alberta; R. S. Hamer, Ottawa, and George H. Hutton, of Calgary, the latter asking for the hearty co-operation of all the members in connection with the forthcoming cattle dipping for the eradication of mange. The following officers were elected for 1920: Hon. president, Hon. Duncan Marshall; president, Frank Collicutt, Crossfield; first vice-president, G. H. Hutton, Calgary; second vice-president, John Wilson, Innisfail; associate director, Alex. Galbraith, Edmonton; directors: Frank Collicutt, Crossfield; Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; G. H. Hutton, Calgary; John Wilson, Innisfail; S. M. Mace, High River; J. L. Walters, Clive; A. W. Latimer, Bowden; Percy H. Talbot, Lacombe; Charles G. Beeching, De Winton; John McD. Davidson, Coaldale; John F. Day, Red Deer; Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; T. R. Ralphs, Calgary; Thos. Laycock, Calgary and Ronald M. Pym, Mirror.

### Alberta Hereford Breeders Meet

At the third annual meeting of the Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association, held at Calgary, on the 22nd ult., the president, John McD. Davidson, of Coaldale, reviewed to a good attendance of members some of the troubles of the past year from shortage of feed and dear labor, which had worked adversely against the breeders. Mr. Davidson, however, predicted better times ahead for the Hereford men, and pointed out that prospects were decidedly encouraging. The report of the secretary showed the finances of the association in good shape, with a steadily increasing membership. It was decided to pay the transportation of one delegate from Alberta to the annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Association each year. The question of a fieldman for Western Canada was also discussed, but no definite steps were taken in this matter. Professor Dowell, of the University of Alberta, addressed the meeting and expressed the willingness of the university to do everything possible to encourage beef production in Alberta. He told of the progress made with the calves donated by the various members which will be shown at the Chicago International in 1920. W. F. Stevens, secretary of the Cattlemen's Protective Association, also addressed the meeting and urged the taking

up of grazing leases, for which enormous stretches of pasture to the north of Edmonton are available, too far as yet from the railroads for farming purposes, but highly suitable for cattle grazing. The new officers for the coming year are: Hon. presidents, Lieut.-Governor Brett, Edmonton; Hon. S. F. Toime, minister of agriculture, Ottawa; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, board of railway commissioners, Ottawa; Hon. Duncan Marshall, Edmonton; Sidney G. Carlyle, livestock commissioner, Edmonton; president, John McD. Davidson, Coaldale; vice-president, George E. Fuller, Midnapore; directors: O. A. Boggs, Daysland; Frank Collicutt, Crossfield; W. H. Curtice, Shepard; S. M. Mace, Pekisko; John Wilson, Innisfail; secretary-treasurer, Thos. Bellew, Calgary.

### Registration Fee of \$150 on United States Percherons

At a meeting of the Canadian Percheron Breeders' Association, held in Calgary, during the week of the spring show, the matter of increasing the registration fee for Percheron horses imported from the United States, was discussed, and a resolution was passed that the constitution be so amended that a fee of \$150 be required for the registration of all animals purchased in the United States and brought to Canada. A committee consisting of A. E. Davenport, Acme; R. C. Upper, Calgary; O. E. Arnstead, Staveland, was appointed to deal with the purchase and control of the Percheron stallion which the Alberta government will acquire at an early date, and a meeting in this connection will be held during the week of Edmonton Spring Show, when all matters pertaining to the purchase of this horse will be discussed.

### Dr. Head Sells Good Mare

Dr. Charles Head, Regina, Sask., the well-known importer of Percheron and Belgian horses, reports the sale of his good Belgian mare, Rosa de Canada, to J. J. Miller, of Huxley, Alberta. Rosa de Canada has been shown only three times at Western Canadian fairs, and each time has carried off the first prize ribbon. The price paid for this mare is the largest ever paid for a Belgian female in Canada.

### Federal Department Activities

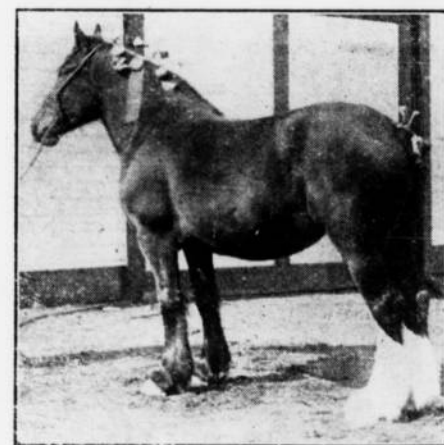
Poultry culling demonstrations that have been carried on by the federal livestock branch, have clearly proved that it is possible to take out from 40 to 60 per cent. of the stock in the average farm flock and still leave the farmer with as many eggs per day as he was getting before. The value of this knowledge to the farmers of Canada can hardly be over-estimated.

An equally valuable service of the federal livestock branch is the grading of market wool. According to the report of the minister for the fiscal year ending 1918-19, approximately 4,550,000 pounds of wool were systematically graded and sold co-operatively.

### Alberta Clydesdale Men Meet

The annual meeting of the Alberta Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association, was held in the Y.M.C.A. Building, Victoria Park, Calgary, on the 23rd day of March, 1920, at 10 o'clock a.m. D. Thorburn, president, in the chair.

The purchase by the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, of the Clydesdale stallion, Craigie Masterpiece, was very



**Flossie Buchlyvie**

Massie Bros.' Grand Champion Clydesdale Mare.

favorably commented on by several of those present. Mr. Weir addressing the meeting regarding his appointment by the minister to try and locate a suitable stallion, his trip to the Old Country, and his visits to different stud farms whilst in Scotland. It was moved by J. G. Clark, seconded by R. Riddle, that the secretary forward to the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, for the province of Alberta, Jas. Picken, The Torrs, Kirkcudbrightshire, and to N. A. Weir, letters conveying to them the appreciation of the association, to Mr. Marshall for having made it possible to purchase the horse, to Mr. Picken for the great assistance given to Mr. Weir whilst endeavoring to purchase the horse, and to Mr. Weir for the time and trouble he spent in locating a suitable animal.

In the matter of advertising, after considerable discussion it was suggested that the committee re advertising, still carry on and endeavor to arrange for suitable advertising just so soon as a favorable opportunity occurs.

In reference to membership it was moved by N. A. Weir and seconded by J. G. Clark, that the secretary forward to all those interested in the breeding of Clydesdale horses, a circular regarding membership.



## Don't Wear a Truss



**BROOKS' APPLIANCE**, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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**Delawares, White  
Snowdrops, White  
Pingarees, White  
Bovees**

These are No. 1 Stock and in first-class condition. Prices on application.

We are always prepared to handle car lots of Potatoes, and straight or mixed cars of Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Cabbage and vegetables of all kinds. Wire us what your requirements are or what you have to offer.

## Allied Horses Clipped

Horses of Allied armies were clipped regularly. Army veterinarians knew that clipped horses were much less liable to sickness—did better work and gave longer service. The machine adopted was the Stewart Ball-bearing No. 1. It lasts a lifetime. Get one from your dealer—the machine that always satisfies. Write for new catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, Dept. A171, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.



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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce **inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly** as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises; stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

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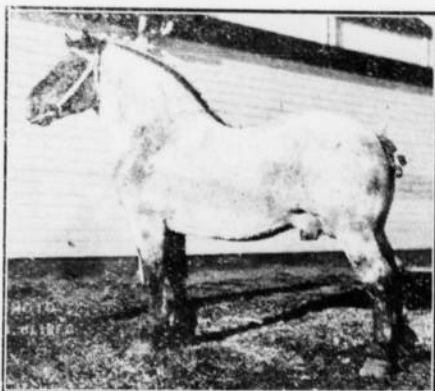
The secretary reported that he was very much disappointed in the number of entries received for the future of 1920, to be held in Edmonton, during the coming summer exhibition.

The financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1919, was then read, and was approved on the motion of Wm. Lindsay, seconded by A. L. Dollar.

On the motion of N. A. Weir, seconded by Jno. Clark, Messrs. A. L. Dollar and Duncan Clark were appointed a committee to safeguard the interests of the Clydesdale breeders and also the vendors in connection with the sale of horses to be held on the 26th instant.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: President, N. A. Weir, Oshawa; first vice-president, A. L. Dollar, High River; second vice-president, D. Thorburn, Davisburg; secretary-treasurer, E. D. Adams, Calgary; directors: John Clark, Gleichen; W. S. McKinnon, Olds; Thos. Cronie, Calgary; Wm. Lindsay, Strome; W. D. McLennan, Calgary; J. G. Clark, Clark Manor; J. Prowse, Cluny; R. J. Riddle, De Winton; Duncan Clark, Cluny; A. Webster, La-combe; Geo. Cresswell, Edmonton; auditor, H. R. Dudley-Smith, Calgary.

It was moved by T. Cronie, seconded by N. A. Weir, that the secretary convey to Hon. Geo. Hoadley, a letter of appreciation for the great services rendered to this association at the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.



Fox de Rosebeke

Grand Champion Belgian Stallion, Calgary Spring Show. Owned by Dr. Head, Regina.

### Record Prices for Draft Horses

The highest prices ever paid for draft horses bought in the open market at Chicago, have just been placed on record. Messrs. Richards and Slipp, of Fort Fairfield, Maine, spent two weeks at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, purchasing a consignment for shipment to the potato fields of Maine. Their selections were deep-bodied, powerfully-built drafters, averaging over 1,800 pounds each in weight and costing more than \$450 each, f.o.b. Chicago. One pair sold for considerably over \$1,000. Good judges consider this to be the best car load of draft horses ever bought on the Chicago market.

The rise in prices for good draft horses and mules, in spite of the existence of more than 21,000,000 horses and almost 5,000,000 mules on farms, indicates how agricultural and transportation needs are growing. Good authorities predict a steady rise in prices of horses and mules for the next three years.

### Dipping Deferred

At a general meeting of the Cattlemen's Protective Association, held in Calgary, March 26, it was decided to have the first of the two compulsory general dips on June 23, as cattle would not be sufficiently strong before that date. Severity of the winter, lateness of spring and shortage, have been the contributing causes responsible for this setback.

The second question dealt with was the duration of the bond signed by the members. A resolution was adopted providing that the bond might be terminated by a majority vote at any general meeting called for that purpose, and further, that the obligation of any individual member might be terminated by him or his legal representative upon not less than 30 days notice prior to the end of any fiscal year of the association, such notice to be in writing and served upon the president or acting-president, provided that all dues owing by such member up to that time have been discharged in full.

The third question was the matter of determining the amount which each member should contribute to the support of the association. It was decided that each member should contribute pro rata according to the number of cattle owned by or controlled by him. Details to be worked out by a committee appointed by the president and submitted to the members at the next general meeting.

### Suspend Condemnation Tax

A conference was held on March 24, between the Federal Department of Agriculture and representatives of the Meat-Packing Industry of Canada, following which the minister of agriculture authorized a 90-day suspension of the order prohibiting the collection of the Condemnation Tax on livestock sold on public stock yards. In the interval, a committee with equal representation from producers, Canadian packers and the Federal Department of Agriculture, will go fully into the question of condemnation and endeavor to evolve a constructive policy, the application of which shall be fair to all concerned, and at the same time, effective in steadily reducing disease in Canadian livestock.



## Do YOU live in Gopherville?

Yes, if your farm is infested with gophers—you live in Gopherville! But *why* do you do it? Cut out the gophers! Kill 'em! They destroy farm values and your annual yield.

Gophers prevent you from getting from 2 to 10 bushels per acre you might get as easily as not. This, in dollars at today's prices for grain, means \$400, perhaps \$1,000 or \$1,500 for each 100 acres.

## Kill-Em-Quick

at a cost of \$1.20 for 100 acres, will stop all of this loss! Kick out the gophers and you and your family won't live in Gopherville. You can all go on a visiting trip this coming fall. If the gophers eat up your trip—you, wife and kids will *sure* stay at home!

It pays us of course to sell Kill-Em-Quick at this absurdly low price—or we would not do it; but it pays you a thousand times more! You get the big profit on the \$1.20—we get the small. But that's as it should be. It's business. We want you however to see that it's vital for you to kill gophers with Kill-Em-Quick. You will hardly believe your eyes when you see the number of dead gophers! Be quick. Kill 'em early and late! Or, if you have mortgaged your farm, they may kill you!



100-acre size  
\$1.20  
40-acre size  
60c

We are offering cash prizes of \$250 to Boys and Girls of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba under 21 years living on farms, who will take the best photographs of dead gophers killed by our Kill-Em-Quick.

Go to your Druggist or Dealer in town and get one of the Contest Blanks for your son or daughter. If you can't get a blank, or can't get Kill-Em-Quick, write us and we'll send you some blanks and mail you direct and postpaid a package of Kill-Em-Quick on receipt of the price quoted!

Kill-Em-Quick Co. (Canada) Ltd., Regina, Sask.

## Farmer Jones Convertible Packer

Will considerably more than pay for itself in the saving of time and labor—and in a bigger crop yield.

The secret of a good crop lies in the preparation of a perfect seed bed that holds moisture.

No other farm implement does the work like the Farmer Jones. It breaks the ground more closely than the harrow, leaves a coarse, granular mulch after the plow—and prevents soil hardening and escape of moisture.

The Farmer Jones is made to fit any job. It is quickly converted into a sub-surface packer by simply removing mulcher wheels.

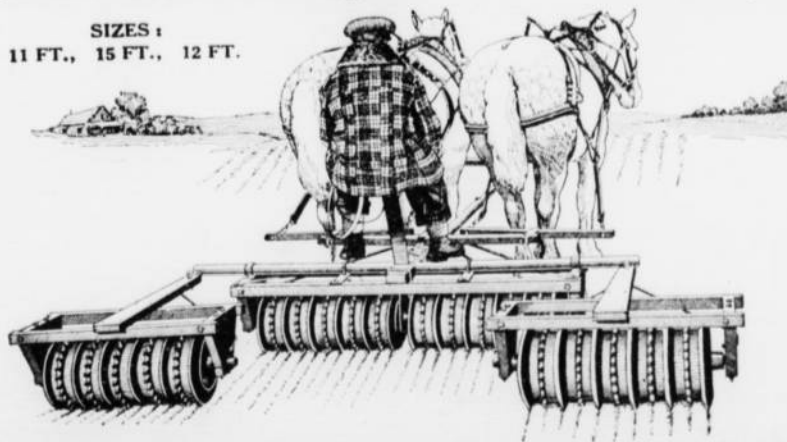
Ask your dealer to show the Farmer Jones—You can tell it by its green rings. Write us for full particulars.

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11 FT., 15 FT., 12 FT.



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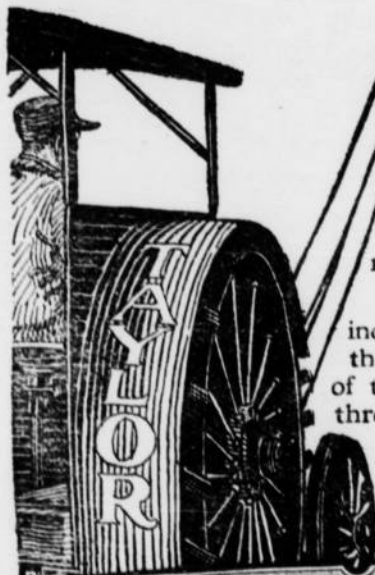


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## Aultman-Taylor 15-30 Kerosene Tractor

This 15-30 is no ordinary tractor. It handles four 14-inch plows where others of equal rating handle only three. And none can surpass it for belt work. It will wade right through the toughest work of any kind that any average farmer sets out to do. Year 'round tests on thousands of farms prove it to be the most logical light weight, low-upkeep-cost tractor for you.



**The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co.**  
Mansfield • • • Ohio



**Hyatt Roller Cylinder Bearings**  
Hyatt Roller Cylinder Bearings effect a saving of several Horse Power in the operation of the machine and avoid any possibility of heated bearings. Your small tractor will operate a Hyatt equipped New Century when it would be impossible to operate a smaller size machine without these bearings.



**Universal Rotary Straw Rack**  
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## The Loose Top Soils of Western Canada

*A Description of the Loose Top Soils with Suggestions for Handling Them, as gathered from the Actual Experience of Farmers*  
—By J. F. Booth, B.S.A.

**W**ITH the object of getting some first hand information on the method of handling loose top soils, the writer during the early summer of 1918 spent several weeks studying the work among the farmers in the largest area of such soils in western Canada. Representative farmers were visited over this entire area and from the reports thus obtained and from observations made on the grounds a fairly comprehensive knowledge of such soils, together with the method of handling them, was obtained.

The area visited lies largely between the Swift Current-Empress line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Goose Lake branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, with the south branch of the Saskatchewan River traversing the southern portion of the district. Roughly speaking, the eastern and western boundaries of this area are ranges 13 and 24, west of the 3rd Meridian, respectively. It is impossible to estimate exactly the area of this district because of the difficulty in determining the exact boundary but the acreage is approximately 2,500,000, all of which may be brought under the plow and much of which already has.

In addition, there are other areas of a smaller nature scattered through the province of Saskatchewan, but no attempt has been made to estimate the acreage contained in these districts. The problem, however, is the same for all such districts.

Now, the reader may ask, "what constitutes a loose top soil, and wherein does this soil differ from the general run of soils?" To the answering of this question I propose to devote a few lines.

### Prairie Condition

The name "loose top" is derived from the nature of the soil, both in the prairie and in the cultivated stages. In the prairie condition the soil is "spongy," or loose on top for a depth of several inches. The soil on the surface may be brushed aside with the toe of one's shoe.

Native vegetation is at times scarce and at all times the grass is of a "bunchy" nature, though it is said to be very good feed. Sage brush covers most of this area and the plants often grow to immense sizes. The land is for the most part level or slightly rolling with no scrub or bush.

This so-called "loose top" soil bakes very badly and cracks become so wide that the wheel of a plow may sink to the axle when the land is being broken. As a result of this "cracking" of the soil the water of a rain, especially a heavy rain, pours into these cracks instead of being absorbed by the surface soil to the extent that it should be. In the winter the heavy frosts freeze this accumulated moisture or moist subsoil and the subsequent bulging causes what is known as a "hummocky surface." These "hummocks" are, of course, much worse in the low-lying land where the water runs from the surrounding elevations. The land is generally so level, however, that most of the loose top area is covered with this type of surface.

Before the settlers arrived this territory was spoken of among the ranchers and in the early writings of the West as the Saskatchewan desert. In those days when cultivation was still unknown, prairie fires were very prevalent and the damage done by such fires very extensive. At the time of the arrival

of the early settlers a large acreage of this land bore practically no grass, but in the course of a few years grass again covered the plains. The explanation seems quite clear. The range was destroyed by a disastrous prairie fire the fall previous to the incoming of the first settlers. Because of the loose, open nature of the soil it seems certain that a hot prairie fire would not only destroy the grass but would also burn the roots, thus preventing the growth of grass for several years.

### Loose Top Soil in Cultivated Stage

The natural color of this soil when turned up ranges from a rich brown to a black. In the low spots or rather in the very slight depressions this color gave way to a slate blue. This soil when plowed always turns over damp even in the driest weather. If a period of drought exists after plowing, the soil dries into solid cakes like lime. Again like lime the soil "slakes" in a rain, the solid cakes break up and run together which afterwards results in severe "cracking" of the surface, if not given the necessary cultivation.

The peculiar nature of this soil is clearly illustrated by a study of any heavily travelled road running through the district. Instead of the customary dust the surface will be found covered with a layer of "pebbly" soil. When brushed aside the solid, cracked surface of the road is exposed.

### Breaking the Prairie Sod

It may be thought by many that this soil because of its loose nature is easily handled, but such is not the case.

Although known as loose top, the soil is in reality very heavy and sticky. The result is that only rod plows can be used. Wherever rod or disc plows must be used, it is evident that more power is required to handle the plow and other implements used.

When breaking the prairie to kill the native vegetation and prepare the soil for subsequent cropping, the sulky plow is by far the most popular implement. The sulky is nearly always equipped with rod bottoms and drawn by either five or six horses. A comparison of the power required to handle an implement in this type of soil with that required to handle most hard top soils is shown by the fact that in the hard top soil districts seldom more than four horses are required to handle these sulkies.

Because of the tendency of the land to bake into hard cakes, the drag (float or scrubber) is used very extensively soon after breaking with satisfactory results.

Following this operation double disking each way is the general practice and to finish the season's cultivation a single or double stroke of the harrows is given the land before the fall freeze up.

### The First Crop and the Wire Worm

This district has been settled and put under cultivation extensively during the past 12 years. Following the custom in older districts the first settlers seeded their first breaking to wheat, but one or two trials of wheat on breaking convinced them that it was not a success. Investigations disclosed the fact that the wire worm existed in this soil during the year following the breaking of the prairie.

These wire worms, which are about

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one inch in length, about as large around as the lead of a pencil, yellowish brown in color and wiry in nature, are found in large numbers in nearly all loose top soils. The peculiar looseness of this soil makes it a favorable medium for the home of the wire worm. This worm lives upon the roots of grass and certain cultivated crops. The writer found many farmers during the past spring attributing the damage in their grain crop to cut worms, where a careful examination exhibited no evidence of cut worms, though, it is true that cut worms were very active in certain districts during the spring of 1919. The latter worm, however, cuts the plant off just at the surface of the ground, while the wire worm undermines the vitality of the plant by cutting its roots.

Various measures for the control of these pests have been suggested of recent years, but these early settlers had no access to such records. They observed, however, that flax was less liable to attack than wheat or oats and so the custom of seeding breaking to flax the following spring became the practice in these districts. It is not contended that the wire worm will not attack the roots of flax but it is a fact that flax is less liable to damage from this pest than many of the cereal crops. This fact has been largely responsible for making this one of the largest flax producing areas of the West.

#### The Second Crop

The second crop is practically always wheat. In many cases no previous cultivation is given the land, while in others fall or spring cultivation is the rule. Oats sometimes take the place of wheat as a second crop but more generally they constitute a third crop.

#### The Summerfallow

The third year after breaking the land is summerfallowed. Many are now of the opinion that fallowing after taking one crop from breaking is the best practice because they contend that it requires two years to kill the grass and eliminate the danger of wire worms. Furthermore, the recent dry summers which have hit this area and the subsequent light crops have forced many to the conclusion that they must fallow more often, perhaps as often as every other year, if they are to get returns that will justify farming.

Plowing the fallow is done with disc plows. Where the work is done with horses a gang plow is generally used. A great deal of engine plowing is being done of recent years, in both breaking and summerfallowing, the level land, freedom from sloughs and stones making the use of engines particularly favorable.

The later cultivation of the fallow is done chiefly with the disc, the cultivator and the drag harrows. The cultivator is finding more users of recent years and seems particularly adapted to this type of soil.

#### The Popular Crop Rotation

Wheat is the popular crop after summerfallow, followed by a second crop of wheat or sometimes flax or oats.

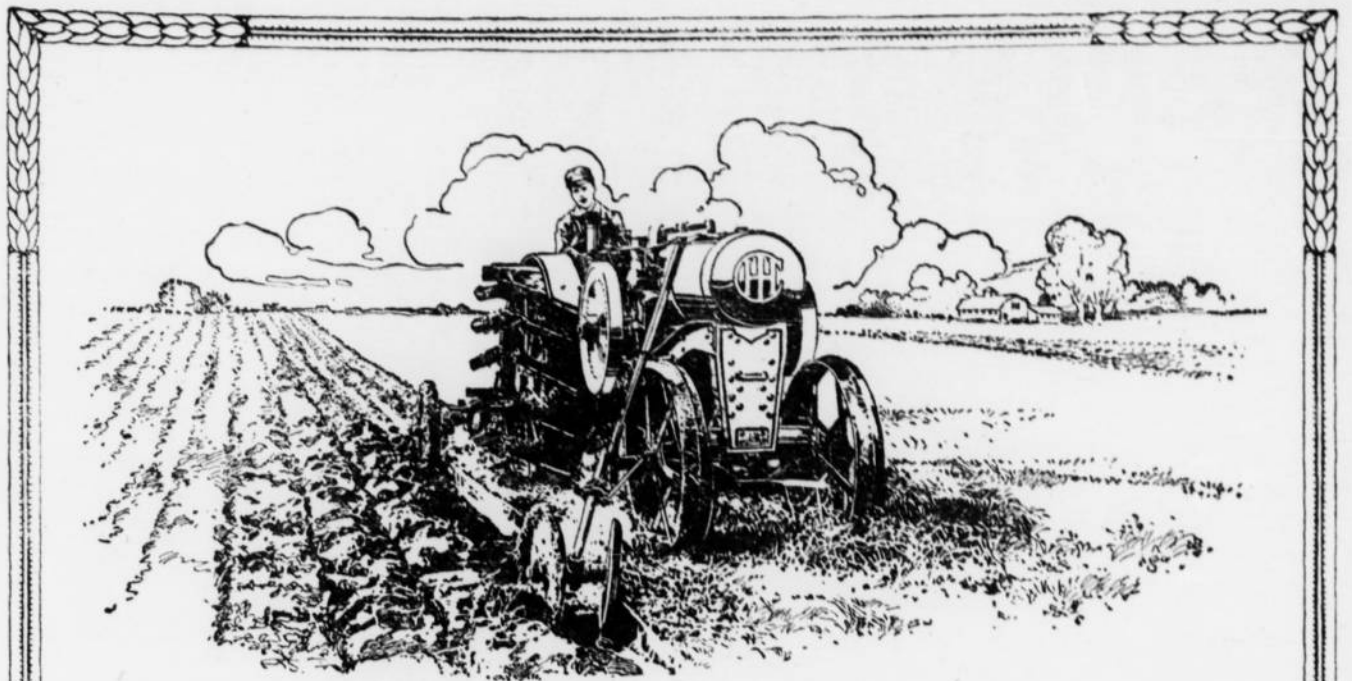
During the early days when farmers were anxious to get on their feet three or more crops were taken off, sometimes five or six, before summerfallowing, but experience has since shown that no more than two crops should be taken off between fallows. It has been found that if a field gets grassy, as is nearly always the case where more than two crops are taken in succession, the wire worms return to the soil in large numbers.

#### Weeds

It is a peculiar fact that loose top soil, wire worms and poverty weed are all found in the same locality. During the past spring the Saskatchewan Better Farming Train visited a number of the towns on the southern edge of this territory. More questions were asked of the writer concerning the identification and eradication of poverty weed than were asked of all other subjects combined.

The following suggestions for the control of this weed are taken from the "Weeds" bulletin put out by the Weeds and Seed branch, department of agriculture, Regina, copies of which may be had upon application.

"How to eradicate this persistent pest is yet largely a matter of theory,



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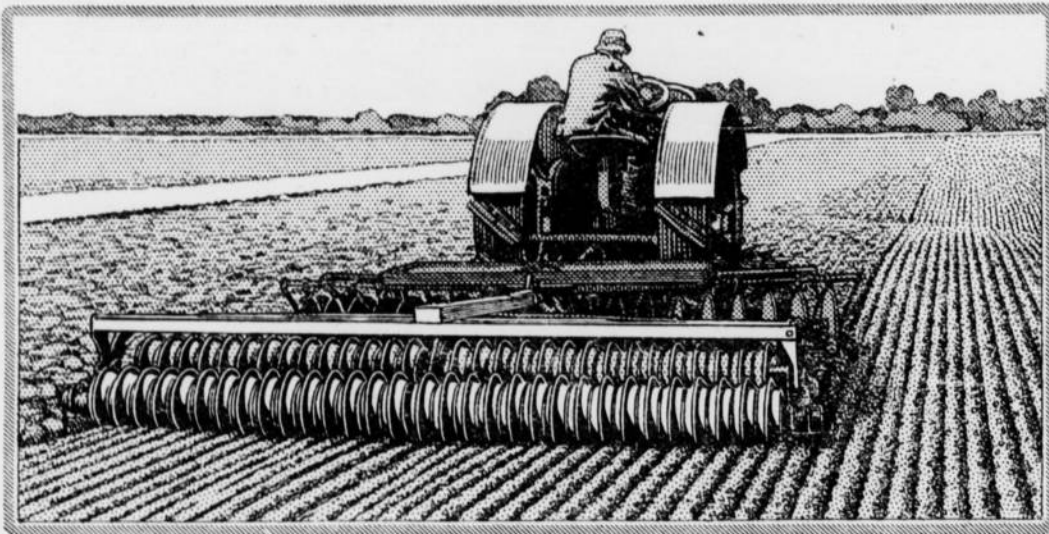
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but as it is a perennial and has a long and tough underground rootstock deep plowing is recommended late in the fall when the land is dry. Follow this up the next spring with the necessary top tillage, preferably with a duck-foot cultivator to pull the roots up on top to wilt and die. Then plow deeply again after the rainy, growing season is over or just before harvest. Additional similar top tillage from that till winter will so kill or weaken the plants that the following year's crop will usually choke out the remaining plants. Where poverty weed is bad in no case should a stubble crop be sown. It is thought that when a fallow is handled as set forth and then sowed about the 25th of August to winter rye, the vigorous early growing rye, in the following spring, will beat out the poverty weed from the start. Seeding down to brome or rye grass also seems to crowd out this weed, which never seems to show up much even in the virgin prairie."

Everyone who has had anything to do with this weed agrees that there is no hard and fast rule for its eradication but the above suggestions are perhaps the best that are offered at the present and they are offered for what they are worth, realizing at the same time that like everything else there is room for improvement.

The poverty weed is not the only weed that will be found in loose top areas, for wherever flax is grown extensively there you will find most of the small seeded weeds, particularly the mustards. The use of clean seed, fall and spring cultivation and frequent summerfallowing followed by surface tillage will do much toward controlling these persistent robbers of profit.

#### Conclusions

Breaking. If the season is dry the mould board plow can be used but otherwise rod or disc plows are used.

Continuous cultivation of the breaking until late in the fall will do much toward destroying grass and roots and at the same time will aid in the destruction of wire worms.

The first crop should be flax.

The second crop should be wheat on fall or spring plowing or if the season has been dry, on cultivated stubble. A part of the second year's crop should be oats.

The third year after breaking the land should be fallowed. Very few farmers take more than two crops and many now believe better results are obtained by fallowing after the first crop.

If the land is allowed to become grassy the wire worm again returns in large numbers.

Rotation: The popular rotation after the first fallow is wheat, wheat and fallow, with occasionally oats or flax taking the place of a part or all of the second crop.

#### Variety of Oats

Q.—What variety of oats would be most satisfactory in this territory? We have very short seasons here.—A. K. R., Mulvihill, Man.

A.—From the standpoint of maturity we classify oats into three classes: 1st, Early; 2nd, Medium Early; and 3rd, Late. To the first class belong the following varieties: Sixty Day, Orloff and Daubeny. The only place I would recommend these sorts is in districts where there is short seasons and later varieties will not mature. The reason of their unpopularity is their light, lean kernel and poor yield per acre. To the second class belong Banner, Gold Rain and Victory. These varieties are among the highest yielders and produce a fair quality of grain. In your district these varieties will mature, therefore, I would recommend some one of them. If they are grown for feed, Gold Rain would be preferable as it gives a slightly heavier yield per acre than the other two and the yellow color of the kernel would not be objectionable.

The rate of seeding depends upon four factors: 1st, the viability of the seed; 2nd, the stooling propensities of the variety; 3rd, the amount of the annual precipitation; and 4th, the length of the growing season. With seed testing 85 per cent. or over, of the Gold Rain variety, in a district with 20 inches rainfall and a short growing season, oats should be sown about three bushels per acre.

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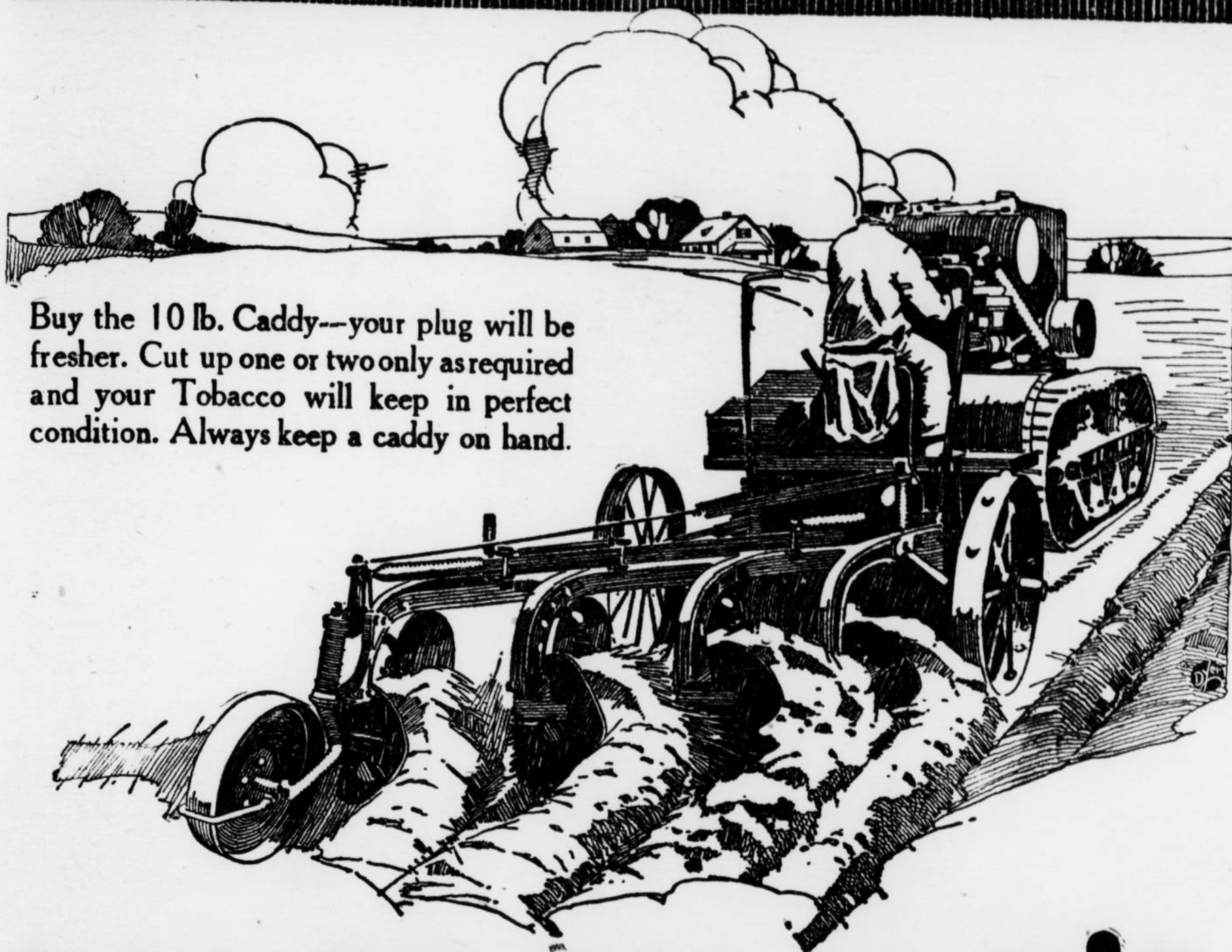
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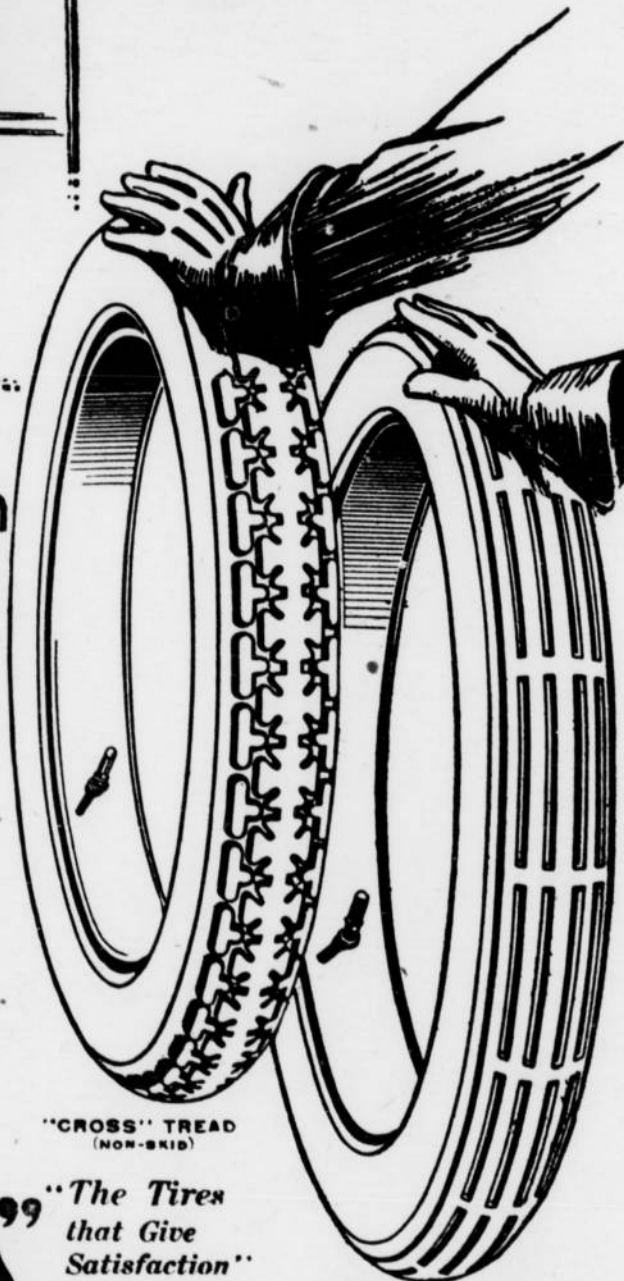


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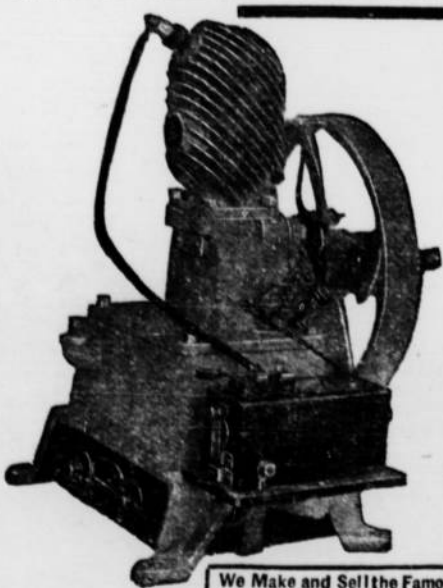


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**Wives and Families  
of Ontario's Cabinet Ministers**

Continued from Page 7

keeping the family home on the farm, believing that it is the best place to bring up children.

The Provincial Treasurer's wife, Mrs. Peter Smith, is keeping the home-life of the five Smith children as nearly normal as possible with the father away. The children love the farm and take pride in the pure-bred Holsteins for which their father's farm near Stratford is famed. Marguerite, Vera and Mary are all of high school age, Robert will soon be there too, and little Peter is just six years old.

**Daughter in Military Work**

Mrs. Robert H. Grant, wife of the Minister of Education, is older than the other cabinet wives. She is the mother of nine children, the youngest of whom is thirteen. One grown up daughter attended the opening of parliament with her mother. She is engaged in military hospital work at Kingston. Although the Grant family are quite "grown-up" they were clamoring for their mother to come home to the farm in Carleton County before the three weeks, which she had planned to spend in Toronto, had elapsed.

Mrs. Manning Doherty, wife of the Minister of Agriculture, has taken temporary residence in Toronto, so that she and the two boys and their father all can be together. The Dohertys are a Catholic family. The boys are lively lads of eight and ten years. Mrs. Doherty enjoys the social advantages of city life.

The wife and family of the Minister of Public Works are continuing to stay at the farm home in Wentworth County, near Hamilton. Mrs. Biggs would enjoy living in the city, but thinks the children should be raised on the farm. Richard is twelve, Stanley ten, and the little girl Frances would like to live in the city but the boys are strong for the farm. They enjoy doing their share of the chores and are very proud of being permitted to hitch several of the horses and drive them. However, the boys are eagerly looking forward to a good time at the parliament buildings at Easter with the two Drury boys, who are also going to have a holiday in the city.

**Small Boy at Parliament**

Mrs. Beniah Bowman and her little son have made their home at the Parliament Buildings since Mr. Bowman became Minister of Lands and Forests. Manitoulin Island seemed too far away for such a small family to be all alone with no man-of-the-house. Master Marvin enjoys going to school in the city. He was the only child present among all the vast throng at the opening of the legislature, and many people wondered who that small boy in the sailor suit was who looked on with such solemn interest at the formal proceedings. The Bowman family are of Mennonite religion.

Mrs. Harry Mills of Fort William is not a farmer's wife. The Hon. Harry Mills having been nominated as a candidate of the Independent Labor party and chosen to be Minister of Mines in the U.F.O.-Labor government. Mr. Mills was a railway engineer. Mrs. Mills is a splendid woman who has done much in their home city to increase her husband's popularity and prestige. Mr. and Mrs. Mills recently had a great bereavement in the loss of their eighteen-year old daughter, who died of Spanish Influenza. There are four other children at home in Fort William.

**Labor Party Represented**

The wife of the other labor member of the cabinet, Mrs. Walter Rollo, is living in Hamilton with their son Gordon, aged eighteen and daughter Jeannie, aged fourteen. She was not glad when her husband was made Minister of Labor; she says he has already given the best of his life to the labor interests as he has for years been prominent on labor organizations. She has been for some time a member of the Women's Independent Labor Party, which organization has about one hundred and fifty members in Hamilton.

Mrs. Raney, wife of the Attorney-General is a sweet, motherly woman of



about sixty years. As her home for years has been in Toronto she "mothered" all the younger wives of the cabinet when they first came to attend the social functions which their position

made necessary. She even took parties of them around to the shops and helped them pick out becoming gowns and hats to wear to the dinner parties and luncheons given in their honor.

## The Original Six

Continued from Page 8

his lapel. It was like a leap-year affair since we girls were to ask the gentlemen for dances. So I said:

"May I have the pleasure of the first dance with you, daddy?" And he answered: "I shall be happy indeed."

So we started away to the melody of the Blue Danube waltz. Mother had been coaching me in the old-fashioned steps, so I didn't stumble or even falter. The other girls must have been coached too, for I saw no awkwardness.

The dance finished, father led me to a seat and stood fanning me. I said: "Oh, daddy, I'd far rather dance with you than with any of the boys I know!"

His face lighted then and I thought he was going to kiss me, but he just put his hand on my hair and let it rest there a second.

David Reynolds, with his daughter on his arm, came to us: "Well, James," he said to my father; "this is really a very rare occasion, isn't it?"

He wasn't a bit pompous then, just human and lovable. Father said: "I feel greatly honored to be here, I assure you."

Ruth came up then with her father. He didn't look old or tired then, but full of joy and life. Ruth, in her pretty way asked to see my father's program, and she put her name down for the third and eighth dance. Then I saw a probable partner across the room near the door, and I went to him.

Just as I neared him, I noticed that the big entrance flag moved as though some nervous hand clutched it. The movement caught my attention and I waited, and then the flag was pushed abruptly aside, and Lois Purcell entered.

She was alone. She held her head high and she was breathing hard as though she'd run fast. She stood a moment and looked around. Ruth saw her and at once came forward with outstretched hand. But Lois was the first to speak:

"I've come to dance. I've never danced to real music in my life," she flashed out.

Ruth spoke softly: "Well, we're glad you could come, Lois. Here's a program. You ask the gentlemen, you know. That was the plan we made."

Ruth's quiet way made the situation seem more natural. Through Lois' coming alone and looking as splendidly rebellious as she did, everyone knew she'd simply run away from home. At Ruth's words, Lois' lips trembled. But she controlled them and she went straight to David Reynolds and asked bravely:

"May I have this dance, Mr. Reynolds?"

And he, with courtly grace, bowed and answered:

"With pleasure, madam."

Lois was a bit strange at first, but soon she abandoned herself to the music and then she danced like a bird. She was luminous, beautiful, in her first taste of freedom.

We danced the square dances later in the evening. And it was then we discovered that our partners were real wits. When Maizie Dwyson's father called: "Grand right and left . . . Swing your partners!" he'd always add something that made us all laugh. And the feeling of good-fellowship, or cordiality, grew. Girls who in the beginning of the evening had seemed a bit shy, talked and responded to their fathers as though they were real friends instead of just relations.

When the square dances were finished Major Foster announced that there would be an intermission of 20 minutes, and Ruth and I slipped away to the kitchen. We found Jane and her helpers busily preparing the supper. Jane looked round with a rather pink face and said:

"Now young ladies, run right back to your dancing. Supper's comin' on fine."

So we went back down the hall. "Isn't it all enchanting?" said Ruth. "Lovely," I agreed. And then we both stopped right still, for coming

directly toward us, up the broad stairs, was a figure we knew well. "Lois' father!" said Ruth in a tense whisper. "He's coming to take her home. Poor Lois!"

With spirits quenched we went on to the ballroom. Lois' father coming right in behind us. He went directly to a group of palms near the door and pulled a chair within their shadow. Then he sat down. He held his hat tightly while his eyes wandered searchingly about the room. When he saw Lois he breathed a relieved sigh and put his hat down on the floor beside him, but he kept his overcoat buttoned.

"Shall we tell Lois?" I asked Ruth, but she shook her head negatively.

The intermission ended, the floor was soon thronged with merry dancers. Ruth went to her partner, but I did not move from my place. I felt as though I were under some spell. From where I stood, half concealed by the flag curtain, and so close to Mr. Purcell that I might have touched him, I could see Lois dancing with Ruth's father. They went around twice, and then for some reason decided to stop. They came straight to the shut-in corner.

"I dropped my handkerchief here, I'm sure," said Lois. And then she raised her eyes and saw her father. She stood absolutely still then, staring at him, alarm, reproach, defiance, storming in her face.

Ruth's father was the first to speak: "You're late, Charles," he said.

Mr. Purcell stood up then. He looked at Lois, but he spoke to Ruth's father. "Well, you see, I didn't get here earlier because I spent the time wondering if it would be proper to come to a place under any circumstances without an invitation."

Lois cried out then: "Why did you follow me, father? Why have you come to take me home, just because I'm happy for a while?"

Her father looked around then as though for help, but there seemed none—Ruth's father had moved silently away. The two combatants, for that they seemed, gazed again, speechless, at each other.

"I missed you after supper," Mr. Purcell finally commenced, "and your aunt told me you were in your own room. I called and you didn't answer. So I went upstairs and knocked at your door. I didn't know what had happened. Your aunt told me you had threatened to run away . . . I thought . . . Oh! I didn't know what to think."

Lois flamed out: "Yes, I did say I'd go away and I meant it. I'm not a little child now. I'm 18, and yet you don't trust me." She looked about the room, at the lights, the flowers, the happy girls. "I've never really lived till tonight." She leaned nearer to him, but her words came out distinctly: "I'll tell you now, father. I meant to have just this one good time and then go away. I didn't know where; I didn't care. There's a train out at midnight, and I've some money saved. My valise is in the dressing-room behind the plush curtain. . . . I'm going . . . just going away!"

An intense interval of silence followed. When at last Mr. Purcell spoke, his voice was hoarse, full of fear:

"Go away, Lois! You don't know what you're saying!"

"But you followed me here. Why shouldn't I go away? You don't even trust me." The lack of confidence seemed to sting her, to hurt her 'way down deep.

After a time he spoke, irrelevantly it seemed: "It was the advertisement. All the men talked about it, and boasted of their invitations. I knew the affair was tonight, and when I missed you I thought perhaps you had come here. That's the only reason I came—to make sure you were safe and happy. I'll go now. I'll wait down-stairs for you." He stopped and picked up his hat. "But you musn't run away, Lois, girl."

He moved toward the door and as he did so the light overcoat fell open, disclosing that he was attired in evening



## At Sleep-Time Bubble Grains

Millions of happy children, at bedtime, get Puffed Wheat in milk. And think what a dish it is.

Whole wheat, with no element omitted. Every food cell blasted, so digestion is easy and complete.

Wheat puffed to bubbles, eight times normal size—thin, flimsy, flaky morsels, like fairy foods.

Never was a whole grain made so enticing, never so fitted to digest. What good-night dish compares with this?

### The Supreme Delights

Puffed Grains hold first place among all cereal dainties. Each is a food confection. The grains are so nut-like that people use them in home candy making—as garnish on ice cream.

Yet they are whole grains, and are scientific foods invented by Prof. Anderson.

Every food cell is blasted by a steam explosion. Every atom is fitted to digest.

When you have foods so delightful, so hygienic, serve in every way you can. Children revel in them.

### Puffed Wheat

### Puffed Rice

Steam-Exploded—Puffed to 8 Times Normal Size



#### At Breakfast

Serve with cream and sugar. The airy grains taste then like toasted nut-meats puffed.



#### Mix With Fruit

The blend is delicious. And these crisp, flimsy morsels add what crust adds to a shortcake.



The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

Peterborough, Canada

3372

Saskatoon, Canada





# BANK OF HAMILTON

## 48th ANNUAL STATEMENT

28th FEBRUARY 1920

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR JOHN HENDRIE, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., President  
CYRUS A. BIRGE, Vice-President

C. C. DALTON  
I. PITBLADO, K.C.

ROBT. HOBSON  
J. TURNBULL

W. E. PHIN  
W. A. WOOD

J. P. BELL, General Manager.  
F. E. KILVERT, Western Superintendent.

### TO THE PUBLIC

Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$ 5,941,901.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 23,692,537.71
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	44,973,167.61
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	68,665,705.32
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	144,690.79
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	82,137.21
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	591,154.79
	301,046.96

### TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Capital Stock paid in	4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	4,200,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	85,249.74
Dividend No. 123, payable 1st March, 1920	119,935.03
Former Dividends unpaid	2,288.50

\$ 84,134,109.34

### ASSETS

Gold and Current Coins	\$ 929,035.84
Dominion Government Notes	\$ 236,369.00
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	1,750,000.00
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	200,000.00
Notes of other Banks	616,659.00
Cheques on other Banks	2,925,419.17
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	663,515.35
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	790,992.55
	\$ 16,111,990.91
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	2,427,615.07
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	7,485,827.40
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	472,316.90
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	\$ 1,169,905.14
	\$ 34,667,655.42
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	45,318,138.57
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	355,626.26
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	171,096.79
Bank Premises, at net more than cost, less amounts written off	2,808,262.30
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	512,283.04
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per Contra	301,046.96

\$ 84,134,109.34

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 28th February, 1919	\$ 85,114.59
Profits for twelve months ended 28th February, 1920, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits, rebate on current discounts, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	847,104.86
Premium on New Stock	500,000.00

\$ 1,432,219.45

### APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Dividends Nos. 120, 121, 122, 123, at 12% per annum	469,183.54
To Pension Fund	40,317.96
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	37,468.19
Transferred to Bank Premises Account	100,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund—From Current Profits	\$ 200,000.00
From Premium on New Stock	500,000.00
	700,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	85,249.74

\$ 1,432,219.45

### RESERVE FUND

Balance 28th February, 1919	\$ 3,500,000.00
Premium on New Stock	500,000.00
Transferred from Profits	200,000.00

\$ 4,200,000.00

JOHN A. HENDRIE,  
President

J. P. BELL,  
General Manager

### AUDITORS' REPORT

In accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows: We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the transactions which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office and at several of the principal Branches during the twelve months covered by this statement, as well as on February 28th, 1920, and have found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto. In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

Hamilton, 15th March, 1920.

C. S. SCOTT, F.C.A.  
of C. S. Scott & Co.  
E. S. READ, C.A.  
of George A. Touche & Co.

AUDITORS.

clothes. He pulled the garment quickly together, but Lois, all unstrung as she was, was yet a girl and an impetuous one, and for the second, in her surprise, she forgot all animosity, all rebellion: "Why," she cried, "I didn't know you had a dress suit!"

He stammered then in embarrassed explanation: "Oh! yes! But I haven't worn it since I was married in it. I put it on tonight right after supper, and waited till the very last minute, thinking you'd ask me to the dance. But you didn't. I guess I wasn't qualified, that's all."

Something in his voice went straight to the girl's heart. Her eyes grew like stars. Her face grew sweet with an expression new to it, as though big understandings rushed in on her. She seemed transfigured with a belief too beautiful to be true. Suddenly she put out her hands to him:

"Why, father, you care!" she cried. "You love me and I never guessed. How could I?" You never talked and laughed with me, only just told me everything I wanted to do was dangerous or wrong!"

"Love you . . . my little daughter!" he faltered then, and he moved a step nearer to her. Looking into his face she saw not then the stern, watchful father whose love she doubted, but a father of great tenderness, a father who wanted only to shield her from any possible harm.

All this she saw, and so with a half-shy little gesture, she circled his arm with her hands. She smiled as no one had ever before seen Lois smile, and she said:

"Father, won't you stay! And may I have the supper dance?"

Then his eyes sang. He slipped out of his overcoat and straightened his shoulders, as though at last he was on a level with other men. His dress suit was old and tight, but he really looked distinguished, perhaps because his new pride so lifted him.

At supper we all scintillated. Though the scene between Lois and her father had not been given its real significance by many, still it seemed as though we were celebrating a wonderful transformation that had taken place in our presence.

When we were eating the chicken arranged in pink and green jelly (something quite new, Jane told us), Ruth's father stood up to speak.

"I've had engrossed the advertisement which gathered us all together here," he said. "There's a copy ready for every man, and it may be obtained at the office of The Morning Star. Mine I shall have framed, and I shall cherish it all my life."

He sat down and we all clapped. Then when we had reached the cake, marsh-mallow chocolate with pecan nuts, Ruth rose. In her clear voice, she said:

"I propose that we drink a health." She lifted her glass of lemonade and with a little rustle we all stood up: "To our fathers," cried Ruth, "the finest in the world!"

No one spoke for a moment. Then ringingly we girls echoed: "To our fathers!"

The sound had just died when Lois held up her hand, a shaking little hand, but her voice was firm enough:

"I move," she said, "that we repeat this occasion every year," she looked at her father, standing close beside her. "You see, I want to ask my father the very first thing hereafter . . ."

### Religion and Life

Continued from Page 58

a kindly spirit toward each other, the dispute was settled in double-quick time, but again and again the bad spirit of members of one party or the other would prevent a settlement. As an official adjuster of industrial disputes, Dr. Suzzallo knew of that which he spoke.

The message then of Easter, the lesson of the Resurrection, is that we must die to our worse self and rise to our best in the fellowship of Jesus, walking in newness of life by His grace and power.

"Arise, for the day is passing  
And you lie dreaming on!  
The others have buckled their armor  
And forth to the fight are gone.  
A place in the ranks awaits you,  
Each man has some part to play;  
The past and the future are nothing  
In the face of the stern today."



# My Car "Finnigan" and I

Continued from Page 9

would show symptoms of bad respiration, hitting as uncertainly as the jazziest ragtime, and the engine would not pull in its usual steady manner. Then I got out my jack-knife and scraped the carbon off those spark plugs. If they were very bad I soaked them in gasoline when I got home.

But in the modern cars there is little of this trouble either. I have driven my present car two years, and have never had a spark plug out.

That old car had short springs too and I scarcely ever made a round trip without breaking a leaf, or maybe the whole spring, so you may be sure when I was getting a new car I looked for something with a long, well-balanced spring. In the two years I have never broken a spring; in fact, almost any trouble I have had I have brought on myself.

## How Axles are Bent

It was the day we got news that peace was declared. I had not noticed the streets were very slippery till I started to slew around, going down that steep, paved hill. It had rained, and while not exactly frozen, it was still sufficiently glazed to be slippery. As I started down the hill I shoved on the break, and as the car started to slev I shoved the brake on hard—the very thing, of course, that I should not have done; but it is an instinctive movement. Anyway, we turned clear around and hit the curb with a sickening thud, and the car gave a tilt that made me wonder where I would land. But we settled back again—it takes an awful jolt to turn a car over. Then I found that my steering apparatus was out of commission. The axle had been bent a little and this was a case for the garage.

When I got my car I hesitated considerably before paying down \$20 extra for a bumper. It seemed to me they thought I looked easy, or did not know how to drive. But many a bill of expense that bumper has saved me, and next time I'll get one front and back—it's good insurance. One morning I was going along a very slippery city street, and noticing the drunken manner in which the car ahead of me was slithering around, I slowed down a little, and was only driving about eight or ten miles an hour when my car suddenly started in to the curb and then across the sidewalk. Happily, no one was there. Had I hit the building a foot either side I should have broken a huge plate-glass window. But, I didn't. Neither was the radiator harmed—the bumper had justified itself in that one experience. But although the whole thing was repaired for less than \$15 it looked like a wrecked car. The glass in one of the headlights was broken; the bumper was in two, hanging down from both sides; the running board and fender were both jammed up a bit where they had hit a lamp-post in passing.

It is against our city by-laws to drive on the sidewalk, so without bothering to take off the broken bumper I started for the garage, going down a back street, as the loose ends of the bumper scraping and rattling along the ground made an infernal row. I saw a man rush out from the walk and throw up his hands, so I stopped. He told me my bumper was broken. I went on, and every man I met tried to tell me the same thing. I felt like mentioning I had suspected as much.

## When it's Good, it's Very Good

Ordinarily, a car is a woman's best friend. It takes her off on a picnic, or at any rate for a cooling drive in the midst of a busy day, when her nerves are wrought up to a high tension over something or other; it carries her safely and quickly home at night, if she has been detained till a late hour, when it might not be comfortable to walk alone. It gives her a chance to get away from the crowd and talk quietly to a friend or business associate; in fact it is a real pal, but now and again it just actually fails her. It is very good usually, but when it's bad, it is horrid. It is like nothing so much as a very naughty pup that comes dragging in some ragged undergarment off the clothesline just when you are entertaining your most aristocratic neighbor.

I was going to a funeral one day. I had been detained in the office till about five minutes after the hour, but did not think much of that, as I took it for granted that funerals were always late, anyway. I ran down the stairs and jumped into the car, turned on the juice, shoved down the starter, but—nothing happened by a sickening whir. I tried again, and finally, it gave a kick. I threw in the gear, but she stopped again. Well, that went on for several times. I would get a few feet farther every time, and finally within a block of the undertaker's I saw them out waiting for me—I had promised to take some of the mourners to the cemetery. Right there we stopped.

That car was plain naughty, for you see it could go if it wanted to. I finally got to the place and they put the brother of the dead man, his father-in-law, and the minister in with me. I still wondered about the car but it had never failed me before and I could not believe it would now. Mr. Undertaker came along with his apologetic manner, which tries to hide the business gleam in his eye under sad eyebrows, and asked me to go to the head of the procession. My natural modesty, and the naughtiness of my car, made me shy at this precedence and I suggested some other place in the line, but I was gently reminded that the minister always went ahead, and suggested again that I would move up. All this time I had been trying to get a spark, and so I used sort of undertaker tones to cover my wrath when I asked him if he could wait till I got my car started. Pretty soon there was a little kick and with the next try it went, albeit rather chokingly and unwillingly. In my excitement I had probably flooded the carburetor, I thought. Anyway, I moved up in front of the hearse. Finally, they gave me the signal to go on and I went. When I got to the corner I looked back to find the hearse coming along with "measured tread," fully two blocks back.

"Well, I waited, and when I got around the next corner I found the hearse out of sight again. I waited again, but was still too perturbed about the way the car was acting to realize what was the matter. The hearse finally caught up again, and after some five or six blocks further, Friend Parson said, in a very calm, dispassionate voice: "I think we are going a little fast for a funeral." After that suggestion I brought her down to a walk, and we travelled along quite respectfully. Then I heard a motor horn give a couple of honks, so instinctively swerved out to the right. No car passed, as I expected, and I looked around to find the hearse had stopped back at the corner. As I wondered what had happened, the parson stepped in with the calm remark that that was where I should have turned to go to the cemetery. How was I to know—the cemetery was not one of my favorite haunts. I was past the corner and could not turn around there, so I "beat it" around the block and met up with the hearse the next corner.

## Funerals Banned in Future

We got to the cemetery, had the funeral, and loaded up to come away. Again the same trouble to start. The path in the cemetery was narrow and the hearse and all the other cars were interned there till I got on. Finally, I did get started, and once these funeral persons were out of my car I went back to town at 35 an hour, trying to take out my spite on that car. But the car just enjoyed it—said as much. Never before or since has it acted like that. Would you call it temperament or the natural dislike of a cheery nature at going to funerals? I was certainly chagrined at the exhibition we made of ourselves and I never offered my services at a funeral again.

And that day, as I thought of the "off again, on again, gone again" attitude of that little red car, I christened it "Finnigan," and, although one of my friends tells me a car should be a "she," I tell her, that no "she" would have acted like that over going to a funeral.

# PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS

**A** N interesting and encouraging thing about these fortune producing inventions is that most of them are of ordinary or minor value in themselves. If you have a notion that you must invent a big thing to make money, get rid of it at once. Many of the Patents that have made their inventors millionaires are those which contained very few entirely new ideas. The simplest ideas have earned fortunes for their patentees. The safety razor, the sanitary drinking cup, the hump hairpin, the demountable tire rim—any of these could have been invented by a man of average ability. In your every day life, at home, at your office, in your shop you handle any number of articles that are subject to improvement. If you can think of a way of improving some article or process already in use, or if you can invent a new useful device or process or article of manufacture, you are on the road to fortune. Dennison made a fortune from a single shipping-tag. Prepare now to meet the demands of Industry in All Fields for New Ideas and New Inventions. Before sending your invention to any attorney or manufacturer or disclosing your invention, write for our free blank form PROOF OF CONCEPTION in order to protect your invention and secure your rights.

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(1)

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Overalls are like tractors or any other equipment you have—their value depends on the wear and convenience you get from them.

**"Conqueror" Overalls**

Only the best guaranteed denim are used.

When you get them, note the well-sewn seam, the patent adjustable fasteners and note how roomy they are.

We fully guarantee "Conqueror" Overalls not to rip or be defective in any way—Look for the Guarantee Label.

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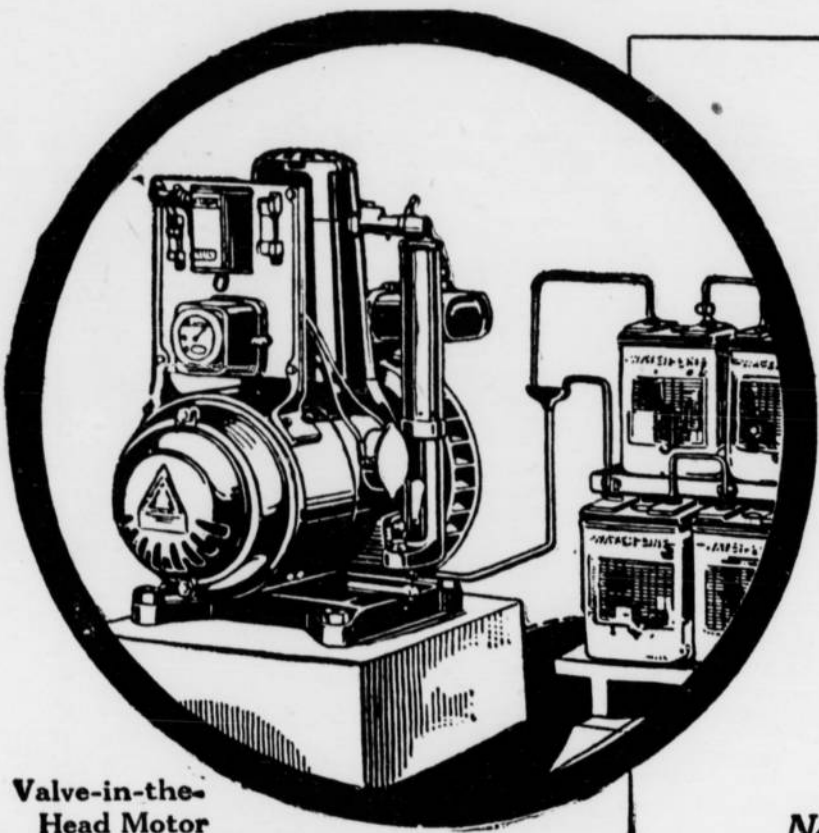
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# CONQUEROR

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE





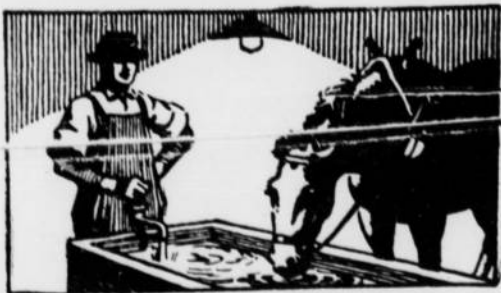
Valve-in-the-  
Head Motor  
Runs on Kerosene



Lights the House



Lights the Barn



Pumps the Water



Runs Light Machinery

**D**ELCO-LIGHT is a complete electric light and power plant. It is easy to install, needs little attention, costs less than oil lamps for lighting, and will give you twenty-four-hours-a-day service.

Delco-Light consists of an engine, electric generator and switch-board built as one simple compact unit. This, together with the storage batteries, comprises the complete equipment.

**Note these features:** It is **DIRECT-CONNECTED**—there are no belts to slip or break. It is **SELF-CRANKING**—pressing down a lever starts the engine. It stops automatically when the batteries are fully charged. It is **AIR-COOLED**—there is no water to carry, freeze, or boil away. There is only **ONE PLACE TO OIL**—a gear splash system carries oil to all required parts. A simple **MIXING VALVE** takes the place of a complicated carburetor. Ball and Roller **BEARINGS** cut down friction to a minimum.

And it runs on **KEROSENE**, gasoline, or gas.

The DELCO-LIGHT battery has been especially designed by experts for use with DELCO-LIGHT. Glass jars make it easy to see when water is to be added. Extra sediment space at the bottom of jars prevents short circuits. Both wood and rubber separators are used. The plates are extra thick. These things mean long-lived batteries.

Delco-Light will flood your home with brilliant, cheerful electric light—every room in the house, from cellar to attic, at pressing of a button.

It will light your barn, out-buildings, yard, with convenient, bright, **SAFE** electric light.

It will give you **POWER** to run light machinery—cut down the time wasted on the drudgery of chores.

It will bring untold conveniences and comfort—from electric iron, toaster, fan and washing machine, to running water for the bath, kitchen, stable, lawn, and for fire protection.

Over 100,000 satisfied users are evidence that Delco-Light is simple, practical, and wonderfully economical.

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**Breen Motor Co., Winnipeg, Man.**

**Bruce-Robinson Supplies Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.**

# DELCO-LIGHT

*The Complete Electric Light and Power Plant*

*There's a Satisfied User near you*



# National Council of Women

Continued from Page 11

War-time measures were the request for governmental prevention of undue accumulation of foods and raising of prices, a protest against the use of food grain in the manufacture of alcohol, and work, in co-operation with other societies, for the "Hospital Ship Fund."

In 1915, at the annual meeting in Toronto, war-time topics were again considered, such as the entrance into Canada of alien enemy women, and the sending of a large gift of furs to Italian soldiers fighting in the mountains.

In Winnipeg, in 1917, special committees were formed for the revision of the constitution, and the re-arrangement of standing committees, as well as for matters of taxation, and of women and trades unions. Requests were made to the government re the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, and among other matters taken up were the enforcement of the Militia Act, the appointment of a food controller and the inspection of cold storage plants.

At an executive meeting, held in Kingston, following the annual meeting at Brantford, in 1918, when many matters patriotic were discussed, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire withdrew from membership in the council because of its international relationships. Being subsequently satisfied that no co-operation or communication had been carried on with the councils of enemy countries during the war, the I.O.D.E. renewed its federation with the National Council at the annual meeting held in Regina, in 1919. Another occurrence of this period was the withdrawal of Lady Aberdeen as advisory president, which office was then done away with, and she was appointed to the position of "founder" of the organization.

Going back again to the first annual meeting, and its bearing upon the most recent one at Regina, one is struck not so much by the differences, as by the thought expressed by Mrs. H. W. Parsons, the corresponding secretary at that meeting, that after all, "the problems we have been engaged on are the same old problems of living that the seers of old discussed. We are but bringing the electrified torch of our day to throw its steady white light on the sum of things that touch humanity and thus spell life."

## The Work Ahead

That torch, however, reveals, with its more powerful light, many hidden corners, and suggests as many new ways of attacking the long-lying dust and evil in national life as there are wonderful new appliances for attacking our domestic house-cleaning problems. Moreover, ideals of cleanliness and sanitation have advanced in both spheres. The carpeted corners, the hermetically-sealed storm windows, the enclosed plumbing, which we took as a matter of course in days gone by, are no longer tolerated. Every nook and cranny of our houses must be open to the light of the sun and the sweet winds of heaven. In national life it is the same, and womankind, once content to leave to the carpenter and the plumber the question of how her house should be ventilated and how the pipes should be joined, now demands to have things opened up and to see for herself the conditions that exist in her home and in the larger home—her country.

There are still women who haven't changed much, and they have their reasons, too. The new has brought, along with the good and the progressive, much that is tawdry and meretricious, and there is room for nice discrimination. Every innovation is not, of necessity, a reform. They all need careful consideration. And this is why some of the strongest of the devotees of the methods that are old and tried strive so hard to hold the oncoming generation down to the old ideas. Then, between the older, more conservative element that would weigh and wait, and the newer and more radical that would always, even if not quite sure of the way, press forward, there is apt to be friction unless a way is found to harmonize the old and the new, to pass the transition stage with tolerance, one for the other, and a mutual recognition of the solid basis

of the old, much of which is too good to be discarded, as well as of the demands of changed conditions which make much that is new inevitable.

It is a crisis of this kind to which the National Council of Women has come. The work through the years has been established on such a basis that it is recognized and deferred to by governments, who turn to it for research work along certain lines, who ask its representatives on committees and commissions, and who seek its advice in matters of national moment. Indeed, the council in the past has stood for a great deal, both federally and provincially, and has never been refused a courteous hearing by any government. That hearing has frequently been followed by some measure of reform, and, undoubtedly, the repeated demands, such as those made for 25 years for the care of the feeble-minded, have educated public opinion and contributed enormously to such results as are now to be seen in several provinces. The recent appointment by the Ontario government, immediately following a deputation from the provincial council, of a woman censor of moving pictures, the definite movement towards mothers' allowances and encouragement regarding a minimum wage for women, are but a leaf from the Council's note-book of the past 25 years. Every provincial and local council can show similar pages and the sum of all, in educating the public, in improving the general tone of public life, and in accomplishing results, is something well worth while. When the women of Canada had only "influence" to wield, they made it organized influence and used it to these ends. With the more tangible tool of the ballot and with the wider and more effective organization which is possible, what can they not accomplish?

## Immediate Problems

The executive meeting which should have been held in Ottawa, in February, was postponed on account of the influenza epidemic, but the matters which are likely to come up at that meeting when it is held, and the way in which they are dealt with, will be some criterion of the possibilities of the council for future good work. One of these matters will probably be a resolution, brought up at the Regina meeting too late for discussion, "that the federal parliament be urged to remove all legal disabilities from the children of unmarried parents." Other resolutions which one may reasonably hope will get a hearing have to do with censorship of moving pictures; the establishment by council of a bureau of information on all matters relating to women's problems as citizens (which, it seems, might involve the opening of the council's own headquarters, such as the I.O.D.E. and other big organizations have); the investigation of conditions in institutions for the insane and the feeble-minded in Ontario; state medical attendance for maternity cases and other matters of moment to the country.

The women's platform, which in no way involves a women's party, but rather co-operation for the support of principles which should win the approval of both parties, was given most able and comprehensive consideration by Mrs. Adam Shortt, of Ottawa, and her committee, and reported upon at the last annual meeting at Regina. This report, which all the represented bodies will have had an opportunity to discuss in detail during the intervening year, will come up again at the annual meeting at St. John, N.B., in June. Its basis is truth, justice, righteousness and loyalty, and its political, social and industrial standards are of the highest. The committee succeeded remarkably well in eliminating non-essentials and giving an outline free from all cumbersome and provocative detail.

## Debatable Machinery

But in spite of much of purpose, the National Council has come to a critical stage in its career through questions of the machinery by which the reforms to which it has pledged itself and the still more progressive measures to which it is looking forward, are to be furthered. To the latter end, a committee was formed with Mrs. B.



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F. McWilliams, president of the Winnipeg local council, as its convener, which spent an enormous amount of time and energy in drafting a new constitution.

One of the particularly debatable points in the old constitution was based on the words of Mrs. May Wright, Sewall, spoken at the meeting in Chicago, in 1893, out of which the National Council of Women of Canada, and, indeed, the International Council, made up of 27 national councils, grew. These words were:

"One of the basic elements of the council idea involves the practical rejection of two principles recognized by all other organizations, namely, majority rule, and representation proportional to the numerical strength of the constituent bodies. Both of these principles involve the idea that 'might makes right.' All nations represented in the International Council will meet in it as equals. In the council no account will be taken of the territorial extent, or the wealth of the countries entering it, neither may the numerical strength of any National Council within the International Council, nor of any local council or nationally-organized society within a National Council affect either its voting strength or its pecuniary obligation. National Councils within the International Council, all local councils or nationally-organized societies within a National Council, will meet as peers; all pay the same fee, all are entitled to the same number of votes. In this there is no injustice, because in the council are represented not individuals, but ideas. This basic principle prevents rivalry among the constituent parts of a council, fosters mutual respect based on inherent quality and makes for true democracy of feeling and attitude."

It has been possible, then, throughout the council's existence, for, Ponoka, we will say, with three societies in its local council, or Chapleau, with five, to have as much voice in the administration of the national as had Ottawa with 70 or Edmonton with 64. Moreover, a system of proxies allowed—and still allows—one delegate to come to an annual meeting armed with, literally, scores of votes. In this way one delegate from Ponoka might be given a free hand to vote for ten small councils, six votes for each, making 60 votes in all; while Edmonton, with her six delegates all present to exercise their combined judgment on the questions at issue, could only record six votes.

With a view to altering this matter, the constitution submitted by Mrs. McWilliams' committee, contained three clauses, By-laws 22, 26 and 27, providing for representation on a different basis. With plenty of proxies in their hands the believers in proxies, however, voted down these clauses at Regina. Here the very principle against which a large portion of the membership of the council was working made their work, the labor of months and even years, futile. The Winnipeg local council, as a protest against this, and also against the insufficient financial basis, which resulted, too, from Mrs. Sewall's interpretation of true democracy, withdrew from the National Council. Others, in spite of the fetters which had crippled their action in the matter, decided to stay in and make another struggle for representative government as they saw it. The question will come up at St. John, in June, with, probably, the same result as was achieved at Regina last June, unless the accredited representatives who would have it otherwise either attend personally or send proxies to vote out the proxies, thus using the despised system to put itself out of existence.

Another question which one may expect to be discussed very thoroughly at St. John, in June, is that of representation at the International Council meeting to be held in Norway, in September.

### Matter of Fact

Turning a new rooster loose in the door-yard, a father asked his three-year-old to keep her eye on the rooster while he went into the house a minute. When he came out the child was following the rooster around. "Papa," cried little Goldie in agony, "I can't get my eye on that chicken."

**When writing to Advertisers Please mention The Grain Growers' Guide**



## Our Place in the Band-Wagon

Continued from Page 12

meal for months. Supposing Mrs. C. Powers had talked with these girls and could describe their struggles, their hardships, their longings—what would happen? Provided, of course, there were enough women like Mrs. Powers to be at all the teas that week, and plead the case for the under-paid girls. Something would start, for the governor's lady and Judy O'Grady still have the sub-dermal similarity that Mr. Kipling once mentioned, and the reason for the apparent indifference of so many women on questions of social welfare is that they do not know and do not think, and are not able to imagine.

There is one gift which we must earnestly woo, and strive after, and that is imagination. It is fundamental to national safety. It should be taught in schools, even at the expense of history, or grammar, or Latin roots! Imagination is the quality the German people lack. It is sometimes called spirituality.

It is the lack of imagination which allows the terrible inequalities of life, and it is inequalities which cause storms, in nature as in society. A stratum of air becomes excessively heated, expands and rises. The surrounding air rushes in to fill the space, and then the trouble begins, and the air is filled with fragments of houses and trees and windmills, and we call it a cyclone.

### Two Pictures

We are about due for one in our present state of society, and nothing but a quick change of spirit can prevent it. Look at these two pictures, which can be seen any day in any city:

It is a scene of gaiety and splendor. Softly-shaded chandeliers throw a rosy glow on the handsomely-attired throng who fill the ballroom of the hotel, and although it is afternoon, men and women, young and old, with no thought but pleasure, are assembled to eat, drink and dance, and drive dull care away. Food, expensive, rare, out-of-season, is before them. Each table represents a workingman's wages for a week. One dress costs more than many a family have had to live on for six months. Able-bodied men, in evening dress, attend them, and anticipate every want. A full orchestra plays.

Outside, the snow falls, and a piercing wind blows down the street. A woman hurries home through the storm with her day's wages tightly held in her bare hand. She enters a butcher shop and asks the price of beefsteak—it has gone up again—she buys a pound; at the grocer's she gets a bottle of milk and a loaf of bread. Counting her money, she then finds she has not enough for the baby's boots; so buys a sack of oatmeal and a pound of tea. When she passes the hotel, the afternoon dansant crowd are getting into their cars, and she listens just a minute to the fragments of conversation which float out on the perfumed air. It fascinates her, it breathes such a spirit of comfort and luxury—what do they know about prices, and what do they care. She thinks of the cold, bare room which she calls home, of the ragged children who await her there, and with bitterness in her heart, she watches the luxurious cars which swing out from the archway into the storm, with their gaily-chattering occupants.

With a curse, she turns shivering, and begins her long walk to the place she calls home.

There is enough to go around—there is comfort for everyone who is willing to work. The distribution is bad—that is all.

Many people are thinking of these things. Eager, earnest minds are trying to find a remedy. The churches are honestly trying. The woman who has imagination is trying. She cannot go to the dansant, with a cheerful mind, much as she likes a good time. She is vaguely troubled. She is thinking of how it looks to the other woman.

Woman's place in the new order is to bring imagination to work on life's problems. Without vision, which is another word for imagination—the people perish. It is vision that is needed now, rather than logic, and we have a

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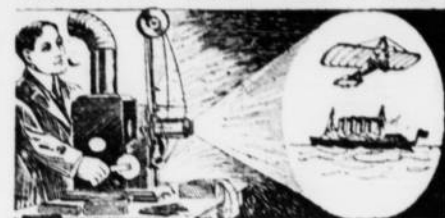
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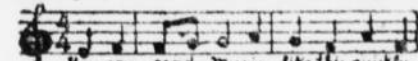


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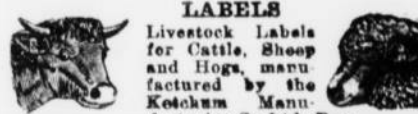
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right to expect it from women with their tender hearts and quick sympathies. We look to them to save the situation. The hand that rocks the cradle will surely never rock the boat!

## The Woman's Garden

Continued from Page 16

of feet to and fro, from the barn to the house, from the well to the house. These paths will, probably, have some pretty curves to them, unless the ground surrounding your house is absolutely level and the distance to be travelled very short. In any case try broadening them out wide enough for two people to walk abreast and then make a wide flower border on one or both sides, and if you can have flowers nowhere else, be sure and grow them around your kitchen door. Then on warm spring and summer days you can take a great deal of your work to the back porch and enjoy first the bursting of the buds, and later the colors and perfumes of the flowers. Even washing day would be a joy under these conditions would it not? and as for mending it would become a delightful occupation with the flowers nodding their friendship to you, and the butterflies and humming birds flitting from blossom to blossom. Then think what it means to the children to know flowers and love them. Think of the competition to be the one to discover the first flower which bursts into bloom in the spring. The beginning of May, along the path that leads from my kitchen door to the well, orange, lemon and white Iceland poppies flaunt proudly in the spring sunshine, and Saxifraga cordifolia, brought from England as one little plant many years ago, but now edging a long border, lifts its heavy pompous pink blossoms. Then in quick succession gay pink and red pyrethrums make a splash of color, great, gorgeous, Oriental poppies glow until they almost make you want to shade your eyes from their flame-like intensity. Next to them come the beautiful, stately Iris, the poor man's Orchid, the Fleur de lis of France, in their beautiful delicate shades of lavender, white and blue. Then as the burning days of mid-summer come along the beds glow with a patchwork of gaily-colored annuals, and in the evenings when the grass is damp with the heavy dew after the heat of the day, the starry blossoms of Nicotiana Affinis lift their heads and breathe out their fragrance to the night air, while at their feet stocks, mignonette and clove pinks add their perfume to the other. Can you imagine anything more restful after washing supper dishes in a hot kitchen than a few minutes spent in such an atmosphere before retiring to bed?

### Practical Work Needed

I have said nothing so far about the practical work of the flower garden, how to start and how to carry on, because I believe everyone has to find out these things for themselves, for what suits one soil and one locality often does not agree with another. Some things are essential. There must first of all be a genuine love of flowers. Flowers are like children, tender, sensitive souls. They need unlimited love and affectionate care to reach their best development. Just as a continual nagging and grudging attention ruins a child's character quicker than anything else, so complaining begrudging care spoils the growth and beauty of your plants. Then you must have right soil conditions especially for perennials, which need deeply trenched beds and rich soil; some again need shady spots, others the full glare of the sunshine. All these things experience teaches—sometimes at great cost.

One of my first lessons which nearly broke my heart was when in my ignorance I thought I would have an Iris border along the north side of the path up to my kitchen door, and proceeded to transplant a really good collection of plants which had taken me years to accumulate to that bed. Next year I had no Iris. The border was a shady one, and the Iris roots which cannot stand moisture had rotted away. So one learns.

Another way in which many plants were killed in my first years of gardening, was by smothering them in the

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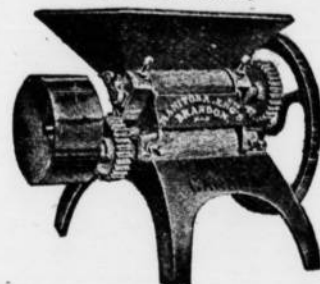
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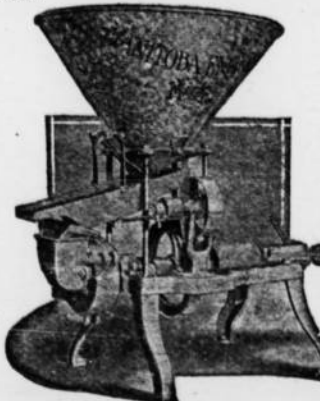
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The thresher that does more work and better work than others. It is the greatest grain saver built—beats the grain out of the straw—the result of 72 years' experience building threshing machinery exclusively.

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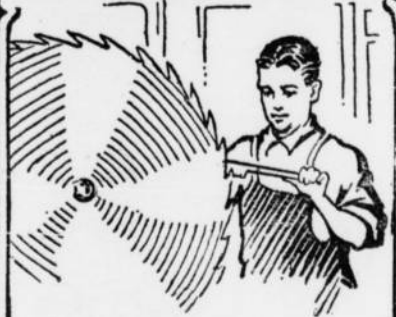
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winter in my efforts to protect them as I fondly thought from the fearful cold. I was soon made to realize that a heavy mulch of manure hurt them worse than any amount of below zero-weather, and now I go into the woods and sweep up leaves in barrow-loads for my most precious plants, and they thrive under this treatment. This winter, lying in a deep trench waiting for spring, to be planted, are Mountain ash, Guelder roses, Syringa with their waxy fragrant blossoms, Spiraea, pink and white, and other interesting things.

The sad thing for gardeners in the West is the difficulty and tremendous expense in getting really good-named varieties of the different plants. The government and the transportation companies have made it almost impossible to import them, and the local nursery gardens simply do not grow them. They say there is no demand, that if people grow flowers at all they want "just peonies" or "just phloxes," so the commercial people fill their wants and do not attempt to educate their tastes.

Some of my plants have been carried here among my clothes from England; some I have begged from friends in British Columbia; some at great expense I have bought from the States. I hope when our farmers get down to Ottawa in sufficient numbers, they will see to it that seeds and plants and bulbs come into this country as freely as the winds that sweep across the boundary; we need these things so badly in the West to help us in our efforts to make this a country of beautiful farm homes. But until that happy day comes let us at least make use of what we already have. Do not scorn to transplant the wild things that nature has given us so freely. You can make a beautiful shrubbery with transplanted dogwoods, saskatoons and cherries, with which our woods are full. Last year on the shores of the lake I found thousands of baby seedlings of spruce, dogwood, hazel, etc., not a couple of inches high, and carried home a bucket full of them. You would hardly believe the tremendous growth they made in spite of the dry, hot summer.

Then in the woods I found tiny seedling cherries with their first pair of leaves, and up they came, to find a new home along the fence, where, in a few years time there will be a bank of cherry blossom that will look like a snowdrift in summertime. The children would love going with you on hunting expeditions in search of plants, and if you happened to be very lucky, in the woods you might find the little purple clematis and bring it home to clamber over your porch. All children and all grown-ups too, for that matter, need a hobby to keep them out of mischief, and give them a real interest in life; something that will take them out of every day chores and worries, that will refresh their minds and spirits. If you are cross, or blue, or discouraged, there is nothing like the gardening hobby, getting close to Mother Earth with a spade or hoe for an hour or so. Let me recommend to all such, Kipling's advice to children:

"When we get the hump,  
The Camellius hump,  
The hump that is black and blue.  
The cure for this ill is not to sit still  
Or frowst with a book by the fire,  
But to take a large hoe and shovel also  
And dig till you gently perspire.  
And then you will find that the sun and the wind  
And the Djinn of the garden too,  
Have lifted the hump,  
The horrible hump,  
The hump that is black and blue!"

In reading a day or two ago the published letters of a great friend who was killed in the war, and now "Sleeps where poppies blow," I came across these lines:

"It is curious the love of gardens. We are living on No Man's Land, a mass of shell craters and barbed wire, mazes of trenches and dug-outs. The soil is barren and chalky. I went over to see an Irish company close by and found the officers contemplating a little dusty flower bed, in which they had planted a few seeds, and were quite excited to see some of them beginning to show. If we all had gardens and worked in them ourselves the world would be a better place."

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Imported Leaming Dent	Bushel \$3.60	Bushel \$4.00	2 1/2 bus.	50c
North-western Dent	4.20	4.75	2 1/2 bus.	35c
Minnesota 13 Dent	4.15	4.50	2 1/2 bus.	35c

Prices quoted are for lots of 5 bushels or more; 2 1/2 bushels and less than 5 bushels, add 5c; less than 2 1/2 bushels, add 10c.

### Selected Barley, Speltz and Flax

	Bushel	Bushel	Contain	Price
Barley, Manchurian 871	\$2.65	\$2.85	2 bus.	35c
O.A.C. 21	2.55	2.70	2 bus.	35c
Mensury	2.45	2.55	2 bus.	35c
Flax, Common	6.90	7.00	2 bus.	35c
Primost	7.15	7.20	2 bus.	35c

Prices quoted are for lots of 10 bushels; bag lots add 5 cents per bushel; less than bag lots add 15c per bushel.

Speltz, Selected	100 lbs. \$5.75	100 lbs. \$6.25	100 lbs.	35c
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### Selected Oats and Wheat

	BRANDON CALGARY		BAGS	Price
OATS, Abundance	Bushel \$1.19	Bushel \$1.19	3 bus.	25c
Oats, Banner	1.23	1.23	3 bus.	25c
Oats, Victory	1.22	1.22	3 bus.	25c
Wheat, Marquis	3.00	3.15	2 bus.	35c

Prices quoted for lots of 30 bushels and upwards.  
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Brome, Gold Standard	\$28.50	\$29.50	100 lbs.	50c
Brome, Gilt Edge	26.00	27.00	100 lbs.	50c
Western Rye, Gold Standard	26.50	27.50	100 lbs.	50c
Western Rye, Gilt Edge	24.00	25.00	100 lbs.	50c
Brome and Western Rye	24.50	25.50	100 lbs.	50c
O.K. Pasture Grass	32.00	33.00	100 lbs.	50c
Timothy, Gold Standard	22.00	22.50	120 lbs.	60c
Timothy, Gilt Edge	20.00	20.50	120 lbs.	60c
Timothy, Silver Standard	18.50	19.00	120 lbs.	60c
Sudan Grass	21.00	22.00	145 lbs.	50c
Millet, Common, Gilt Edge	6.75	7.75	145 lbs.	50c
Millet, Common, Gold Standard	7.60	8.60	145 lbs.	45c
Millet, Gloden	8.50	9.50	145 lbs.	45c
Millet, Hog	7.50	8.50	145 lbs.	45c
Millet, Japanese	12.50	13.50	145 lbs.	45c
Millet, Siberian	7.65	8.65	145 lbs.	45c
Sweet Clover, White, Ontario Grown	37.00	38.00	160 lbs.	65c
Sweet Clover, White, Alberta Grown	43.00	42.00	160 lbs.	65c
Alfalfa, Turkestan, Genuine	60.00	61.00	160 lbs.	65c
Alfalfa, No. 3253, Choice	51.00	52.00	160 lbs.	65c
Alfalfa, Montana Grown	60.00	61.00	160 lbs.	65c
Alfalfa, Lidcomb, Variegated	70.00	71.00	160 lbs.	65c
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& Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LAD-**  
die of Rowan Glen (21719), born Jun. 6th, 1918,  
weight 1,260, winner of 2nd prize, Provost,  
Alta., Fair, 1919. Sire, Grandee First (46632);  
dam, Fanny Gold (25731). Fanny Gold won  
1st and special for best heavy draught mares,  
and two of her progeny and her six-weeks-old  
colt won Female Championship at above fair.  
The above horse should weight 2,000 lbs. when  
matured. Price, \$400. Dan Stewart, Cairns,  
Alta. 13-2

**SHORT OF FEED. MUST SELL THE**  
choice-bred Clydesdale Stallion, Revelanta  
Duke (19817), sired by the noted Baron of  
Areola (7035); dam, Doune Lodge Revelanta's  
Duchess (30809). Revelanta Duke is rising  
three years; color, bright bay with white feet.  
Has quality, size and action. Price, \$350.  
Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 13-2

**FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, ISONZO**  
(83125). Imported August, 1910, by Robert  
Burgess & Son, Wenona, Illinois, black, foaled  
April 21, 1908, class A1; good foal getter. Only  
reason for selling, travelled same route for nine  
years. Thos. H. Drayson, Neepawa, Man. 13-2

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LUCK'S**  
Pride (14936), grandson of Baron's Pride.  
First-class certificate. Sure foal getter; rising  
eight. He was Grand Champion at Edmonton  
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horses infested with bots and worms is wasted.  
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under Federal System, rising four, stood seventh  
in class of 17 at Brandon Fair, 1920. Priced  
right. Apply Bruce McMurray, Pierson,  
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offers for sale stallions rising two to six years,  
class A. Some Brandon winners and champion  
at Portage Fair. Victory Bonds accepted. A.  
Ingletton, Bagot, Man. 13-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON**  
stallion, American-bred, weight 1900, color,  
brown, eight years old, good foal getter or will  
trade for good registered Percheron mares.  
B. G. Sarvis, Bindloss, Alta. 13-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED PERCHERON STAL-**  
lion, Noir (2283), grandson of Brilliant, nine  
years, color, black. Good stock horse, four  
years in district. Snap for somebody needing  
good horse. C. W. Johnson, Melval, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED DAFFLE GREY PER-**  
cheron stallion (5817), seven years, 2,000 lbs.  
Sound and in good health. Sure foal getter.  
Has been three years on same route. Terms  
right. A. Fessant, Claydon, Sask. 14-7

**SELLING—THREE REGISTERED CLYDES-**  
dale stallions, ages two, seven, eight; ton horses.  
foal getters and good stock horses. McCallum  
Bros., Moosomin, Sask. 14-3

**FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—IMPORTED**  
Clyde stallion, age nine, class A. Big, powerful  
horse. Must have size and soundness in ex-  
change. J. Nicholson, Shoal Lake, Man. 14-3

**FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, THEA-**  
dore 2nd (4552) 74975; color grey, weight 2,100,  
very quiet, good foal-getter. H. R. Kerfoot,  
Macoun, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN OR WILL TRADE**  
for cattle, Shorthorns or Herefords preferred,  
one choice Percheron stallion, six years, weight  
1,800. J. P. Jensen, Bengough, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—FOUR YOUNG BELGIAN STAL-**  
lions, A class, one mile east Yorkton. Ewert  
Blommaert, Yorkton, Sask., 7-14. Phone 621  
ring 15. 10-5

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stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes.  
50c., stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham,  
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Clydesdales, consisting of stallions, mares, fillies  
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L. Lansdell, Lang, Sask. 13-2

**SUFFOLK STALLIONS, ALL AGES, FROM**  
finest imported stock. Also car of young work  
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two cows, nine years old; one cow, eight years;  
two cows, five and six; six cows, three and four;  
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seven heifers from 10 to 18 months old. For  
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ed Holstein heifer, 14 months, at \$100; two four-  
months bulls, \$40 each; one two-weeks bull, \$30.  
Herd sire imported, New York State, \$250. Herd  
averaged over 8,000 lbs. per cow last year; test  
3.6. F. J. Leonard, Dalemard, Alta. 13-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
bull calf, 11 months, sired by Evergreen Glen-  
carnock 3rd, dam Rubicon Queen 32nd. Good  
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## CATTLE—(Continued)

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ship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, in-  
cluding Chicago International. Write us. Jean  
du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn.  
1-tf

**GREENWOOD HEREFORD FARM—CAR LOAD**  
of young cows, some yearling and two-year-old  
heifers and bulls of serviceable age for sale.  
Reasonable prices. Vernon W. Smith, owner,  
Camrose, Alta. 13-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN**  
bulls, one coming three years old; also two  
coming two years old; three yearlings. W. R.  
Tindall, Kindersley, Sask. 12-3

**FOR QUICK SALE—ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
bulls, 11 and 12 months old. Thick, blocky  
lads. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.  
13-5

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN**  
bulls and heifers. Bulls ready for service.  
Choice breeding. Prices right. Phone, write or  
visit. J. H. Tolten, Oak Lake, Man. 13-4

**WANTED—A HOLSTEIN BULL, READY FOR**  
service, about 20 months old. Good color, not  
too dark. Must have good pedigree and good  
individual. Charles Traub, Togo, Sask. 13-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN**  
bulls, one, two months, \$200; one, 10 months,  
\$150. Also good, clean Millett seed, \$6.00 per  
cwt. J. A. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 14-2

**FOR SALE—SIX CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS,**  
eight to 24 months old. Prices reasonable.  
Leigh Bros., Viscount, Sask. 14-3

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two years, and several coming one year. D. F.  
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**SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, RIS-**  
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\$225. George Jones, Kenton, Man. 14-2

**SELLING—YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULL CALF,**  
dam heavy milking grade, sire registered, \$25  
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of good breeding, fit for service. Prices reason-  
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tered Holstein bull. Born June 3, 1917. Milton  
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**TROTTER'S, BRANDON, HAVE A NUMBER**  
of good milch cows due to freshen shortly, some  
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## CATTLE—(Continued)

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heifer calves, Fairfax breeding; also few cows in  
calf and with calves at foot, by Ronald Fairfax  
(21511). We also have few young bulls left.  
Prices reasonable. All the stock has been well  
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grass. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm,  
Moosomin, Sask. 14-6

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12 months old, from heavy milker, \$100,  
J. Camm, Elstow, Sask. 12-3

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Major of Tyrol, also one registered Berkshire  
boar. Enquire E. Bjarnason, Froude, Sask. 12-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, 13**  
months old, \$200. C. E. Thompson, Clearwater,  
Man. 13-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS,**  
12 months old. Bonnie Brae strain. R. F.  
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**TWO GOOD REGISTERED ABERDEEN-**  
Angus bull calves, year old, April, \$125 each.  
Forest Home Stock Farm, Berton, Man. 13-3

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year registered red-polled bull. C. H. Bishop,  
Excel, Alta. 13-3

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bull calves. John H. Drought, Millwood, Man.  
12-4

**SELLING—SHORTHORN BULLS. INSPEC-**  
tion invited. J. H. Crawford, Chater, Man. 13-2

**SELLING—HOLSTEINS, YOUNG STOCK.**  
Morland, Crystal City, Man. 14-4

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-**  
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April farrow from large, lengthy, smooth, prolific  
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Successors Rival, 1st prize, Calgary. Best son  
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Choice pigs, \$25; ordinary run, \$15 to \$20.  
Nothing but good individuals sent out. Money  
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list and choose the strains you need. \$10 deposit  
with order. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 14-3

**YORKSHIRE PIGS—THE BREED AS DE-**  
veloped to perfection by G. H. Hutton, Paradise  
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## SWINE—continued

**YORKSHIRES—BACON TYPE—OUR CHAM-**  
pion herd boar, three years old, \$85; boar, 10  
months, \$75; boar, eight months, \$65; boar, six  
months, \$55. These young boars have been  
selected for show purposes, but owing to high  
costs we have decided not to show this summer.  
These prices are low. If you are in need of a  
good hog select one of them. Philip Leech,  
Baring, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—CHOICE, PURE-BRED LONG**  
Berkshire sows, farrowed June, 1919. In pig to  
Wheatland Champion, 54677 (bred by the  
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about May 1st. Price \$65 each. Also some  
Berkshire sows, farrowed August, 1919 (not  
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Deveron, Sask. 14-2

**REGISTERED YORKS, 5 MONTHS OLD;**  
\$30 each; either sex; three months old \$20 each;  
choice stock. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake,  
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**YORKSHIRES—FARROWED FEBRUARY 11,**  
from large mature sow. Price, \$20. W. H.  
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Berkshires, Feb. litter, \$15 each.

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, \$12 EACH. L.**  
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**MANITOBA'S MOST NORTHERLY NURSERY—**  
Everbearing strawberries, \$7.00 per 100, pruned,  
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**FOREST HOME OFFERING—CLYDESDALE**  
stallions, rising two and three years; older  
horses for hire; Shorthorn bulls; cows and  
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sows in farrow. Our stock must be reduced.  
Plymouth Rock cockerels; eggs in season. Car-  
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extra good bulls, one year old this month, six  
young cows all in good shape, and good quality;  
10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this  
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Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Ala-  
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**SELLING—THREE REGISTERED SHORT-**  
horn bulls, 16 months, choice breeding. Big  
type registered Poland-Chinas from prize-win-  
ning stock. John Fennelly, Somerset, Man. 13-3

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,**  
Shorthorn bulls of all ages. Prices right; terms to  
suit. David Cargill, Pakowki, Alta. 9-8

## DOGS

**SELLING—WOLFHOUND, STAG-GREY**  
cross, three and a half years old, large dogs  
better than average speed. Him and mate  
killed eight wolves last Fall. Will not bother  
sheep, cattle or fight dogs. First check \$50 takes  
him. Stamp for photo. M. J. Sizer, Cavell,  
Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS, TWO TRAINED,**  
one untrained; also others. R. Taylor, Oak Lake,  
Man. 13-2

## SITUATIONS

**WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT OF ALBERTA**  
and Saskatchewan, where not already represen-  
ted, agents to write fire, livestock and hail  
insurance. Good contract for the right man.  
Apply Great North Insurance Company, Nova  
F Scotia Bank Building, Regina, Sask. 14-8

**FARM WORK WANTED FOR EXPERIENCED**  
youth, 17. Good teamster, milker. \$60  
Pennywise, Biggar, Sask.

**MAN WANTS JOB FOR SEASON TO TRAVEL**  
stallion, five years experience. E. Steele, Salt-  
coats, Sask.

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**WE HAVE APPROXIMATELY 1,200 GALLONS**  
assorted colors (except white) bought from  
Acorn Refining Co., of Cleveland, in 1916. 600  
gallons is cement paint, and is all in five-gallon  
cans. Must be moved at once. You can have  
it at \$3.00 per gallon, and paint prices show an  
advance of \$2.50 per gallon since we made this  
purchase. If you want paint, here's your chance  
to get the best at half the present day cost.  
Write at once. Thos. Jackson & Sons, 370  
Colon Street, Winnipeg, Man.

**WINGHAM CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL BOARD**  
wishes to have a well put down for new school  
located on section 27 township 9 range 5 west;  
probable depth 200 feet. More work in sight.  
For further particulars address: C. I. Baragar,  
Secretary-treasurer, Elm Creek, Man. 12-3

**FARM SUPPLIES—AT BOTTOM WHOLESALE**  
in car lots, sugar, salt, cement, plaster, lime,  
fence posts and lumber; also metal siding and  
roofing, any quantity. McCollum Lumber and  
Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg. 14-2

**EVERGREENS, SEED POTATOES, HIGH-**  
brush cranberry, black currant, red raspberries,  
large bushes. Write for prices. Fred Wimer,  
Box 199, Canora, Sask. 13-2

**SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR**  
shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and  
better than galvanized iron. Quick service.  
Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

**REULAH MISSION RESCUE AND MATER-**  
nity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Mat-  
ron. Box 1118, Edmonton, Alta. 14-1

**VICTORY BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.**  
J. B. Martin, 704 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 14-4

## HONEY

**PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT—CLOVER**  
honey in 10-lb. pails 28c. per lb; Fall Flowers  
24c.; Buckwheat, 20c. Crate lot 60 lb. Special  
discounts on eight crates or more. Wair Bros.  
40 Chester Avenue Toronto Ont 10-1f

## Have You Hatching Eggs for Sale?

Then the question is where to dispose of them.

For years The Guide has been finding customers for other people in your  
position and its popularity in this connection has been growing each year.  
All advertising is good—but some of it is a thousand times better. Guide  
Classified Ads. are in this "BETTER" class—advertisers say so:

## PURE-BRED ORPINGTONS

I have used advertising space in a great number of farm papers and I  
am pleased to state that for the last two years I have used your paper  
exclusively, as I found that it gave the best results. I have not been dis-  
appointed as I find pretty near every enquiry means a sale. The average  
price that I sold some twenty-five cockerels for, a year ago, was \$17.50, and  
if sales continue as they have started this spring, the average price will be  
higher for a bunch of some sixty head. This shows conclusively that the  
readers of your paper want the best, and as in every line of livestock the  
best costs money.

The continued success of the livestock breeders in the West and your  
paper run hand in hand.

F. J. G. McARTHUR, Winnipeg, Man.

March 22, 1920.

## PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS

I can recommend The Guide to be a fast seller. I always get good results  
so am sending my ad. again this year.

THOS. SCAIFE, St. Eustache, Man.

March 1, 1920.

## PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES

You wanted us to run our ad. for four weeks; well, it is a good thing  
that we did not, for we had enough orders by the first mail.

JOHN McCHEANE, Borden, Sask.

February 28, 1920.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES

I had excellent results from my ad. in The Guide re surplus stock.  
In fact, I had to return money as I was sold out in no time.

JOHN WATSON, Edmonton, Alta.

February 29, 1920.

If we have done it for them we can do it for you

The time is getting short and you should not delay in sending us your  
Egg Ad. for insertion in The Guide.

Classified Rates: 8 Cents Per Word, Each Insertion, Payable in Advance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.



**TURKEYS, GEESSE AND DUCKS**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—BRONZE TURKEYS**, \$5.00 for nine; Embden or African Geese eggs, \$5.00 for five; Rouen or Pekin ducks, eggs, \$2.00 for 10, or \$5.00 for 30. J. H. Rutherford, Albion, Ontario. 13-6

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** eggs for hatching, \$6.50 per set of nine. Order early. Indian Runner duck eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 13. Orders filled in rotation. John Van Bergen, Bruno, Sask. 13-6

**TOULOUSE GANDER**, \$6.00; **MAMMOTH** Pekin ducks, \$5.00. Mrs. F. Rinn, Kaleida, Man. 13-6

**SELLING—ONE GANDER, AND TWO GEESSE**, ready to lay, \$8.00 each. William Ellert, Gull Lake, Sask. 13-6

**WANTED—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCK, AT** once. Fred Stearns, Lake View, Sask. 13-6

**MAMMOTH WHITE EMBDEN GANDER**, \$12 I. R. Robins, Carnegie, Man. 13-6

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

**BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON TWO** firsts, second, third, fifth, sixth, special and bronze medal, Toronto. Won over 100 prizes, Regina and Brandon. Numerous medals, specials, silver cups. Stock for sale. Write. Eggs, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 13-6

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 PER SETTING**, Manitoba Agricultural College laying strain. Farm flock; free range. Record of performance for January, February, March, April, 1918 and 1919, 3,400 and 2,925 eggs for 60 hens. George Porteous, Springdale, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM** first-prize pullet mating pen, Brandon; also third prize cockerel mating. \$5.00 setting. Pen three same breeding as cockerel pen, \$3.00. Rev. Leith & Son, Brandon, RR 5, Man. 14-4

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM** best birds I ever owned. Write for descriptive circular before ordering. I can satisfy you. Robert Wilson, Judge and Breeder, Vegreville, Alta. 12-4

**STANDARD BRED BARRED ROCKS, PULLED** mating, splendid winter layers. Pens headed by Hotterman's Aristocrats Direct. Eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Mrs. Dumbrell, Long Acre Poultry Farm, Charleswood, Man. 14-4

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHLE AND HECK** strain, \$2.50 setting. Special pen above, headed by cock imported direct from Fishels, \$3.50 setting. Winter layers. Flexman, 3002 Fourteenth Ave., Regina. 14-4

**FOR SALE—PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$2 FOR** 15; duck eggs, \$2 for 10; \$2 for three goose eggs, setting for one hen. Mrs. R. Tiede, Reaburn, Man. 14-4

**WHITE ROCKS, EXTRA LARGE STOCK, MALE** bird headed first prize pen, Calgary Show, 1919, \$3.00 for 13; \$5.00 for 26; Barred Rocks, \$2.00, 13. H. Higinbotham, Calgary, Alberta. 14-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING** eggs, \$2.50 for 15, M.A.C. imported laying strain. Mrs. N. C. Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 14-4

**SELLING—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK** eggs, \$3.00 per 15; baby chicks, 35 cents each. A. M. Tambylin, Corretta Dell Farm, Delisle, Sask. 14-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, from Gould laying strain, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. High View Poultry Farm, Carlyle, Sask. 14-4

**STOP—BUY THE ONLY GENUINE BUSY "B"** Barred Rock eggs from Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man. 15, \$6.00; 30, \$10; Lilac trees, doz., \$1.00. 13-6

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM MY GUELPH** winners. Light and dark matings, \$3.50 setting. Lathan and Pringle strains. Bob Carter, Assiniboia, Sask. 13-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR** hatching, from prize-winners, good laying strain, \$2.00 setting of 13. R. Fraser, Munson, Alta. 14-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS "OR"** hatching, \$2.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 100. Geo. A. Hanna, Box 272, Vanguard, Sask. 13-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—** selling 12, \$3.50 each; eggs, \$2.50 for 15; \$4.75 for 30. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 13-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 PER** setting, 15. From prize-winning birds. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 13-6

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—LAYING** strain, few choice cockerels, \$5 each; eggs, \$3.00 for 15. T. J. Wild, Killaly, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—SETTINGS 15 BARRED ROCKS** eggs, \$3.00. W. Smith, Box 131, Springdale, Sask. 13-2

**WHITE ROCKS LAYING STRAIN, PRIZE-** winners, eggs, \$2.00 per 15. J. Mitchell, Valor, Sask. 13-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00** per setting or 30 for \$3.50. Mrs. Leo R. Hurley, Guernsey, Sask. 13-4

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 PER 15. FROM** well-marked, selected layers. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 14-4

**BARRED ROCKS, PURE, LARGE LAYERS.** Booking egg orders now, \$2.00 setting. Balmossie Farms, Hafford, Sask. 14-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS** for balance of season, \$3.00 each; eggs, \$2.50 per 15. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 14-2

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3.00** for 15; \$15 per 100. From the kind it pays to grow. H. Gardner, Macdonald, Man. 14-4

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3.00** per setting. A few cockerels left yet, \$5.00 each. F. E. Merritt, Melita, Man. 14-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, FOR** setting, \$8.50 per 100 or \$2.00 for setting of 15. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 14-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK SETTING EGGS,** 15, \$3.00. Prize-winners, bred-to-lay. Mrs. W. Yeo, Provost, Alta. 14-2

**BARRED ROCKS—FINE SHOW QUALITY.** Eggs, \$5.00 setting. Willis, Boharm, Sask. 13-2

**BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID LAYERS, EGGS,** \$2.50 per 15. Paul Salley, Wakaw, Sask. 13-2

**WYANDOTTES**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, BRED FROM** Ontario stock, 15, \$5.00. I. R. Robins, Carnegie, Man. 14-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SETTING,** good strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 for 15; also five choice cockerels for sale, \$5.00 each. A. Magel, Strasbourg, Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE—PREMIER WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels. These were hatched last May from eggs from Sid Saunders' best pen. These are good birds. Price, \$7.00 to \$10. J. B. McIntyre, Dauphin, Man. 14-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL STRAIN—** mated to Government Contest, International laying strain, \$3.00 setting. Mrs. J. Bain, Travers, Alta. 14-3

**HATCHING EGGS—PARTRIDGE WYAN-** dottes from prize-winning, heavy winter-laying strain, \$2.00 for 13; \$3.50 for 26. H. R. Bailey, Oak Lake, Man. 14-8

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE COMBED** Tom Barron's laying strain. Cockerels, each \$4.50; eggs, setting of 15, \$2.50. A. K. Friesen, Box 259, Winkler, Man. 13-4

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-** dotte eggs. Book for spring. Choice eggs from our best winter layers. We only ship the best. \$2.50 for 15. Charles Traub, Togo, Sask. 13-10

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM GOOD** utility stock, \$2.00 per 15; two settings for \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Goode, Bin-scarth, Man. 13-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte eggs for hatching. From good layers \$1.50 per 15; \$10 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 12-5

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** from two special pens, \$2.50 per setting. Mrs. R. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 13-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTES' EGGS FROM MY 220-** egg strain, trap-nested, winter layers, \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 13-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100,** \$7.50; cockerels, \$2.75. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 13-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00 PER 50,** \$10 per 100. Safe packing guaranteed. Brook Dilke, Sask. 11-6

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, MAR-** tin and Regal strains, \$1.00 per setting. M. E. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 14-3

**RECS PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES** heavy laying strain, eggs, \$2.00 setting of 15 W. C. B. Box 227, Holland, Man. 14-8

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, BEST BREED-** ing, free range. Order early. \$9.00, 100. A. Beddome, Minnedosa, Man. 14-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** pure-bred-to-day stock, \$1.50 setting 15. Mrs. William Horsman, Roland, Man. 14-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, healthy, vigorous birds, \$3.00 and \$5.00. L. Wright, Outram, Sask. 14-3

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, PRIZE-** winners, excellent layers. At Saskatoon, Regina, Asquith and Brandon, 1919 and 1920, won five firsts, six second, three third, eight fourth. Best collection and several other prizes. Eggs, \$7.00, \$5.00 and \$3.00 per setting; \$13.00, \$9.00 and \$5.00, two settings. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 14-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS** for hatching from winter laying strain and of clear dark red; 15 eggs, \$3.00; 100 eggs, \$10. Baragar Bros., Elm Creek, Man. 13-2

**EGGS FROM LARGE, DARK, BRILLIANT R. C.** Reds, utility stock, \$2.00 per 15; \$10 per 100, exhibition mating, \$4.00 per 15. John J. Enns Winkler, Man. 14-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED UTILITY RHODE IS-** land Reds, both combs, great winter layers, eggs, per setting, \$1.50; single Comb, \$6.00 per 100. W. Jowsey, Macerrie, Sask. 14-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,** \$2.50 for 15, prize-winning stock, and good winter layers. C. R. Wyatt, Rocanville, Sask. 14-4

**FEW RED COCKERELS, BOTH COMBS, LINE-** bred, from \$100 1st prize cock at Boston Show, \$5.00 each; two for \$9.00. Mrs. Justine Speers Wilkie, Sask. 14-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,** bred from prize stock, \$2.50 for 15, \$4.50 per 30; pen of 10 choice pullets, headed by prize cockerel, \$3.50 for 15. C. W. Deer, Tiny, Sask. 14-2

**SINGLE COMB R. I. RED EGGS FROM** first cockerel, Winnipeg, 1920, pen, \$10 per 15. McArthur, Farm, 1330 Wolsley Avenue, Winni-peg. 14-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EGGS,** from good layers, 15 for \$2.00. Ethel Shulver, Woodrow, Sask. 14-4

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,** \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. Lee, Donogh, Griswold, Man. 13-4

**ROSE COMB REDS, SPLENDID LAYERS,** eggs, \$2.00, 15; 100, \$10. John Driedger, Winkler Man. 13-7

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red eggs, \$2.00 setting; \$9.00 per 100. James Sparkes, Ridgville, Man. 14-4

**LEGHORNS**

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,** from Tom Barron, M.A.C. pullets and cockerels, from imported stock, \$2.50 for 15; \$4.50 for 30, \$13.50 for 100. Frank Hoddinott, Birnie, Man. 11-4

**BARRON'S LARGE, BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN;** Single Comb White Leghorns, eggs, \$2.00 15, \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 10-8

**EGGS FROM HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN** Single Comb White Leghorns, \$2.00 per setting; \$8.00 per 100. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 14-5

**UNDEFEATED CHAMPIONS OF WEST S. C.** White Leghorns, No. 7 pen, \$2.00 setting. Mating list free. A. A. Moreton, Box 489, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-** horns, bred from Chicago prize-winners, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$8.50. Fairview Poultry Farm, Provost, Alta. 14-3

**LAWTON'S HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN, S.C.W.** Leghorns, hatching eggs, 15, \$3.00; 30, \$5.00, 100, \$10. W. E. Lawton, 1303 Avenue H. North, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-5

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,** \$2.00 15; \$10 100. Alf. Noton, Boissevain, Man. 14-5

**SELLING—S. C. BLACK LEGHORN HATCHING** eggs from Boston and New York winners, \$2.00 setting. C. F. Hill, Strathmore, Alta. 13-3

**WHITE LEGHORNS, CHAMPION EGG-LAY-** ing strain, eggs, \$1.50 15; \$8.00, 100. Willow Poultry Yards, Willow, Sask. 13-4

**HUNTINGTON FARM—S. C. WHITE LEG-** horns. Show and contest winners. Box 282, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 9-8

**PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCH-** ing eggs, \$2.50 per 15; 15% discount, large orders. Geo. E. Clemenshaw, Archydale, Sask. 11-6

**ORPINGTONS**

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** eggs for hatching from good winter-laying strain, 2.50 for 13; also pure-bred Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, \$3.00 for 10. Ewbank Edmundson, Wirtle, Man. 14-6

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—TEN UTILITY COCK-** erels, \$6.00 each; 10 extra fine cockerels, \$10 each; exhibition quality, \$15 up; eggs, \$5.00 and \$10 per 15. Prize and mating list free. McArthur Farm, 1330 Wolsley Ave., Winnipeg. 14-6

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, CHOICE** utility stock, good winter layers, eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 14-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING,** from carefully selected stock (Richards' strain) \$2.50 per setting of 15 eggs. D. Enis Hunter, RR 2, Strathcona, Alta. 14-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM** good stock, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. G. Greenfield, Nokomis, Sask. 14-2

**GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCH-** ing, \$2.50 per 15. Alex. M. Marten, Wapella, Sask. 14-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, MAX-** well's prize-winning stock, eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. W. D. Cowie, Dundurn, Sask. 14-4

**WHITE ORPINGTONS—HEAVY WINTER** layers, from prize-winning stock, eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Mrs. Amor Scott, Laura, Sask. 14-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR** hatching, \$2.50 setting. Mrs. B. T. Weckman, Rouleau, Sask. 14-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR** hatching, \$2.75 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$12 per 100. Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Adirondack, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM** my pen of prize-winning utility stock, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. M. S. Halbert, Minburn, Alta. 14-2

**SUNDRY BREEDS**

**C. B. McMURDO, WETASKIWIN, ALTA.,** breeder of Buff Orpingtons and Light Brahmas, winners at the Calgary Provincial; Buffs, \$3.00 setting; Light Brahmas, \$3.50 per setting. Small pen of light Brahmas which will produce winners at \$5.00 setting. 13-4

**HATCHING EGGS—FROM TOEW'S BRED-TO-** lay White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks, with twelve generations bred-to-lay stock behind them, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$10 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Man. 14-10

**FOR SALE—S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,** \$1.50 for 15; also White Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50 for 11. I took first prize at Des Moines and Monticello, Iowa, in 1919. Order direct from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Otten, Rice-ton, Sask. 14-3

**POULTRY WANTED—I WILL PAY \$1.50 EACH** net to you, for hens or pullets in any quantity. Write, stating what you have, or ship at once, C.O.D. Crates supplied if requested. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax Street, Regina. 14-2

**ROSE COMB ANCONA EGGS FROM PEN OF** best layers, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; from farm flock, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00. R. Sterzer, F. Luseland, Sask. 14-4

**40 WHITE WYANDOTTE CROSS PULLETS** and yearling hens, \$2.00 each; 12 good common hens, \$1.50 each. All good condition. Robert McIntosh, Prince, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—SETTINGS 15 COMB BARRED ROCK** and R. C. White Wyandottes. Good winter layers, prize-winning stock, \$2.00 per setting of 15. F. C. Percy, Hazelhills, Sask. 14-2

**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM TRAP-NESTED** bred-to-lay White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30. Winter Poultry Yards, Pettapiece, Man. 14-2

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, GOOD WINTER LAYERS,** eggs, \$2.00 15; \$10 100; S. C. Anconas, special pen, \$3.00, 15. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 14-4

**SELLING—NEWBET'S FAMOUS BLACK** Langshan and Barred Rocks eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 13. All eggs are trap-nested. Booking orders now. J. Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 14-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-** horns, also Rose Wyandottes, Regal Dorcas eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$9.00 per 100. Mrs. R. McLennan, Ridgville, Man. 14-4

**WHITE LEGHORNS AND WHITE WYAN-** dottes. Vigorous, heavy-laying strains. L. F. Solly, Lakeview Farm, Westholme, B.C. Write now for illustrated catalog. 14-12

**FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS, WHITE WYAN-** dottes, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Send for mating list. F. T. Hall, Salmon Arm, B.C. 13-4

**WILLIAMS' PRIZE-WINNING, WINTER-LAY-** ing Rose and Single Comb Anconas eggs for setting, \$5.00 per 15. J. Williams, 469 Maple Street, Moose Jaw, Sask. 13-2

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—WHITE WYAN-** dottes, Regal-Dorcas, White Minorcas and R. I. Reds. J. B. Powell, Box 154, Wapella, Sask. 14-2

**PURE-BRED HATCHING EGGS, WHITE** Rocks, \$2.50 for setting; White Leghorns, \$1.50 for setting. J. H. Wiens, Dalmeny, Sask. 13-2

**EGGS—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK** Minorcas, prize-winners, \$3.00 per 15. Howard Loucks, Delisle, Sask. 14-3

**TOM BARRON, 282-EGG-STRAIN DIRECT** imported Wyandottes and Leghorn cockerels. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Morden, Man. 12-6

**BEST BABY CHICKS, BRED-TO-LAY LEG-** horns and Barred Rocks. Prices right. Colum-bia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 8-13

**LIGHT BRAHMAS, 15 EGGS, \$2.50. ROUSE,** Imperial, Sask. 14-2

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN AND** Buff Orpingtons, eggs, \$2.50 for 15. H. J. Steven-son, Boissevain, Manitoba. 14-4

**BABY TURKEYS AND CHICKS, ALL LEADING**

breeds. Blue Ribbon Farm, Hopkins, Minn. 13-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00** each. H. Mack, Redvers, Sask. 13-2

**WANTED—GUINEA FOWL. JOHN D.** Wacker, Swallow, Alta. 13-2

**POULTRY SUPPLIES**

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-** minum, 90c, 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz. \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00 each; everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog, free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 13-2

**SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED** catalogue of incubators, brooders, chick food, leg bands, and a complete line of poultry supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmon- ton, Alta. 13-2

**SEED GRAIN****REGISTERED SEED**

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

**WHEELER'S HAND SELECTED RED BOBS**

A special strain of Red Bobs, hand-selected by Mr. Wheeler for early maturity and heavy yield. Grows to uniform height, has strong straw and upright head. This is Mr. Wheeler's finest product, and is not offered for sale elsewhere at any price. The crop from this seed is eligible for registration. Bagged in 30-pound sacks. Price (f.o.b. Rosthern, Sask., sacks included, one sack \$10, three or more sacks \$9.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want grain shipped freight or express. Give station to ship to, and state if there is an agent there. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 11-11

**MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION**

registered. Grown by W. D. Lang, Indian Head. This whole lot is unsurpassed as to sample, unexcelled in breeding. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed. Bagged in two-bushel sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station to ship to, and state if there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8-11

**KITCHENER WHEAT, GROWN BY J. S.**

Fields, Regina. (Mr. Fields won the World's prize with his Marquis in 1919). A choice lot, purity guaranteed. Bagged in 90-pound sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00; six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering, state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station to ship to, and state if there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 14-11

**SEED TESTING**



## SEED GRAIN—Continued

**SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT; SEED** obtained direct from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers' Association. Price, \$10.50 per bus. bags included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. R. Brockington, Sunnyside, Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 14-2

**KITCHENER WHEAT, GOVERNMENT INSPECTED,** lots, \$4.50 bushel, excellent quality. Red Bobs, \$6.85; Red Durum, \$6.00; Kubanka \$5.00; Norway King oats, \$3.00; Improved Fife, \$3.25; Marquis, flax, sacks, 50 cents. Correspondence solicited. Broatch Seed Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 14-2

**SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX.** MANY farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris MacFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

**FOR SALE—100 BUSHELS FALL RYE READY** to sow, \$1.80 per bushel, f.o.b. Duval, bags extra. Sample on request, also one horse-sweep grinder, nearly new, price, \$40. Wm. J. Holt, Duval, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, GROWN** from Seager Wheeler's stock on breaking free from weeds. \$3.00 bushel, sacked, at Lloydminster. W. H. Davidson, Lloydminster, Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10; KIT-** chener, \$4.00; bags included. Unexcelled for purity. Of the Saskatchewan entries in the Guide's acre competition, my Kitchener won third place. John F. Cook, Earl Grey, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—EXTRA CHOICE RECLEANED** Timothy seed, no foul seeds, 20 cents per pound including bags. Fort Comfort Ranch, Gladmar, Sask. 14-2

**WANTED—CAR OF SEED OATS, FREE FROM** wild oats and high germination test. Send samples and prices to Dugald Grain Growers' Dugald, Man. 14-2

**SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE, CAR LOTS.** Write for samples and prices. Hay and green feed quoted. Christie-Adams Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 7tf

**DURUM WHEAT—KUBANKA, BIG YIELD-** ing, rust resistant. Write for price list. Harris MacFayden Seed Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 9tf

**TIMOTHY SEED, CLEAN, HIGH GERMINA-** tion, 18 cents. G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 14-6

**FOR SALE—CAR OF RIPE ABUNDANCE OATS** with some wild oats and barley in, \$1.00, in car. Gillespie Bros., Paseweg, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—FALL RYE, TESTED 90% GER-** mination, \$2.25 bushel, sacks furnished. J. C. Hunt, Kinuso, Alta. 14-4

**SELLING—300 BUSHELS PREMOST FLAX,** \$6.35 bushel, sacked. L. F. Pail, Kinsella, Alta. 14-3

**KITCHENER WHEAT, 95% PURE, 96% GER-** mination. No noxious weeds. \$3.25 bushel, bagged. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 14-2

**90 BUSHELS SPELTZ GOOD SEED, CLEANED,** \$2.50 per bushel, sacks free. Ed. Stevenson, Sinclair, Man. 14-2

**FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CLEANED SEED** oats. Car lots or smaller quantities. H. M. Trimble, Elevator, Lacombe, Alberta. 12-4

**FOR SALE—FEED OATS, 95c. PER BUSHEL;** seed oats, \$1.10 per bushel. Apply Box 302 Maryfield, Sask. 13-2

**FOR SALE—300 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN** seed flax. \$6.00 bushel; bags extra. Alf. Potter, Deloraine, Man. 14-2

**KITCHENER WHEAT—SNAP FOR QUICK** sale—From Seager Wheeler seed, pure, cleaned, ready for sowing. \$3.00 bushel, cash with order. F.o.b. Grand Trunk or Can. National; two bushel bags, 40 cents extra. Andrew Anderson, Alaskan, Sask. 13-2

**FOR SALE—ONE CAR 2,000 BUS. LIGOWO** seed oats, high germination test, No. 1 quality, free from wild oats and noxious weed seeds. Price, \$1.10 per bushel, f.o.b. C. Y. Price, Veteran, Alta. 13-2

**REGISTERED MARQUIS, SECOND GENERA-** tion, heaviest yielding strain known, germination 99%. To clean up, am offering limited quantity at \$3.75, sacked, 10 bushels at \$3.50. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 13-2

**FOR SALE—CAR-LOAD OF ABUNDANCE SEED** oats, \$1.00, f.o.b. Fort Saskatchewan. C. N. R. or Brenner, G.T.P. Government test 97%. Samples. E. E. Galloway, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 13-2

**MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN FROM REGIS-** tered seed obtained from Guide, 1919. \$3.50 bushel, cleaned, bags included. A Reid, Mossbank, Sask. 13-2

**RED BOBS WHEAT AT \$9.00 BUSHEL, BAGS** included. Seed obtained from Seager Wheeler, 1918. Harvey Conn, Kylemore, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, 20c. PER LB.** Free from noxious weeds, cleaned, sacked. Craig Bros., Lake Saskatchewan, Alta. 13-2

**BARLEY O. A. C. 21—GERMINATION TEST** 97%, 400 bushels, \$1.80 bushel. Bags at cost. B. P. Richardson Estate, Grenfell, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** free from twine grass, cleaned and bagged, 21c. lb. Ansley Smith, Carroll, Man. 13-2

**SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS OF CLEANED PURE** Lender oats, \$1.50 bushel, bags extra. Percy Howlett, Lang, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—400 BUSHELS FLAX SEED, PER-** fectly clean, grown on new breaking, \$6.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Sam Haight, Keeler, Sask. 13-3

**FINE KITCHENER WHEAT, ABSOLUTELY** pure, \$4.25 bushel. N. Schermer, Killam, Alta. 11-3

**FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE** bloom, hulled, \$15 per bushel, sacks extra. Gustav Mellicke & Son, Dundurn, Sask. 11-4

**FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE** Bloom. \$20 per bushel f.o.b. Salsaluta, bags extra. W. G. Hill & Sons, Salsaluta, Sask. 11-4

**FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS OF FIRST-CLASS** seed oats. G. A. Short, Coronation, Alta. 11-6

**SELLING—60-DAY OATS. POMEROY,** Roblin, Man. 14-8

**FOR SALE—SEED OATS, GARDNERS' TEST** 88, Carload. E. N. Hagel, Beiseker, Alta. 14-2

## POTATOES

**SELLING—GREEN MOUNTAIN POTATOES** large, heavy yielders, \$2.50 bushel, sacked. William H. Burrows, Lanfane, Alta. 13-3

**FOR SALE—POTATOES, SEAGER WHEELER'S** Gold Nugget, \$3.25 per bushel, bags included. Charles Grant, Box 66, Edam, Sask. 13-2

**FOR SALE—50 BUSHELS BEAUTIFUL BOVEE** seed potatoes, \$3.00 per bushel. E. Vivian, Wishart, Sask. 14-2

## HAY AND FEED

**WANTED—CAR FEED OATS AT ONCE. SEND** prices and samples. Secretary-Treasurer, Bethune Grain Growers' Association, Bethune, Sask. 13-2

**WANTED—WIRE PRICE AND DESCRIPTION** of car loads of hay and straw or oat bundles. Frank B. Moffet, Weyburn, Sask. 14-2

**FEED OATS, 92 CENTS. J. WOOKEY, GUERN-** sey, Sask. 13-3

## FOXES

**FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREED-** ing foxes. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Can. 14-2

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

**FETHERSTONAUUGH & CO., THE OLD-** established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,** barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 15tf

**CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST,** Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. 1f

**RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKA-** toon. 1f

## FARM LANDS

**DON'T OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT THESE** farms are exceptionally good buying. 160 acres, Birdview, good water; very fair buildings; chocolate loam, with 120 acres under cultivation; free from stone and almost level. Price to April 1st, \$1,500. 320 acres, 12 miles east of Saskatoon (in Strawberry Valley); very rich black loam soil; good water; small buildings; 275 acres cultivated. This is an immense snap for \$34 per acre on terms and has always been considered the best soil in the Saskatoon territory. 320 acres, 3/4 of a mile from Elstow; good buildings; good water; chocolate clay loam and 250 acres ready for the drill. We do not think you can beat this at \$45 per acre, with \$4,000 cash. 160 acres, Quill Lake and only 4 miles south; all arable; 95 cultivated; good water; very fair buildings. Those acquainted with the district will know that this is a bargain at \$30 an acre on terms. 640 acres, Watson, south-west and adjoining railroad; all raw prairie. This is one of the finest sections of open land (on a town-site) in one of the finest districts east of Saskatoon; \$36 per acre with \$3,000 cash. 800 acres, Saskatoon, and fully equipped, four miles from Cory; all arable and 400 acres ready for crop; chocolate clay loam; good buildings. There is a very fine equipment, including feed and seed that go with farm. Price, including everything \$55 per acre, with \$10,000 cash or will take a fully modern house as a part payment. This is a splendid opportunity to secure a first-class farm close to the city. Please bear in mind we have several good farms on which we will take a fully modern house as a first payment. The Tractor Co., Ltd., Estate Department, 38-23rd St. East, Saskatoon, Sask. Phone 2600.

**\$1,000 CASH SECURES 120-ACRE MINN.** farm; fully improved, near big town; quick buyer gets team, harness, three cows, machinery, level, loam fields; cut 65 tons hay; produced 375 bushels potatoes, 75 bushels oats to acre last year; wire-fenced pasture, some wood, small orchard; six-room house, telephone, big barn, silo, other buildings; price for all, \$9,300, but responsible man gets possession for \$1,000, easy terms for remainder. Details, page 83, Strout's Spring Catalog Bargains, 33 States; copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE** thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C., are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. 12-1f

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR FARM LANDS,** write or consult us. We have a number of mortgage foreclosures on hand, also a few farms belonging to estates under our control, which we are offering for sale at reasonable prices with a small cash payment and balance arranged. State which district you prefer, and we will give you all particulars. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 9tf

**CHOICE 10-ACRE ORCHARDS ON OKANAGAN** Valley Land Co.'s estate at Okanagan Centre, British Columbia. Splendid money-making proposition. Standard variety of apples tree six and seven years old. Excellent soil and irrigation. Unrivalled climate winter and summer. Prices up to \$650 per acre. Send for new listings of orchards and farm lands in the Famous Okanagan Valley. Geo. Mickleborough & Co., Vernon, B.C. 13-4

**FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND** unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 13-4

**SELLING—320 ACRES IN ONE OF THE BEST** districts in Manitoba, 200 acres cultivated; some fine meadow; 20 acres light scrub. Five miles from Arden. All soil, very few stones; running spring creek; fair buildings. 80 acres good summerfallow. \$10,000, \$2,500 cash. Apply, Thos. Ritchey, Arden, Man. 14-8

## FARM LANDS—Continued

**GOOD PASTURE FOR 3,000 CATTLE, FLOW-** ing water, reliable herders, \$6.00 head for season. Station three miles. 80 miles east Edmonton. B. Fuller-Dennis, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 14-2

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free, Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 42-8

**HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS** Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-8

**FOR SALE—320 ACRES, ALL CULTIVATED,** close to school and markets. Good buildings, good water. \$35 per acre. James West. Ogilvie, Man. 13-2

**FRUIT LAND—ORCHARD FOR SALE—53** acres, 26 acres nine-year-old trees. All good varieties apples. Thos. Bulman, Cloverdale Ranch, Kelowna, British Columbia. 14-4

## LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

**SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN** Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton Moose Jaw. 4tf

**STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEAL-** ers in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9tf

## FENCE POSTS

**FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-** arac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 14-2

**WANTED—PRICES ON 16 AND 20-FT. TAM-** arac telephone poles, three to five-inch tops, dry, cut, also green. H. Foreman, Box 157, Chauvin, Alta. 14-2

## FURS ETC.

**WANTED—100,000 MUSKRATS AT \$1.50 TO** \$5.00; 1,000 Beaver at \$15 to \$40 for No. 1 prime skins. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 13-4

## FARM MACHINERY

**SELLING—40-HORSE COMPOUND AMERI-** can Abel steam engine with supply tanks Pulls 12 breaking plows and packer. Also 44-64 Rumely-ideal separator, overhauled; 30-horse single cylinder American-Abel steam engine. Portable steam engine, 16-horse John Deere engine gang, 12-bottom, extra heavy double beams. Complete with bottoms. Perfect condition. Price and particulars, Box 57, Liberty, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—10-20 MOGUL (KEROSENE)** engine and plows, used one season, been thoroughly overhauled and in excellent condition; also 10-20 Case (kerosene) engine and plows, in new condition. Would consider exchange good young horses about 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. Apply, Big Four Farm, Flaxcombe, Sask. 13-2

**FOR SALE—VERITY ENGINE GANG, SIX** frame with four breaker bottoms. Also P. & O. four-bottom stubble engine gang; plows in good repair. Price \$150 each, or would trade one for three disc horse gang. Apply J. A. Mitchell, Lawson, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—30 H.P. REAR MOUNT, REIN-** forced, single, simple steam tractor, made by the Waterloo Mfg. Co.; run about 235 days threshing. Also 40-62 Waterloo separator with all attachments. Apply to A. Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 11-4

**FOR SALE—ONE 40-60 AVERY KEROSENE** tractor with 10-bottom Avery self-lift plow; one 18-36 Avery; also six-bottom Verity plow and two Emerson engine discs. Would consider good beef cattle or work horses in exchange. A. R. Judson, Taber, Alta. 13-3

**SELLING—25-75 CASE STEAM ENGINE, 8-** furrow P & O engine gang. All good condition, \$1,500, half cash, balance, terms to suit purchaser, or would consider some good young horses. G. J. Fisher, Oak Bluff, Man. 14-3

**SELLING—GAAR-SCOTT STEAM ENGINE,** 25 horse advance separator. Cockshutt eight bottom engine gang; both bottoms extra shares Above outfit almost new. Price \$3,500. F. P. McManus, Medicine Hat, Alta. 12-4

**SELLING—110 CASE STEAM ENGINE, IN** good repair. Only used three seasons, \$2,000 cash. Also 12-bottom John Deere gang, stubble and breaker bottoms at \$700. Isaac C. Baker, Kindersley, Sask. 13-2

**FOR SALE—HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR, 30-60,** good condition. Cockshutt plow, eight bottom stubble and breakers, and 32 x 56 Winnisheik separator, new belts last fall. All for \$1,200 cash. G. R. Guest, Yeoman, Sask. 13-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—MASSEY-HARRIS** manure spreader, No. 3, new. Never used, \$150 cash or will trade for 12 or 16 barrel gas tank mounted. Riverview Farms, Lydiatt, Man. 13-3

**FOR SALE—ONE AVERY FOUR-FURROW** power-lift heavy engine plow, stubble bottoms, Plowed 150 acres. Good as new. Price, \$400. W. S. Morrison, Box 26, Wapella, Sask. 14-4

**FOR SALE—TWO 14-INCH BREAKER BOT-** tom, G.G.G. La Crosse tractor plow. New. Only broke 18 acres. Price, \$190, f.o.b., Dinsmore, Sask. Apply J. F. Harris. 14-4

## The Grain Growers' Guide

## FARM MACHINERY—Continued

**SELLING—E. B. TRACTOR AND 24-INCH** Gieser separator. In good condition. Also four disc engine plow. Good shape. Price, \$1,500. J. S. Hulbert, Box 327, Caron, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—20-DISC DRILL RUMELY GAS** tank, caboose, truck, two 10-foot double engine discs. In good condition. Apply Box 7, Fiske, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—15-30 INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR** four-furrow gang, three-breaker bottoms, \$1,500. Tractor new last year. First-class condition. Thirk Bros., Kelsey, Alberta. 14-2

**EIGHT-FURROW P. & O. ENGINE GANG—** Only plowed about 300 acres; two sets shares. \$300 cash, or will trade for cattle. G. W. Stockton Limited, Carlyle, Sask. 12-3

**SELLING—FORDSON EXTENSION RIMS, 14-** inch Deere engine gang. Plowed 130 acres. Fine condition. W. B. Irwin, Readlyn, Sask. 13-2

**FOR SALE—CHEAP. JOHN DEERE ENGINE** gang, six stubble, four-breaker bottoms, 10 extra shares, fin cutters, blind beam. All in A1 condition. H. V. Clendening, Harding, Man. 14-2

**SELLING—THREE-FOUR BOTTOM TRACTOR** plow, sod and stubble, 14 shares. Plowed 100 acres. \$350 cash, f.o.b. H. C. Pine, Clareholm, Alta. 13-2

**SELLING—JOHN DEERE FOUR-DISC SMALL** tractor plow. Good as new. Atchison Bros., Box 133, Wilcox, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR AND NEW** Oliver plow, for \$900. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 14-2

**WANTED—TWO-FURROW ENGINE GANG,** quick detachable shares. State make, condition and price. Andrew Murray, Aneroid, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—27-INCH GARDEN CITY FEEDER,** excellent condition, \$225. M. T. Jones, Bulyn, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR, JUST OVER-** hauled. Cheap for cash. Apply Lock Box 102, Nanton, Alta. 14-3

**SNAP—DAISY SEPARATOR, 29 x 44, READY** for work. All belts. \$490 cash. Box 302, Moosomin, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—20-H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRAC-** tor. In good condition. Cheap. Box 114, Semans, Sask. 14-2

**WANTED—FOUR-FURROW JOHN DEERE** tractor plow. First-class condition. R. A. McLeod, Macdonald, Man. 13-2

**WANTED—THREE 14-INCH BREAKER BOT-** toms for J. I. Case light engine gang. C. W. Burry, Lanigan, Sask. 12-3

**SELLING—12-25 SAMSON SIEVE GRIP TRAC-** tor; plowed 160 acres. \$1,000 cash. Gus E. A. Malchow, Stavely, Alta. 12-3

**FOR SALE—EMERSON GAS TRACTOR, 12-20,** \$1,000; one Emerson four-disc power-lift gang. F. Varty, Hughton, Sask. 13-2

**WANTED—FLY-WHEEL, MOGUL 45, RIGHT** hand. John O. Kovach, Kipling, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—25-45 MOGUL TRACTOR, READY** for work, \$1,650. Box 114, Semans, Sask. 14-2

## Political Scene at Ottawa

Continued from Page 46

national debt there is not a whisper. But Sir Thomas finds nothing gloomy in the prospect. He tells us that all the great manufacturing industries of the land are busy and prosperous and that is enough for him. There is but one task for the coalition, the task of maintaining the existing economic system with all its iniquities and injustices against the foolish attacks and criticisms of what he is pleased to call "class" factions like the farmers and labor.

## The Soldiers' Reward

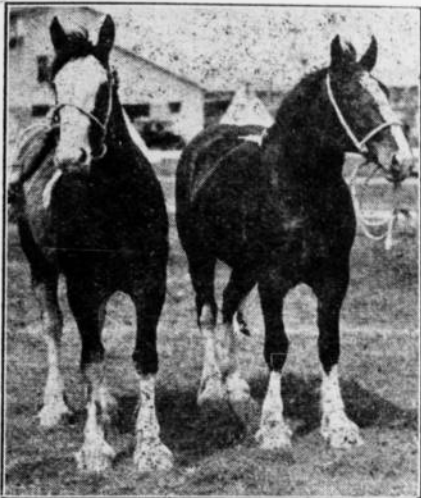
It is for this that our soldiers gave their lives in Flanders. They were then told they were fighting for democracy and a better world and every kind of metaphor was brought into play to describe the Utopia which would await them on their return. Sir Thomas explained to them that they have their reward in reading of expanding industries, beautiful dividends and glorious balance sheets and a currency which, according to him, has suffered less deflation than that of any other belligerent. Sir Thomas would fain, like the Shunnamite woman of old, dwell among his own people, the big interests of Toronto, but Sir Robert may not come back and the rulers of our destinies have bidden him hold himself in reserve to occupy the throne if it becomes vacant. He has been conscripted once again into the service of the financial interests whom he has loved and served so well. However, it is all to the good. If he leads the coalition cohorts progressives will know where they stand. They need have no delusions about the party, whether it is called Unionist or National-Liberal-Conservative, of which Sir Thomas White is the appointed chief-tain.



# Mammoth Credit Auction Sale

of Registered

## Clydesdale Stallions, Mares, Colts and Fillies of the Choicest Breeding



Golden Blossom and Golden Lassie, 1st Prize Winners at Regina, both by Golden Youth, will be included in this sale.

to be held at my farm 2 miles south of Condie, 8 miles north west of Regina, Sask., on

### Wednesday, 14th April, 1920

### 20 Head Pure-Breds

### 30 Good Grades

A very full line of Farm Machinery and Implements, also Threshing Machine

Owing to having sold my farm I am dispersing my well known Clydesdale Stud. The big majority of the offering are already well known prize winners in Western Canadian show rings. They are of the most fashionable breeding, have size, substance and quality, and will include:

**Prince of Muirhouses**, 15376, by High Merit, by Revelanta: dam, Jean of Muirhouses. He is my stock horse and was Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion, 1919 Regina Winter Fair. (He is let for 1920 to the Magyard Clydesdale Cub, Oak Lake, Man., and carries a \$5.00 premium. Purchaser must accept him under this condition.)

**Golden Victor**, 20425, rising three years, by Golden Youth.

**Golden Index**, 21970, yearling, by Golden Nugget; dam, Lady Bennet. He was first in his class at 1919 Regina Winter Fair.

#### MARES:

**Golden Blossom**, 41327, three years, by Golden Youth; dam, Ena. She was Canadian-bred Female Champion at the 1919 Regina Summer Fair.

**Golden Rose**, 39943, three years, by Golden Youth, out of Willowdale Queen. She stood Second at 1919 Regina Winter Fair.

**Golden Gem**, 44616, yearling, by Golden Nugget, out of Cairn's Eva. This filly stood First in her class at 1919 Regina Winter Fair.

**Golden Lassie**, 44119, two years old, by Golden Youth, out of The Belle of Meadow Lawn. Third at both Regina Summer and Winter Fairs, 1919.

**Priscilla**, 38064, by Cloch Light.

**Lady Sturdee**, 49118, two years old, sire, Sturdee; dam, Lady Bennett.

**Jenny of Crownhill**, 32413, by Cairngorm.

**Cairn's Eva**, 36335, by Rosehaugh Prince.

**Ena**, imp., 18356, by Pride of Blacon.

**Dunrobin Flora**, imp., 9036, by Everlasting.

**The Belle of Meadow Lawn**, 20443, by Black Ivory.

**Lady Bennett**, 24804, by Baron Cedarstrom.

**Black Diamond**, imp., 14871, by Mercutio.

**Crownhill Belle**, 32414, by Cairngorm.

**Lady Rosehaugh**, 24803, by Rosehaugh Pittyvie.

**Doune Lodge Miss Victor**, by Baron of Arcola.

Eleven of these pure-bred mares are in foal to **PRINCE OF MUIRHOUSES**, or to **BRIGHT LIGHT**, by **CLOCH LIGHT**, out of a **MILTADIES'** dam.

Twenty head of high class grades and some good young stock.

The above females are one of the best lots ever offered by auction in Canada, and a glance at their breeding is only necessary to convince anyone at all familiar with Clydesdale history, especially the new beginner, of the unequalled opportunity to obtain the very best of good foundation stock.

### Terms of Sale

Full credit on all purchases will be given if desired, on approved joint notes bearing interest at 8% per annum, payable 1st November 1920. On purchases over \$500 this credit may be extended to two payments due 1st November, 1920, and 1st November, 1921. On Threshing Outfit, three payments on 1st November, 1920, 1921 and 1922, respectively, will be accepted. 2½ % will be allowed for cash.

**D. V. Runkle,**  
Auctioneer  
Estlin, Sask.

Catalogs Ready Now---  
Send for one

**Thos. Heggie,**  
Condie, Sask.  
also at 1923 Garnet St., Regina



## Parliamentary News

Continued from Page 3

water over Niagara, as he told the government to heed the advice of fishermen if Canada was to regain her lost glory as the fishiest of fishy nations in the seven seas.

Col. Peek did not speak, beyond promising that when the matter was again taken up he would tell a story of the British Columbia Fisheries so interesting and educative that it would make the Nova Scotia man sit up and take notice. Neither did Mr. Loggie speak, but he will, for never has a debate on fish passed over without William Loggie talking.

### Compulsory Training Debated

Wednesday brought a debate on compulsory military training. H. M. Mowat (Parkdale) favors military training for all young men from about 18 up. His resolution was seconded by Brig. Gen. Griesbach, (Edmonton) who went even further and wanted to teach the young idea how to shoot while the twig was still green, as it were. He would start the training when the boys were 12 years of age and continue the men on strength until they had reached 30. Several members of the Liberal opposition came out flatly against compulsory military service of any kind. Gen. Griesbach said the League of Nations was a pious hope, and that was all.

Farmer members hammered the idea

as a form of militarism which Canadian soldiers had been fighting against for nearly five years. They favored physical training and better conditions, but not militarism. O. R. Gould (Assiniboia) declared the resolution savored of the Germanic idea of "Der Tag" and he would have none of it. The country could not afford such a scheme and did not want it.

The debate was adjourned until a later date.

### Heggie to Sell Clydesdales

An event of outstanding interest to Clydesdale men all over the three provinces will take place on Wednesday, April 14, when Thomas Heggie, of Condie, Saskatchewan, will sell at his farm, two miles south of Condie, and eight miles north-west of Regina, some 20 head of pure-bred stallions, mares and fillies, as well as some 30 head of high-class grade horses and also a full line of farm machinery, implements, etc.

Mr. Heggie's reason for this step is that he has just sold his farm and is going out of the business for a year or two.

The pure-bred Clydesdales to be offered form one of the most outstanding lots in the Dominion, and the fact that Mr. Heggie is giving full credit on all stock bought, would indicate that the bidding for these good animals will be keen and good prices realized.

Among the outstanding animals to be offered is his stock horse, Prince of Muir-houses, sire High Merit. This big, good horse weighs around 2,200 pounds and was champion of the breed at the Regina Winter Fair last year. He is let to the Hayward Clydesdale Club, Oak Lake, Manitoba, at a \$5.00 premium and he will be sold under that condition.

Among the outstanding females are a number of good imported mares, and anyone going into the breeding and raising of Clydesdales and is looking for the best class of foundation stock, will do well to secure a few of these females.

Among the younger stock are the three-year-olds, Golden Blossom and Golden Rose, both sired by Golden Youth, a stock horse which Mr. Heggie had some three years ago, and which, unfortunately to the loss of the breed, died after his first season. Other females are Golden Lassie, Lady Sturdee and some younger stock, all bearing the hall-marks of Clydesdale blue blood.

The writer has seen this stock on several occasions, and can with confidence recommend it to anyone. Mr. Heggie has been breeding for size, type and conformation, while at the same time he has got along with these an abundance of quality.

The terms of the sale are: credit will be given to the first of November on all stock purchased, while anyone purchasing more than \$500 worth will be allowed two full payments. On the threshing machinery three full payments will be allowed, while two and-a-half per cent. discount will come off for cash.

Remember the date, April 7, and attend this sale.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 1, 1920.

**OATS**—There is nothing new in the local situation since a week ago. Our market has been dull and featureless, and the chief influence has been the action of the American corn markets. Early in the week there was an easier tone, which has since given way to an upward turn, and today's closing price is a fraction higher than the close last week-end. Tomorrow will be a holiday in all markets.

**BARLEY**—The market has recovered slightly since last week, and now displays a healthy undertone. Cash demand is keen for 3 C.W. Lower grades are being absorbed at going prices.

**FLAX**—There was a considerable reaction from the break of last week. Closing prices each day showed some advance until today, when another slump occurred, due to further liquidation. Today's close was 4¢ cents lower than the close of last Friday.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	March 29	30	31	1	2	3	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
May 96	97	98	99			100	97	72
July 90	92	93	94			95	91	73
Barley—								
May 150	150	153	153			157	151	103
July 145	145	148	149			152	146	103
Flax—								
May 525	526	529	515			522	524	354
July 505	508	509	493			500	500	345

### Canadian Grain in Store

Ottawa, April 2.—Stocks of grain in store received during week and shipments during the past week, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were:

Stocks in store—Wheat, 15,442,321 bushels; oats, 5,908,077; barley, 2,196,460; flax, 218,579; rye, 517,176.

Receipts during week—Wheat, 1,436,021; oats, 760,977; barley, 252,600; flax, 15,080; rye, 19,882.

Shipments during week—Wheat, 638,635; oats, 881,466; barley, 256,553; flax, 2,024; rye, 1,357.

### Livestock Market

#### WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending April 3, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 1,270; calves, 57; hogs, 2,263; sheep, 96.

The run during the past week has been lighter. This is probably accounted for by shippers not desiring to be on the market with their stock during the Easter holidays.

Cattle prices remain practically at last week's level, but all buyers are buying somewhat conservatively, which would indicate no advance in price for the immediate future. Our own private opinion, however, is that butcher cattle will be in good demand during May and June at stronger prices.

There is a steady demand for stockers, feeders and breeding heifers; these are finding a ready sale at what look like good prices, and all indications point to them being higher yet. We would, therefore, strongly advise those who expect to put a bunch on grass not to delay placing their order, as there is certainly not going to be enough of this class of stuff to go around.

The hog market is standing fairly steady with selects at \$20.50, and in the sheep section conditions remain unchanged from last week.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that the same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

With the close approach of spring we strongly urge all cattlemen to dehorn their commercial cattle. As everyone knows, our American neighbor is our keenest rival in the beef trade, and practically all U.S. cattle are now dehorned. Our cattle have a good reputation in the States; let us improve this reputation by being in a position to furnish them nothing but dehorned cattle.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

	Butcher Cattle
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$11.50 to \$12.75
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	10.00 to 11.50

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, March 29th to April 3rd, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
March 29	171	97	93	93	92	91	164	143	132	132	522	515	455	189
30	171	98	94	94	93	92	164	144	132	132	523	516	456	191
31	171	98	95	95	94	93	167	146	135	135	526	519	459	192
April 1	171	100	96	96	95	94	167	147	135	135	512	505	445	194
2	171													
3	171	101	97	97	96	95	171	151	139	139	519	512	452	197
Week ago	171	98	94	94	93	92	165	144	132	132	521	514	454	189
Year ago	177	71	68	68	66	63	102	96	94	93	355	364	330	168



## The Spring Rush

is likely to be worse than usual as oats are scarce and high priced.

A 3-P Tractor Attachment and a Ford Car will pull a five or six-horse load. It will do far more work than your best team because you can run it long hours.



Pulling a 10 ft. double cut disc harrow at the University of Saskatchewan

Gears are steel (no roller pinions). Has two speeds, 12-inch belt pulley, circulating water pump, and special fan.

NOTE.—Low gear on car is not used at all, not even for starting load.

In district where these are not known we will put them in on trial.

If you would like to get your spring work done in less time, at less expense, write us for full particulars. We are sole distributors for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Also for the Stinson 18-36 in Saskatchewan, and the Hart-Parr 15-30 in Southern Saskatchewan.

**Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Limited**  
Farmers' Building, Regina, Sask.

## Atlas Coal Company Ltd.

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Owned, operated, and managed by Practical Miners, who know the business from the Working Face to the Ultimate Consumer.

Our advice to Consumers is: "Have Direct Connection with the Mine."

We are one of the smallest operating companies, but one of the largest producers. We work no Famous Seam but we produce the goods. If you have used Atlas Coal you will use it again. If you haven't tried it, then "try it" for we wish to add your name to our list of customers.

**All Sizes Produced, Lump, Stove and Steam**

### Hay

Wholesale prices to producers:  
Manitoba hay \$25.00 to \$29.00 (According to quality).

Note.—The market for hay is most uncertain at the present time. Shipments of timothy are very scarce, owing to the large demand in the west, and quotation today is \$36 a ton and may go as high as \$40, according to city dealers. Wild hay is ranging from \$25 to \$29 a ton (according to quality), but it is almost impossible to give very accurate quotations, as the market is changing very rapidly.



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—Prof. Nicholas Turner



**I**N 1917 Prof. Nicholas Turner, a noted chemist, believing that perfection in lubricants had not been reached, began a series of exhaustive experiments.

**A**FTER two years of constant research he discovered a compound possessing remarkable lubricating qualities. But laboratory analysis was not enough!

**D**AY after day for one entire year this oil was subject to the most gruelling tests under practical everyday working conditions, till today it stands alone as Friction's Fiercest Foe.

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## THE HABIT OF DAINTINESS

**T**HE habit of daintiness may be cultivated early in any child. While it should never be allowed to develop into an unwholesome vanity and love of dress, it is an asset that makes for success and happiness in later life.

"Prue Cottons" have the advantage of combining daintiness with cheapness—softness of texture with strength and long wearing capacity. For the "recitation dress" there is a wide range of plain white cottons, fine

or coarse, twill or plain, heavy or light. Or you may select quaint print designs, and for sturdier service, "Steel - Clad Galatea" or "Rockfast Drill."

The house-mark of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, covers all these lines. It is the symbol of the prudent house - wife's approval and the pride of the manufacturers in their goods.

NONE BETTER  
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